



FUNCTIONALITY OF BARANGAY ANTI-DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL: ITS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER DILG MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 2015-66

Dr. Chona Pajarillo Agustin, Faculty Member and Thesis Adviser, College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy, Cagayan State University, Andrews Campus, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, Philippines

Jedimar Rovero, Student-Researcher, Bachelor of Science in Legal Management, Cagayan State University, Andrews Campus, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, Philippines

Carl Louis Paraon, Student-Researcher, Bachelor of Science in Legal Management, Cagayan State University, Andrews Campus, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, Philippines

Ronald Taguinod, JR., Student-Researcher, Bachelor of Science in Legal Management, Cagayan State University, Andrews Campus, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, Philippines

Imee Turingan, Student-Researcher, Bachelor of Science in Legal Management, Cagayan State University, Andrews Campus, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, Philippines

Abstract: *This study assessed the functionality of BADAC members in the performance of their duties and functions in the three (3) phases of Drug Clearing Operations in the barangay as embodied in DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-06. It likewise included the profile of the respondents and the significant difference of the perception on functionality between the two groups of respondents -BADAC Members and resident-respondents. This research study utilized the descriptive method of research particularly employing the correlation procedure technique. Descriptive method defines as involving collection of data in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. The respondents of the study are fifty-seven (57) members of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) of the identified fifteen (15) barangays in Tuguegarao City and the 390 residents in the said barangays. The resident-respondents were chosen through their household number following the systematic random sampling technique. All even household numbers were subjected to fill up questionnaires and answers some follow up questions. The main instrument that was used in gathering data was the survey questionnaire with follow up questions to validate their answer. There were two questionnaires used in this undertaking. One questionnaire was for BADAC member-*



respondents and one for resident-respondents. Both questionnaires consist of two parts. The result from test of difference between the assessments of the two groups of respondents on the functionality of BADAC members is significant because it is below alpha level which is 0.05 while the results from the test of difference on the functionality of BADAC members when grouped according to profile of BADAC members and from the test of difference on the functionality of BADAC members when grouped according to profile of community is not significant because it is above the alpha level comparing the results based from their profile variables. Based on the results of this study, the researchers conclude that the members of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council of the different Barangays of Tuguegarao City, Cagayan are functional. They are well-aware of their duties and responsibilities in the Anti-Drug Clearing Operations in the barangays as provided for by DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66 and they undertake to effectively carry out the same. While the BADAC members find difficulty in executing activities under the Operational stage as the same involve technical and legal issues, it behooves to them to take necessary actions so that the same are implemented. Though the result of this study validates that Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council Members in the different barangays of Tuguegarao City, Cagayan are performing their functions based from their assessment, the researchers still recommend that the City of Tuguegarao must recognize these Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council Members as good examples for other Barangays of said City. An incentive program must also be established to encourage these BADACs in the other barangays to strengthen their functionality. It is also one way of motivating the members to perform better.

Keywords: Anti drug abuse council, DILG MC 2015-66, functionality, anti drug clearing operations, household-respondents, BADAC respondents, alpha level, descriptive method

INTRODUCTION

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 present threatens the peace and order in communities nationwide. Drug is a chemical substance that brings about physical physiological, behavioral and/or psychological change in a person taking it. Dangerous drug a substance



affecting the central nervous system which when taken into the human body brings about physical emotional or behavioral changes in a person taking it.

The surge of drugs has assumed alarming proportions in the country over the past three decades. Drugs are a threat to health and serious threat to the well-being and security of the residents due to drug related crimes. Many are asking what could have caused the gravity of this problem when as early as 2002 the Comprehensive Drug Board (DDB) was created by virtue of Republic Act No. 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act to curb the proliferation of illegal drug activities.

This was followed by the creations of various anti-drug councils from the national level until the lowest political unit or the barangay level called the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council or BADAC to be the forefront in the campaign against the drug problems since the police alone cannot address the issue.

