

Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Planning and Management for Rebuilding Youth Productive Community Services

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Abstract:

The study focuses on assessing the competencies of the youth council on planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of youth projects. The objectives of the study were to identify the demographic profile, assess the youth council on strategic management with regards to planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, and determine the significant relationship between the profile and the youth council on strategic management. The total population was 95 youths, including 38 females and 57 males, who voluntarily participated in the study with the aid of the descriptive method. The study reveals the common problem of youth was the instrument needed for monitoring and evaluation, and how to sustain youth projects. The LGU and DILG, with the assistance of HEI, must have a memorandum of agreement or understanding to enhance the development plan of the Sangguniang Kabataan on strategic planning and management through the implementation of an extension project on good governance and accountability towards the youth productive community.

Keywords: youth council, strategic planning and management, youth productive community services, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and good governance

Introduction

The Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) or Youth Council is the governing body of the youth assembly of every barangay. The Katipunan ng Kabataan (KK) is an assembly of youth in every barangay whose primary objective is to enhance the social, political, economic, cultural, intellectual, moral, spiritual, and physical development of the youth in the country. The creation of this body is by virtue of the 1987 Constitution as also elucidated in R. A. 7160 or otherwise known as the Local Government Code. Furthermore, through these laws the Commission on Election is hereby authorized to conduct an election held every four years from the assumption of office. In addition, the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) is the quintessential example of child participation in local governance and because of its indispensable involvement in societal matters; the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) was also involved in cooperating and undertaking Peace and Order Projects in the locality. It is a testament to the Philippine Government's recognition of the potential of children and youth to contribute to national development. The Philippines has always placed paramount importance on the significant role of the youth in nation building.

An uncertain link between the Convention on the Rights of the Child and young people develops from diverse perspectives. Given the similarities in the target populations of children's rights policies and youth policies, the current and potential connections between these two policies are investigated in order to determine whether (further) linking these policies could increase the realization of young people's rights. Contrasting results emerge, implying the need for a middle ground in the degree of interconnection between children's rights and youth policies (UNICEF, 2021).

Many rights are outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including the right to participate in decision-making. A child's 'right to the city' in an urban setting involves the ability to participate in municipal governance. Such chances are available through youth councils (YCs). This report highlights YC features and successes based on a nationwide survey conducted in the United States. According to the findings, YCs are typically run on a shoestring budget and are controlled by parks and recreation agencies or municipal council offices (Cushing & Van Vliet—, 2016, p. xx).

Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) has a major role in shaping and Building the Nation. Youth Leaders are the role models for the youth so they need to be equipped with genuine interest in serving the community and doing the right things for the benefit of everyone. Planning is a process of focusing on ideas and deciding on which steps to take in order to achieve their objectives. In various localities, Filipino teenagers are launching programs. These policies are being implemented through the Youth Council in the municipalities. It examines the availability of money for youth council engagement in practice to illustrate the gaps between the ideal scenarios indicated in policies and actual youth council participation in practices (UNICEF, 2007, p. xx). It has been acknowledged that youth participation in monitoring and evaluation is an important tool for involving young people in the development process in a positive way. This article aims to demonstrate why youth participation in monitoring and evaluation is desirable in the context of international development, establish an alternative conceptual framework for applying youth participation in practice, explore the challenges and caveats that can be barriers to its wider use, and provide evidence of its use. (C. Deng 2018).

Workers in social services are involved in a wide range of efforts to engage youth in programs as well as in their communities and civic lives. Young people can be involved and empowered through youth councils, according to one potential strategy. The scholarly literature has been characterized by a variety of theoretical frames. The lack of conceptual coherence in the field has been a major problem. Several youth councils are profiled in this paper. Analyzing the data, we can identify implicit frameworks in use. (W. Geckero 2017).

In the initial interview via online messages with the President of the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Federation in Pakil, the researchers asked some questions regarding the existing Local Youth Development Plan (LYDP) for Pakil Laguna to determine their Programs, Plans and Objective of the Sangguniang Kabataan. (SK) According to the Federated President, the Local Youth Development Council for Pakil Laguna has not yet been established due to some reasons so there is no existing Local Youth Development Plan (LYDP) but still have an existing Community Youth Development Program (CYDP) which is anchored on the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP).