Sandico (2010) study entitled "Concerted Efforts Towards Drug Abuse is not the sole responsibility of the police and other law enforcement officers, the active responsive community correlates each other in terms of curbing this drug menace. He stressed that the community refers to the family itself considering that the parents are the ones responsible for the moral fiber of their children, to educate them being the first teacher and to discuss the will of taking drugs. By doing this, there will be a strong foundation in terms of drug prevention. The education institutions, from the primary grade, secondary level or even college level, it is the moral responsibilities and obligation of the teacher to inculcate into the mind of the pupils/students the disadvantages of taking Dangerous Drugs. The evil effects of it when it is taken to the body, it produces abnormal effect emotionally and physically.

Alcohol and drug use are among the most pressing problems facing Hawai'i and have been the cause of major concern for the past ten years (Austin, 2004). In a recent study, stakeholders representing eight out of eleven rural communities rated drug use as the number one health concern within their communities (Withy, Andaya, Mikami, & Yamada, 2007).

In addition, Hawaiian adolescents have exhibited higher rates of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use when compared with other ethnic groups in Hawai'i (Pearson,



2004; Hishinuma, Nishimura, Miyamoto, & Johnson, 2000), and as a result experienced more ATOD-associated problems (Hishinuma et al., 2000; Ramisetty-Mikler, Caetano, Goebert, & Nishimura, 2004). Hawaiian youth experience an early age of onset and high lifetime use rates for alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, with a dramatic increase of alcohol use between grades 6 and 10 (Hishinuma et al., 2000).

Despite these alarming statistics, several recent studies have suggested that the scientific literature has not reflected the clear need for substance abuse research within the Native Hawaiian population. For example, Mokuau, Garlock-Tuiali'i, and Lee (2008) recently published a review of the periodical literature focused on Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders (NHOPIs), and found a total of only 32 articles focused on the population in 23 social work journals published from 1995–2004.

Haqqi (2015) While many countries are relaxing their policies on drugs, the US enforces theirs strongly, leading to us to wonder the 11 US States with the toughest drug laws. There is no doubt that drugs can be an extremely dangerous item to consume and some of the more potent ones such as heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine can even result in death. However, it is also important to consider that laws in the US can often be too tough which can result in filling up prisons with moderate drug users as well. The US in this case, can be compared with other countries who crack down on drugs as well, as seen in the 10 countries with the toughest drug laws in the world.

Pearson (2004) reported higher prevalence rates for almost all substances for Hawaiian students at lower grade levels, compared with their non-Hawaiian counterparts. Further, at the higher grade levels, prevalence rates were found to be equally high among Hawaiian and White students, and were substantially higher than students from other ethnic groups. Pearson also found that alcohol, marijuana, and illicit drug use rates had been highest among Hawaiians in all grades from 1996–2003, with Japanese, Chinese and Filipino students reporting the lowest use rates of all ethnic groups in Hawai'i.

Klinge and Miller (1999) similarly published a community report comparing drug use rates of Hawaiian students to those reported for all other adolescents statewide within Hawai'i. This report found that 7.7% of Hawaiian students (compared with 4.9% of non-Hawaiian students) were using marijuana, 2.3% (compared with 1.8%) were using



methamphetamines, and 2.4% (compared with 2.0%) were using cocaine. Based on these community reports, Hawaiian students appear to be at higher risk for ATOD use when compared with other Asian and Pacific Islander populations. Locally generated findings further indicate that Hawaiian youths' disparate rates of drug use appear to persist into adulthood. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health asked people 12 and older to report their illicit drug use habits within the past 30 days. This report found that 12.5% of Hawaiians had used illicit drugs within the past 30 days, compared with 8.1% of whites, and 3.1% of Asians (Office of Applied Studies, 2007a). While locally generated, community based research has indicated substantially higher drug use rates for Hawaiians, it is not clear how this information has been corroborated by the peer-reviewed literature. Therefore, we conducted a systematic review of the peer-reviewed literature regarding Hawaiian youth and substance use in part to explore these similarities and differences.

Shahani (2016) Fighting illegal drugs, alongside tackling poverty, is the center piece of Duterte's platform. Asserting that he will see capital punishment reintroduce for a wide range of crimes, he vows to elevate drug abuse to a "national security issue" by mounting relentless crackdown on syndicates and users, and demolishing illicit laboratories using elite security forces.

The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) composed of the Punong Barangay as the chairman, councilor who heads the committee on peace and order, the head of the barangay tanods, the principals of the school located in the barangays and the president of the community associations.

The composition of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) is based on DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66 and considered as the first line of defense against the proliferation of prohibited drugs in the community, should lead the fight against illegal drugs through the campaign, "Mamamayan, Ayaw sa Ilegal na Droga" (MASID). These memorandum circulars were issued to emphasize to the local authorities especially the barangay officials their principal responsibilities in support of the overall government efforts to address peace and order particularly in curbing illegal drugs and other substances.

It is so since its members primarily consists of barangay officials and barangay sectoral representatives having firsthand` information about the members of the community. Its



creation is in compliance with Republic Act (RA) 9165 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002. This brings to mind that maybe these various anti-drug councils were remiss of their duties and responsibilities or do not know how to exercise their powers and functions as mandated by the law creating them since if they do, the drug problem should have been eradicated or at least reduced instead of getting worse. With this premise, it is proper to revisit the various laws and various issuances defining the roles of the BADAC in the conduct of anti-drug clearing operations and anti-illegal drug campaign that must start from the different barangays.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study assessed the Functionality of BADAC members in the performance of their duties and functions in the three (3) phases of Drug Clearing Operations in the barangay as embodied in DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-06. It likewise included the profile of the respondents and the significant difference of the perception on functionality between the two groups of respondents -BADAC Members and resident-respondents. Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the BADAC member-respondents in terms of:
 - 1.1 Age;
 - 1.2 Gender;
 - 1.3 Position;
 - 1.4 Civil Status; and
 - 1.5 Barangay
2. What is the profile of the resident-respondents in terms of:
 - 2.1 Age,
 - 2.2 Gender,
 - 2.3 Civil Status, and
 - 2.4 Barangay
3. What is the extent of the Functionality of BADAC members in barangay anti-drug clearing operations as assessed by the two groups of respondents in terms of:
 - 3.1 Pre-Operation Phase;
 - 3.2 Operation Phase; and



3.3 Post-Operation Phase

4. Is there a significant difference in extent of the Functionality of BADAC members in barangay anti-drug clearing operations as perceived by the BADAC members themselves and the community residents?
5. Is there a significant difference in extent of the Functionality of BADAC members in barangay anti-drug clearing operations when respondents are grouped according to profile variables?

HYPOTHESES

In pursuing this study, the following hypotheses were made:

There is no significant difference in the extent of the Functionality of BADAC members in barangay anti-drug clearing operations as perceived by the BADAC members and the community residents.

There is no significant difference in extent of the Functionality of BADAC members in barangay anti-drug clearing operations when respondents are grouped according to profile variables.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Figure 1 shows the paradigm of the study which includes three (3) steps that were needed to be undergone for the conduct of this study. These are input, process and output. The input presents the independent variables relative to the profile of the BADAC member-respondents, the profile of the resident-respondents and the Functionality of BADAC members in anti-drug clearing operations in the barangay. The process typifies the intervening variables in terms of assessed profile of the respondents and assessment of the extent of the Functionality of BADAC members in barangay drug-clearing operations. The output shows the dependent variables in the form to improve and maintain the Functions of BADAC members in barangay drug-clearing operations. The feedback explains the result of dependent variables and the effect of it in relation to the independent variables. Each step has a direct relationship with each other, hence, provides a sequential process to be conducted. Inputs must be provided first before processing it to provide a reasonable output. One procedure cannot be omitted for without it there are no outputs to be extracted. Therefore, these procedures show a correspondent relationship with each other.