As stated on the Manual of Operation of Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) , the priority program, projects and activities for the allotment of funds are equitable access to quality education, environmental protection, climate change adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resiliency, Youth Employment and Livelihood, health, including health services and adolescent sexual and reproductive health, anti-drug abuse, Gender sensitivity, Sports Development and Capacity building which emphasizes leadership training.

This reflection brought the researchers to the noble purpose of the creation of the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) as to recognize the importance of the youth in nation-building and to serve as a training ground for future leaders. The Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) or Youth Council is the representation of the youth before the government. Section 13, Article II of the Constitution reads: “The State recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs.

Research Objectives

1. Identify the demographic profile of youth councils.
2. Assess the youth council on strategic management with regards to planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
3. Determine the significant relationship between the profile and the youth council on strategic management.

Hypothesis:

Ho 1: There is no significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and Youth Council on Strategic Management.

Theoretical Framework

The study was anchored on the two theories: Rational Choice Theory and Reasoned Action and Planned Behavior. The Rational Choice Theory postulates that human beings make rational calculations with respect to the best way to maximize utility or benefits. In the context of this study, the Rational Choice Theory can be used to explain how the Sangguniang Kabataan Council makes decisions or acts on an issue. Guided by the model, one can see that actions and decisions by the Youth Council will always be to the best welfare of the Youth that they are serving. Another theory worth noting is the Reasoned Action and Planned Behavior postulated by Martin Fishbein and Icek Ajzen. It states that the primary determinant of behavior is the intention of the person to perform the act (Taylor. 2000). The person’s intention to behave in one way or the other is treated as a function of a person’s attitude towards performing the behavior and his perception of the social pressure exerted upon him/her to perform the behavior. The theorist further argues that in order for a person to perform a given behavior, the person must have formed “a strong commitment to perform the behavior”.

This theory can be seen in the action and behavior of the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) to run for election. With a strong determination and commitment to serve their fellow youth and think of programs that the youth will benefit from, the Sangguniang Kabataan intends to run for office.

Conceptual Framework

The researchers conceptualized the research framework by identifying the strengths and weaknesses of Pakil Youth Councils with regards to planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of youth projects. The framework measures the competencies of Pakil youth councils, which will lead to an extension project to enhance the capability of creating efficient youth projects through training and mentoring of each member of the youth organization. The extension project of Good Governance and

Accountability towards Youth Productive Community will assist the local government unit in identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats while creating youth projects.

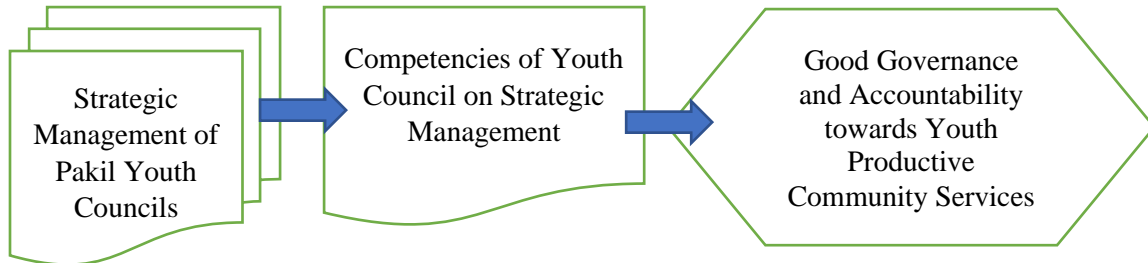


Figure 1 Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Planning and Management for Rebuilding Youth Productive Community Services

Research Methodology

Research Design

The researchers used descriptive research design, the study was conducted in Pakil, Laguna. This method was used to determine extent of the youth council on strategic management. According to Gonard (2013), research design addresses the needs for well concluded research studies which are suitable for the researchers. The descriptive survey method was utilized in this study. As cited by Falcon (2015), descriptive research involves a collection of data in order to test the hypothesis or to answer the questions concerning the current status of the subject of this study.