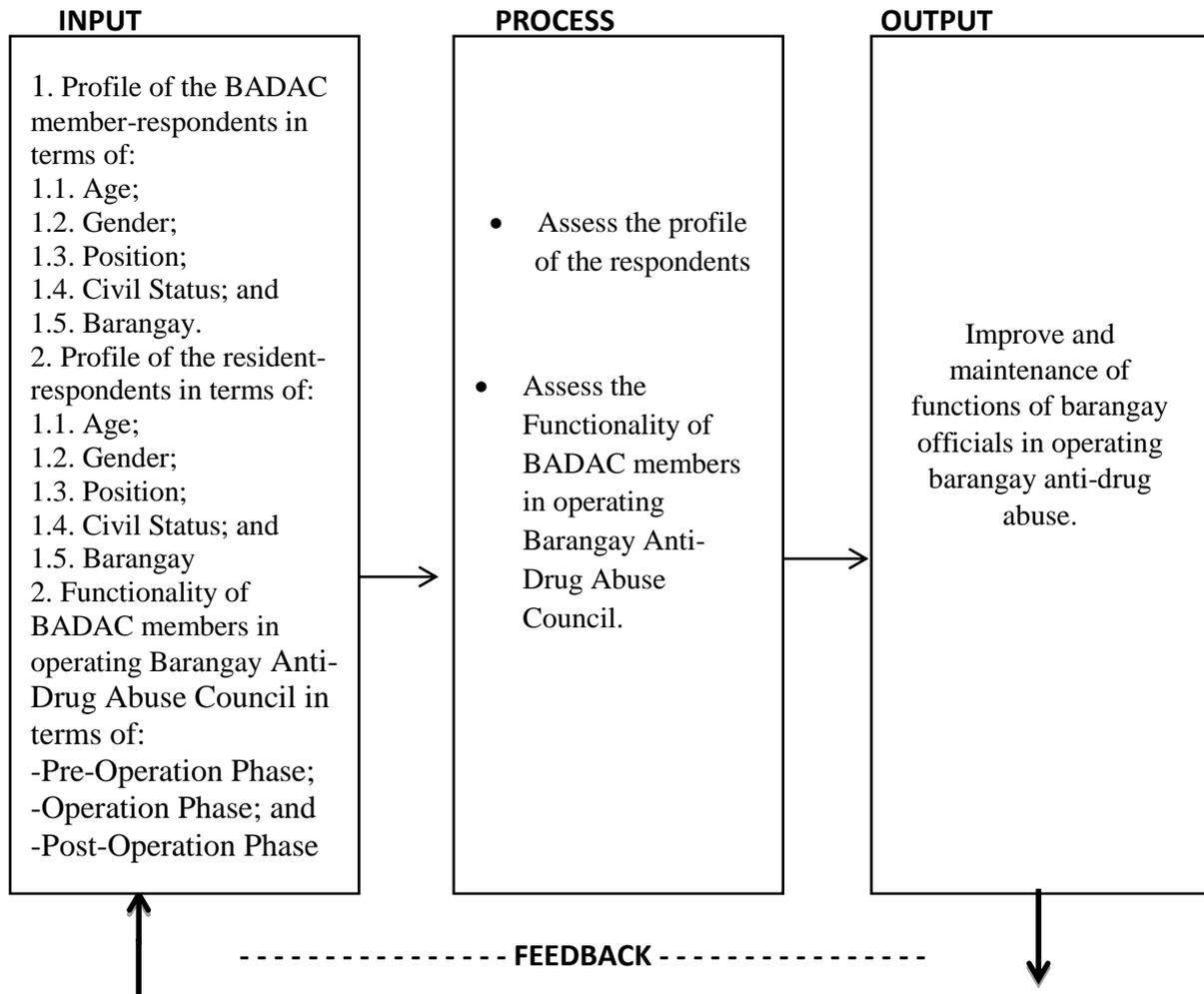


Figure 1

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table1A Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Research Participants Grouped According to Age Range and Type of Respondent.

Profile of the respondents		BADAC Members		Community	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Age	18-21 yrs.	1	2%	90	23%
	22-30 yrs.	0	0%	83	21%
	31-40 yrs.	7	12%	129	33%
	40 yrs. above	49	86%	88	23%
	Total	57	100%	390	100%
	Mean Age	41.95		34.12	

Table 1A shows the distribution of the respondents according to age. It shows that the highest frequency for BADAC members is in the age of 41yrs above with a frequency of 49 out of 57 which has a percentage of 86%, while the lowest frequency for BADAC members is in the age of 22-30 yrs. with a frequency of 0 out of 57 which has percentage of 0%. It



implies that there are no BADAC members in the age of 22-30 yrs. It shows that most of the BADAC members are from the age of 41 yrs. above. For the community, the age range of 31-40 has the highest frequency of 129 out of 390 which has a percentage of 33%, while the lowest frequency for community is in the age of 22-30 yrs. with a frequency of 83 out of 390 which has percentage of 21%. It is also gleaned on the table that most of respondents from the BADAC members is in the age of 41yrs above and 31-40 yrs. above for the community. It also shows that the highest mean age is from BADAC members with a mean age of 41.95 while the mean age for community is 34.12. It implies that most of the respondents are in the stage of maturity.

Table 1B Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Research Participants Grouped According to Sex and Type of Respondent.

Profile of the respondents		BADAC Members		Community	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	47	82%	166	43%
	Female	10	18%	224	57%
	Total	57	100%	390	100%

Table 1B shows the distribution of the respondents according to Sex. It is seen on the table that most of the BADAC Members are Male with a frequency of 47 out of 57 which has a percentage of 82% than female with a frequency of 10 out of 57 which has a percentage of 18%. It implies that there are many males were elected as Barangay Officials and selected as BADAC member. However, in the community, most of the respondents are female with a frequency of 224 out of 390 which has a percentage of 57% than male with a frequency of 166 out of 390 which has a percentage of 43%. It implies that most of the female in the community have extensive knowledge about the functionality of BADAC member.

Table 1C Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Research Participants Grouped According to Civil Status and Type of Respondent

Profile of the respondents		BADAC Members		Community	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Civil Status	Single	6	11%	138	35%
	Married	47	82%	183	47%
	Separated	1	2%	36	9%
	Widow/er	3	5%	33	8%
	Total	57	100%	390	100%



Table 1C shows the distribution of the respondents according to Civil Status. It can be grasped on the table that most of the respondents of the BADAC Members are Married with a frequency of 47 out of 57 which has a percentage of 82%, the same through with the community that most of the community respondents are also married with a frequency of 183 out of 390 which has a percentage of 47%. This implies that most of the respondents are already married and they are more knowledgeable when it comes to the issues about this study.

Table 1D Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Research Participants Grouped According to Types of Official and Type of Respondent

Profile of the respondents		BADAC Members		Community	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Types of Official	Barangay Official	30	53%	-	-
	School Principal	12	21%	-	-
	Barangay Tanod	15	26%	-	-
	Others	-	0	-	-
	Total	57	100%	-	-

Table 1D shows the distribution of the respondents according to Types of Official. Since types of official is just for the BADAC members so there are no data for the community. This table shows that out of 57 respondents for BADAC members, 12 came from the group of School Principal who have the lowest percentage which is 21% while 30 came from the group of Barangay Officials who have the highest percentage which is 53%. This simply implies that most of the respondents are Barangay Officials wherein they are the one who assessed their functions in Barangay Anti-Drug Clearing Operations and it is mandated for them to do their functions under DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66.

Table 1E Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Research Participants Grouped According to Barangay and Type of Respondent

Profile of the respondents		BADAC Members		Community	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Barangays	Caritan Centro	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Annafunan East	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Atulayan Sur	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Bagay	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Pallua Sur	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Balzain East	3	5.3	27	6.9



	Balzain West	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Pengue-Ruyu	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Caggay	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Tanza	3	5.3	26	6.7
	Capatan	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Libag Sur	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Libag Norte	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Larion Bajo	3	5.3	25	6.4
	Larion Alto	4	7.0	26	6.7
	Total	57	100.00	390	100.00

Table 1E shows the distribution of the respondents according to Barangay. It is shown on the table that there is an equal distribution of respondents among the different barangays of Tuguegarao City except for the barangay of Larion Bajo, Balzain West and Tanza who has a frequency of 29. It implies that in the said 3 barangays there are member that were not included as BADAC member because in their barangay they don't have any public school wherein the school principal is one of the member of the BADAC.