The researchers considered it as the most appropriate method in gathering data and obtaining information about the competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management. Furthermore, a descriptive method was needed to obtain the effect of institutional functions. The researchers further processed the data collected and analyzed them using descriptive research and statistics. Trends and patterns were observed and noted and further used for analysis.

Sampling Technique

In this study, the researchers used Simple Random Sampling to gather data from information-rich respondents. This study was conducted in thirteen (13) barangays of Pakil that includes Sangguniang Kabataan Chairman and their respective officials with a total of 95 respondents.

Research Instrument

The research instrument used in this study for gathering the necessary information was in the form of a Survey questionnaire. It is a systematically prepared form of document with sets of questions deliberately designed as a respondent’s evaluation which consists of the independent and dependent variable. This study utilized a set of survey questionnaires for the youth council. The survey questions were checked and validated by a representative from Provincial Office of Department of Interior and Local Government before dissemination of instrument to the respondents. In the survey questionnaire, the respondents were asked to choose from the four scales namely; Highly Perform, Perform, Moderately Perform, and Not Perform.

Rating Scale	Range	Description
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	4	3.26-4.0	Highly Perform
	3	2.51-3.25	Perform
Data	2	1.76-2.50	Moderately Perform
	1	1.00-1.75	Not Perform

Collection and Analysis

The researchers sought permission to conduct the study from the Municipality of Pakil, Laguna. After getting the permit, the schedule of the conduct of the survey was properly framed. The Survey was administered from June to December 2021. This was personally executed by the researchers.

Statistical Treatment of Data

Statistical Treatment was used after collecting the accomplished questionnaire. The Simple Random Technique was used to analyze and interpret the data given by the respondents. After administering the questionnaire to the respondents, all the data were gathered, analyzed and interpreted to determine the capability of Youth Council on Strategic Management.

Problem/Analysis	Statistical Tools
1. What is the Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of: 1.1 Age; 1.2 Sex and 1.3 Educational Attainment.	Frequency, Percentage, Rank
2. What is the competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management in terms of: 2.1 Planning 2.2 Implementing; 2.3 Monitoring; and 2.4 Evaluation.	Frequency, Percentage, Rank
3. Is there a significant relationship between the profile and Youth Council on Strategic Management?	Chi Square

Results and Discussion

Demographic Profile of Sangguniang Kabataan in Pakil, Laguna

Table 1 shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of demographic profile of Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) as to age. The total number of respondents are Ninety-five (95) in this study. Most of the respondents are ages 20 – 25 with a frequency of 86 or 91%; followed by 26-30 years of age with a frequency of 7 or 7%; and 19 below years of age with a frequency of 2 or 2%. The data explain that most of the youth council are young adults, not too old, nor too young. It is safe to say that they have already matured and are ready to be leaders who are ready to formulate plans for the activities of the youth and children who are at risk. Based on the study of L.W. Phillip (2016), age has a positive contribution when it comes to leadership. Just like fine wine, it tastes better as they age. So as Sangguniang Kabataan Officials, they are ripened by experience and knowledge gained through the years.

The distribution of frequency and percentage of demographic profile of Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) as to sex. The total numbers of respondents are Ninety-five (95) in this study. Most of the respondents are male with a frequency of 57 or 60%; and female with a frequency of 38 or 40%. It displays that most of the youth councils are male which indicates that they have their interest in politics and assist the youth development. The study of the Technological Forecasting and Social Change (2014) analyzed the trend and patterns in the ages, level of education, and gender gap. They found out that the education level of the inventors has risen over time. Also, they also discovered that the gender gap between men and women is closing but at a slower pace than in other comparable areas of society. Therefore, in terms of gender, there may be more officials since most of the tasks of Sangguniang Kabataan involve male strength and are very risky for females such as Peace and Order tasks. But the law does not prevent one from running. For as long as they have an ability to run as a Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) official and as much as they can do their respective duties and responsibility, they have the freedom to run.