Table 2 Mean Distribution of the Research Participants 'Extent of Functionality of BADAC members in terms of Pre-Operation Phase

Pre-operation Phase	Mean		Overall Mean	Qualitative Equivalent
	BADAC Members	Community		
1. Activate and allocate your responsibilities for barangay drug clearing activities?	4.47	4.15	4.19	Often
2. Conduct a basic drug prevention and control seminars to all stakeholders in your barangay?	3.7	3.51	3.54	Often
3. Give an emphasis to collection and analysis of drug-related information and prevention education?	3.74	3.32	3.38	Regularly
4. Organize house clusters with designated cluster leader in your barangay?	3.6	3.41	3.43	Often
5. Submit consolidated information report to CADAC/MADAC and local police unit concerned for the formulation and validation of	3.89	3.41	3.47	Often



watch list of drug personalities in your barangay?				
6. Determine the priority drug-affected barangay, taking into consideration the number of drug users/pushers and the gravity of the drug problem in the area, for the conduct of anti-illegal drug operations and advocacy/preventive education seminar?	3.74	3.39	3.44	Often
7. Implement ordinances creating Administrative Boards to hear and act on complaints regarding public nuisances pursuant to Section 52, Article VII of R.A. No. 9165?	3.68	3.31	3.36	Regularly
8. Establish a Referral Desk in your barangay to endorse drug dependents to the duly authorized representative of the DDB pursuant to Article VIII of R.A. No. 9165 and pertinent issuances of the board?	3.72	3.27	3.33	Regularly
Category Mean	3.82	3.47	3.52	Often

Gleaned in table 2 is the mean distribution of the respondents on the Extent of Functionality of BADAC members as to their Pre-Operational Phase. It is noted on the above table that the pre-operational phase is implemented in great extent. All of the items above scored with great extent except for the three items, items 3, 7 and 8 yielded to moderate extent. Item number 3 pertains in giving an emphasis to collection and analysis of drug-related information and prevention education, item 7 is on implementing ordinance and 8 endorsements of the drug related cases. This further implies that the members of the BADAC in the selected 15 barangays are well aware of their functions in the Pre-Operational Phase of Anti-Drug Clearing Operations in the Barangay. It further shows that the actions that must be taken during this stage were undertaken by the BADAC members. This conclusion is reinforced by the perception of the community members as can be implied in the results presented above. Both groups of respondents, therefore, agree that for the Pre-Operational Phase, the members of the BADAC are functional.



Table 3 Mean Distribution of the Research Participants ‘Extent of Functionality of BADAC members in terms of Operation Phase

Operation Phase	Mean		Overall Mean	Qualitative Equivalent
	BADAC Members	Community		
1. Arrest the identified drug users/pushers through “citizen’s arrest” buy-bust operation?	3.53	3.46	3.47	Often
2. Inspect chemical warehouses in coordination with City/Municipal regulatory offices and search for suspected drug dens?	3.39	3.27	3.29	Often
3. File a complaint for abatement of public nuisance with the City/Municipal Administrative Boards against places or premises used as sites of unlawful sale or delivery of dangerous drugs pursuant to Section 52, Article VII of R.A. No. 9165?	3.74	3.4	3.44	Often
4. Conduct an advocacy and/or preventive education seminars?	3.84	3.24	3.31	Regularly
5. Give an emphasis to the role of parents and children in the anti-drug campaign?	4.14	3.35	3.45	Often
6. Conduct lectures on the proper procedures on rehabilitation of drug dependents pursuant to R.A. No. 9165?	3.91	3.35	3.42	Often
7. Process the application for voluntary or compulsory rehabilitation pursuant to pertinent DDB Regulations?	3.54	3.24	3.28	Regularly
Category Mean	3.73	3.33	3.38	Regularly

Table 3 shows the mean assessment of the respondents on the operational stage of Anti-Drug Clearing Operations by the BADAC members with an average of 3.38. the functionality of the BADAC members when it comes to the Operational Phase, as assessed by themselves and the community is lower than that of the Pre-Operational Phase. These can be attributed to the factor that some of the activities in this phase involve difficulty, technicality and legality aside from the fact that they also risk the safety of the BADAC members.



Table 4 Mean Distribution of the Research Participants ‘Extent of Functionality of BADAC members in terms of Post-Operation Phase

Post-operation Phase	Mean		Overall Mean	Qualitative Equivalent
	BADAC Members	Community		
1. Implement sustainable support projects such as sports, religious and social activities in your barangay?	4.3	3.56	3.65	Often
2. Implement sustainable livelihood projects as a reintegration program to former drug pushers and drug users?	3.37	3.39	3.39	Regularly
3. Conduct counseling activities for the community and to the families of drug personalities?	3.61	3.35	3.38	Regularly
4. Prepare your barangay for reintegration of drug personalities?	3.67	3.32	3.36	Regularly
5. Conduct regular lectures, programs on the ill effects of drug abuse?	3.65	3.29	3.34	Regularly
Category Mean	3.72	3.38	3.43	Often

Table 4 shows the mean assessment of the Functionality of the BADAC members in the post operational phase of the Barangay Drug Clearing Operations. The category mean average shows 3.43 that depicts a descriptive scale of great extent. It is an implication that the members of BADAC when it comes to this stage, are well-versed of their functions and that the same are performed by them. As can be gleaned from the activities enumerated in this phase, it can be deduced that the activities can be carried out the same technical or legal issues.

Table 5 Test of Difference between the Assessments of the Two Groups of Respondents on the Functionality of BADAC members

Functionality of BADAC members	Respondents	N	Mean	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pre-operation Phase	BADAC	57	3.817982	3.6092	445	0.0003*
	Community	390	3.471474			
Operation Phase	BADAC	57	3.726817	4.0731	445	0.0001*
	Community	390	3.330769			
Post-operation Phase	BADAC	57	3.719298	3.2502	445	0.0012*
	Community	390	3.382564			

$\alpha = 0.05$



The table shows the test of difference on the assessments of two groups of respondents on the functionality of BADAC members. It is gleaned on the table that on the different phases of the Anti-Drug Clearing Operations in the Barangay, the functionality of BADAC members is significantly different on the assessment of the community. Based on the mean values of the BADAC members and Community, it can be seen that the assessment of the BADAC members is significantly higher compared to the community. This is attributable to the fact that BADAC members, being considered as respondents, assessed themselves. All the p-values are less than the alpha level, this implies that there is a significant difference on the assessment of the functionality of the BADAC members in Drug Clearing Operations between the BADAC members themselves and the community members.

Table 6 Test of Difference on the Functionality of BADAC members when grouped According to the Profile of BADAC Members

Profile Variables of BADAC Members		Functionality of BADAC members		
		Pre-operation Phase	Operation Phase	Post-operation Phase
Age	F-value	0.69	0.33	0.43
	P-value	0.8052	0.9940	0.9680
	N	57	57	57
Gender	F-value	0.95	0.61	0.51
	P-value	0.5340	0.8726	0.9291
	N	57	57	57
Position	F-value	0.64	0.46	0.84
	P-value	0.8468	0.9619	0.6418
	N	57	57	57
Civil Status	F-value	0.69	0.79	1.31
	P-value	0.8073	0.7022	0.2389
	N	57	57	57
Barangay	F-value	2.04	1.41	2.22
	P-value	0.307	0.1837	0.200
	N	57	57	57

***. difference is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)**

Table 6 shows the test of difference on the functionality of the BADAC members as assessed by them. It can be seen on the table that all their assessment on the functionality of BADAC is not significant when group According to profile variables of the BADAC members. This implies that the profile variables of the respondents do not have bearing in their assessment on the functionality of the BADAC members.