The distribution of frequency and percentage of demographic profile of Sangguniang Kabataan as to educational attainment. The total number of respondents are Ninety-five (95) in this study. Most of the respondents are college graduate with a frequency of 36 or 37.9%; followed by high school graduate with a frequency of 27 or 28.4%; while others are college under graduate with a frequency of 26 or 27.4%; high school under graduate with a frequency of 4 or 4.2%; and lastly, vocational course with a frequency of 2 or 2.1%. The data state that most of Sangguniang Kabataan Officials are College Graduates though there is 4.2% of High School Undergraduate. The number shows that educational achievement plays a big part in choosing a Sangguniang Kabataan Official. It can be attributed to the complexity of the tasks of a Sangguniang Kabataan Official which require a certain level of knowledge, organizational skills and critical thinking which can be achieved with higher learning. Although candidates are not limited to their educational attainment, it often serves as a comparative advantage. But other officials with lower educational achievement can still excel with proper training and dedication.

Table 1. Demographic Profile of Sangguniang Kabataan in Pakil, Laguna

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
20-25	86	91
26-30	7	7
Total	95	100
Sex		
Male	57	60
Female	38	40
Total	95	100
Educational Attainment		
High School Graduate	27	28.4
High School Under-Graduate	4	4.2
College Graduate	36	37.9
College Under-Graduate	26	27.4
Vocational Course	2	2.1
Total	95	100

Assessment on Competencies of Youth Council on the Strategic Management as to Planning

Table 2 shows the assessment on competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management as to Planning. The total numbers of respondents were Ninety-five (95) in this study.

Rank 1 *“Conduct series of consultation and situational analysis with the Katipunan ng Kabataan (KK) to assess their needs, potentials, interest and resources and to identify and prioritize programs, projects and activities for the preparation of Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development.”* and *“Submit the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) and Annual Barangay Youth Investment Plan (ABYIP) to the Budget Office for proper endorsement to Sangguniang Bayan Council.”* had a weighted mean score of 3.2 with a verbal interpretation of *“Perform”*. It explains that the DILG of the municipality assists the youth councils to create a SWOT Analysis to formulate a program or activities with allocated budget that will assist the youth of each barangay. It should be taken into consideration that these are required processes by the DILG, so top answers could be attributed to that.

The lowest rank among indicators is *“Collaborate with different Non-Government Organization, Institutions for possible linkages or partner agencies in the community”* with a weighted mean score of 2.9 and a verbal interpretation of *“Perform”*. It says that there is a limited linkage on the part of the youth council to assist on capability enhancement and possible livelihood assistance. This is because the national government has full support on the projects of the Sangguniang Kabataan, if ever they are deficient of funds, they can even ask aid from the LGU. It can be the reason why there are few collaborations with NGOs.

Assessment on competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management with regard to planning has a general weighted mean score of 3.1 with a verbal interpretation of *“Perform”*. Overall assessment, the planning strategy of the youth council displays a frequent performance of the preparation to create an annual plan for the approval of the budget office and to be endorsed to the office of Sangguniang Bayan. Apart from compliance reasons, it is good to know that the Sangguniang Kabataan puts high importance to Planning. Since Planning is essential in Strategic Management.

Table 2. Assessment on Level of Awareness of Youth Council on Strategic Management as to Planning.

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. Conduct series of consultation and situational analysis with the Katipunan ng Kabataan (KK) to assess their needs, potentials, interest and resources and to identify and prioritize programs, projects and activities for the preparation of Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development.	3.2	Perform	1.5
2. Formulate a Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) with vision, situational analysis, development goals, development strategy, programs, projects goals and development Strategy that is aligned with the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) and other Local Youth Development Plans (LYDPs).	3.1	Perform	3.5

3. Collaborate with different Non-Government Organization, Institutions for possible linkages or partner agencies in the community.	2.9	Perform	5
4. Prepare the Annual Barangay Youth Investment Plan (ABYIP) based on the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP).	3.1	Perform	3.5
5. Submit the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) and Annual Barangay Youth Investment Plan (ABYIP) to the Budget Office for proper endorsement to Sangguniang Bayan Council.	3.2	Perform	1.5
General Weighted Mean	3.1	Perform	

Rating Scale: 3.26-4.00=Highly Perform 2.51-3.25=Perform 1.76-2.50=Moderately Perform 1.00-1.75=Not Perform

Assessment on Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management as to Implementation

Table 3 shows the assessment on competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management as to implementation. The total numbers of respondents were 95 in this study.