**Table 7 Test of Difference on the Functionality of BADAC members when grouped
According to the Profile of Community**

Profile Variables of BADAC Members		Functionality of BADAC members		
		Pre-operation Phase	Operation Phase	Post- operation Phase
Age	F-value	1.42	0.78	0.56
	P-value	0.0821	0.7816	0.9229
	N	390	390	390
Gender	F-value	0.82	0.98	0.93
	P-value	0.7289	0.5015	0.5439
	N	390	390	390
Civil Status	F-value	1.31	0.64	0.90
	P-value	0.1412	0.9201	0.5690
	N	390	390	390
Barangay	F-value	1.68	1.24	1.91
	P-value	0.186	0.1929	0.159
	N	390	390	390

***. difference is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)**

Table 7 shows the test of difference on the Functionality of BADAC members when grouped according to the profile of the community. It is gleaned on the table that the assessment of the community on the functionality of the BADAC members is not significant when grouped according to their profile variables, since the p-values are all greater than the alpha level which is 0.05. this implies that the assessments of the community do not differ when grouped according their profile.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The gathered data given to the respondents showed that their Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council Members are performing their functions as to result of their assessment. The result from test of Difference between the Assessments of the Two Groups of Respondents on the Functionality of BADAC members is significant because it is below alpha level which is 0.05 while the results from the test of Difference on the Functionality of BADAC members when grouped according to profile of BADAC members and from the test of Difference on the Functionality of BADAC members when grouped according to profile of community is not significant because it is above the alpha level comparing the results based from their profile variables.



CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, the researchers conclude that the members of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council of the different Barangays of Tuguegarao City, Cagayan: Caritan Centro, Annafunan East, Atulayan Sur, Bagay, Pallua Sur, Tanza, Capatan, Larion Bajo, Larion Alto, Caggay, Balzain East, Balzain West, Pengue-Ruyu, Libag Sur, and Libag Norte are functional. They are well-aware of their duties and responsibilities in the Anti-Drug Clearing Operations in the barangays as provided for by DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66 and they undertake to effectively carry out the same. While the BADAC members find difficulty in executing activities under the Operational stage as the same involve technical and legal issues, it behooves to them to take necessary actions so that the same are implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Though the result of this study validates that Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council Members in the different Barangays of Tuguegarao City, Cagayan: Caritan Centro, Annafunan East, Atulayan Sur, Bagay, Pallua Sur, Tanza, Capatan, Larion Bajo, Larion Alto, Caggay, Balzain East, Balzain West, Pengue-Ruyu, Libag Sur, and Libag Norte are performing their functions based from their assessment, the following are still recommended to strengthen their functions.

1. The City of Tuguegarao must recognize these Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council Members as good examples for other Barangays of said City. An incentive program must also be established to encourage these BADACs in that of the other barangays to strengthen their functionality. It is also one way of motivating the members to perform better.
2. The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council Members in the different Barangays of Tuguegarao City, Cagayan: Caritan Centro, Annafunan East, Atulayan Sur, Bagay, Pallua Sur, Tanza, Capatan, Larion Bajo, Larion Alto, Caggay, Balzain East, Balzain West, Pengue-Ruyu, Libag Sur, and Libag Norte should further strengthen their good performance to maintain the trust and respect among their constituents.
3. There is a need for further intervention program from the DILG, City Government of Tuguegarao and all other concerned government agencies in order to further capacitate the members of the BADAC.



4. The members of the community must lend hand to the BADAC and must also serve as its watchdog so that the members continue to strive in performing their duties and that complacency on their part will never finds its place.
5. All members of the community and other stakeholders must be engaged and mobilized by the BADAC members in the campaign against Illegal Drugs so that a Drug free community becomes achievable.

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