Rank 1 *“Prepare request for the purchase of materials, equipment, supplies necessary for the program, projects and activities attached to the approved Annual Barangay Youth Investment Plan (ABYIP).”* and *“Conduct canvass for the materials, equipment, supplies necessary for the execution of the program, projects and activities of Youth Council.”* had a weighted mean score of 3.18 with a verbal interpretation of *“Perform”*. It explains that the youth council does the proper documentation to create and to implement their program projects and activities. According to Sara T Stacy, Ignacio D. Acevedo-Polakovich and Jonathan Rose wood (2018), their clear insights are valuable contributions to the development and evaluation of the program.

The lowest rank among indicators is *“Create and Submit Accomplishment Report of the conducted program or activities to the Municipal Local Government Operation Officer (MLGOO) for Record Keeping purposes.”* with a weighted mean score of 3.02 and a verbal interpretation of *“Perform”*. It says that they are not doing and passing their accomplishment reports to the Municipal Local Government Operation Officer (MLGOO).

Assessment on competencies of youth council on strategic management with regards to Implementation has a general weighted mean score of 3.12 with a verbal interpretation of *“Perform”*. Overall assessment, the Awareness of Youth Council on Strategic Management displays a frequent performance by following the procedures and preparations to conduct a programs project and activities which indicated on their comprehensive barangay youth development program (CBYDP). But it should be stressed that documentation is as highly important as planning and implementation. Compliance into submitting an Accomplishment Report is crucial.

Table 3. Assessments on Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management as to Implementation.

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
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1. Prepare requests for the purchase of materials, equipment, supplies necessary for the program, projects and activities attached to the approved Annual Barangay Youth Investment Plan (ABYIP).	3.18	Perform	1.5
2. Conduct canvass for the materials, equipment, supplies necessary for the execution of the program, projects and activities of Youth Council.	3.18	Perform	1.5
3. Procure the materials, equipment, supplies based on the approved Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) and Annual Barangay Youth Investment Plan (ABYIP) and result of canvass.	3.17	Perform	3
4. Conduct Information Dissemination, Create Workforce Committee and Prepare the venue, materials and programs for every scheduled program and activities.	3.06	Perform	4
5. Create and Submit Accomplishment Report of the conducted program or activities to the Municipal Local Government Operation Officer (MLGOO) for Record Keeping purposes.	3.02	Perform	5
General Weighted Mean	3.12	Perform	

Rating Scale: 3.26-4.00=Highly Perform 2.51-3.25=Perform 1.76-2.50=Moderately Perform 1.00-1.75=Not Perform

Assessment on Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management as to Monitoring.

Table 4 shows the assessment on Level of Awareness of Youth Council on Strategic Management as to monitoring. The total number of respondents are 95 in this study.

Rank 1 “Monitor the Budget Allocation of the Activities listed on the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) if appropriate enough to meet the objective” and “Monitor the status of participation by partner agencies on the implementation of Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP)”. Has a weighted mean score of 3.16 with a verbal interpretation of “Perform”.

The lowest rank among indicators is “Use a prescribed Monitoring Instrument to determine the progress of Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP)” with a weighted mean score of 3.05 and a verbal interpretation of “Perform”. It says that the youth council is not using any monitoring instrument that can determine their progress for creating a Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP).

Assessment on competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management with regard to monitoring has a general weighted mean score of 3.12 with a verbal interpretation of “Perform”. Overall assessment, the monitoring strategy of the youth council displays a frequent performance that the youth council are doing monitoring to determine the progress of the proposed program or activities before and after to conduct the program project and activities that are prescribed on their comprehensive barangay youth development plan (CBYDP). But it can be stressed that it should be an organized and systematized monitoring. The Sangguniang Kabataan must use effective monitoring instruments or they can set success indicators to

observe to denote success. As stated by Andre Mascarenhas, Tomas B. Ramos and Luis Nunes (2015), monitoring is a challenging and fundamental issue within the planning process, yet there is little understanding as to whether plans achieved their goals in guaranteeing sustainable development on territorial level.

Table 4. Assessments on Level of Awareness of Youth Council on Strategic Management as to Monitoring.

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. Use a prescribed Monitoring Instrument to determine the progress of Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP)	3.05	Perform	5
2. Monitor the accomplishment of the program and activities on the attainment of Goals, Objectives and Development Strategy listed on Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP)	3.13	Perform	4
3. Monitor the Time frame of activities listed on the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) if appropriate enough to meet the desired objective.	3.09	Perform	3
4. Monitor the Budget Allocation of the Activities listed on the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) if appropriate enough to meet the objective	3.16	Perform	1.5
5. Monitor the status of participation by partner agencies on the implementation of Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP).	3.16	Perform	1.5
General Weighted Average	3.12	Perform	

Rating Scale: 3.26-4.00=Highly Perform 2.51-3.25=Perform 1.76-2.50=Moderately Perform 1.00-1.75=Not Perform

Assessment on Competencies Youth Council on Strategic Management as to Evaluation.

Table 5 shows the assessment on competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management as to evaluation. The total numbers of respondents were 95 in this study.

Rank 1 “Evaluate the outcome of the approved Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) in the community.” has a weighted mean score of 3.16 with a verbal interpretation of “Perform”. The lowest rank among indicators is “Submit the evaluation report of the conducted programs and activities based on the approved Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) to the office of Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)” has a weighted mean score of 3.05 with a verbal interpretation of “Perform”.

Assessment on competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management with regards to evaluation has a general weighted mean score of 3.13 with a verbal interpretation of “Perform”. Overall assessment, the evaluation strategy of youth council displays frequent performance of evaluation of the youth council. But even if they are consistently evaluating procedures, it cannot be considered as successful if it is not systematized or if a full report of the evaluation was submitted to Municipal Local Government

Operational officers (MLGOO). The finding is supported by Canadian journal of Program Evaluation 32(3) (2018). Given the potential of the federal program evaluation function to inform decision-making at the highest levels of government, this project sought to investigate the nature and used parts of speeding reviews in reallocation exercises in selected government organizations.

Table 5. Assessments on Level of Awareness of Youth Council on Strategic Management as to Evaluation.

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. Use the prescribed evaluation instrument for the conducted Program, Projects and Activities of Youth Council.	3.8	Perform	4
2. Evaluate the output of the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) in the community	3.14	Perform	3
3. Evaluate the outcome of the approved Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) in the community.	3.19	Perform	1
4. Evaluate the impact of the approved Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) in the community.	3.18	Perform	2
5. Submit the evaluation report of the conducted programs and activities based on the approved Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Program (CBYDP) to the office of Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).	3.05	Perform	5
General Weighted Average	3.13	Perform	

Rating Scale: 3.26-4.00=Highly Perform 2.51-3.25=Perform 1.76-2.50=Moderately Perform 1.00-1.75=Not Perform

Significant Relationship between Age and Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management

Table 6 shows the significant relationship between profile of the respondents as to age and competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management in terms of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

As to planning, the data revealed by the p-value of .524 is greater than the alpha level of significant value 0.05. Therefore, the researchers accept the null hypothesis with a verbal interpretation of not significant.

As to implementation, the data shown having a p-value of .328 which is greater than the level of significant value 0.05, the researchers accept the null hypothesis with a verbal interpretation of not significant.

As to monitoring, the table reveals the p-value of .693 which is greater than the level of significant value of 0.05 which is verbally interpreted as not significant. Therefore, the researchers accept the null hypothesis.

As to evaluation, it is revealed that the p-value of .293 is greater than the level of significant value 0.05 thus; the researchers accept the null hypothesis with a verbal interpretation of not significant.

Therefore, the researchers found that the relationships between the age and competencies of youth council on strategic management were not significant. Indeed, age does not affect the performance of youth towards Strategic Management.

Table 6. Significant Relationship between Age and Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management

Variable	Statistical tool	χ^2 Value	P-Value	Decision	Interpretation
Planning	Chi – Square	3.203	.524	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
Implementing	Chi – Square	4.627	.328	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
Monitoring	Chi – Square	2.231	.693	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
Evaluation	Chi – Square	4.944	.293	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant

Significant Relationship between Sex and Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management

Table 7 shows the significant relationship between sex of the respondents in terms of Sex and competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management.

As to planning, as revealed by the p-value of which .838 is greater than the alpha level of significant value 0.05. Therefore, the researchers accept the null hypothesis with a verbal interpretation of not significant.

As to implementation, as shown on the table having a p-value of .245 which is greater than the level of significant value 0.05, the researchers accept the null hypothesis with a verbal interpretation of not significant.

As to monitoring, the table reveals the p-value of .045 which is greater than the level of significant value of 0.05 with a verbal interpretation of significant. Therefore, the researchers reject the null hypothesis and recommends to look at Sex and the Level of Awareness of Youth Council on Strategic Management, to determine which gender predominantly is more aware on Strategic Management.

As to evaluation, it is revealed that the p-value of .756 is greater than the level of significant value 0.05. Therefore, the researchers accept the null hypothesis with a verbal interpretation of not significant.

The researchers found that the relationship between sex and competencies of youth council on strategic management were not significant, except on monitoring, it shows there were significant relationship.

Table 7. Significant Relationship between Sex and Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management.

Variable	Statistical tool	χ^2 Value	PValue	Decision	Interpretation
Planning	Chi - Square	.354	.838	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
Implementing	Chi - Square	2.811	.245	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
Monitoring	Chi - Square	6.048	.045	Reject Ho	Significant

Evaluation	Chi - Square	.559	.756	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
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Significant Relationship between Educational Attainment and Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management.

Table 8 shows the significant relationship between educational attainment and competencies of youth council on Strategic Management in terms of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

As to of planning, as revealed by the p-value of .450 is greater than the alpha level of significant value 0.05 therefore, the researchers accept the null hypothesis with a verbal interpretation of not significant.

As to implementation, as shown in the table having a p-value of .095 which is greater than the level of significant value of 0.05, the researchers accept the null hypothesis with a verbal interpretation of not significant.

As to monitoring, the table reveals the p-value of .819 which is greater than the level of significant value of 0.05 with a verbal interpretation of not significant. Therefore, the researchers accept the null hypothesis.

As to evaluation, it is revealed that the p-value of .088 is greater than the level of significant value 0.05. Thus, the researchers accept the null hypothesis with a verbal interpretation of significant. Therefore, educational attainment was barely important to determine the output of the youth activities and improvement on proposing youth projects.

Table 8. Significant Relationship between Educational Attainment and Competencies of Youth Council on Strategic Management.

Variable	Statistical tool	x^2 Value	P-Value	Decision	Interpretation
Planning	Chi - Square	7.828	.450	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
Implementing	Chi - Square	13.523	.095	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
Monitoring	Chi - Square	4.406	.819	Fail to Reject Ho	Not Significant
Evaluation	Chi - Square	13.767	.088	Reject Ho	Significant

Conclusion

The researchers concluded that the young people in the youth councils ranged in age from 20 to 25 years old, with the majority of them being males who were more interested in joining politics and had a desire to be leaders. As it was also noticed, the highest educational attainment of youth council officials was college graduate which reflects that they have better knowledge and skills to improve youth projects and/or activities.

As the data shows, all the elements in strategic management were perform and it was observed by the youth council officials. However, collaboration with different Non – Government Organization, Higher Education Institution and other entity for possible linkages or partnership in the community. As a result, the youth officials create and submit accomplishment report of the conducted activities to Municipal Local Government Operation Officer for record purposes without any inclusion of linkages or partner agencies to assist the activities. The youth officials have a difficulty to monitor the results of youth activities because

there was no monitoring instrument tool use to determine the progress of youth members. Therefore, the evaluation report was not concrete due to lack of monitoring of youth activities and its sustainability to improve the lives of youth members. Lastly, it was observed that youth officials did not practice the proper turnover of propose activities and to determine the most needed training for youth members.

Recommendation

The research study highly recommends the training enhancement on strategic management focuses on planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of youth projects/activities. Also, researchers will assist on the formulation of monitoring instrument and evaluation instrument to determine the results of conducted activities.

The local government unit and department of interior and local government may seek the assistance of higher education institution by means of memorandum of agreement/understanding for linkages or partnership to assist youth councils' training/seminars.

The researchers highly recommend the implementation of extension project entitled "*Good Governance and Accountability towards Youth Productive Community Version 2.0*" on assisting training/seminars for Sangguniang Kabataan on Strategic Planning and Management.

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