ROLE PERFORMANCE OF BARANGAY NUTRITION SCHOLAR-DEVELOPMENT WORKERS AS PERCEIVED BY THEM AND BY THE FARMER-CLIENTELE OF BIDANI IN NUEVA ECIJA, PHILIPPINES

SANKTA PRASAD CHATURVEDI

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ABSTRACT

CHATURVEDI, SANKTA PRASAD, Institute of Graduate Studies, Central Luzon State University, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, March, 1987. THE ROLE PERFORMANCE OF BNS-DWs AS PERCEIVED BY THEM AND BY THE FARMER-CLIENTELE OF BIDANI IN NUEVA ECIJA, PHILIPPINES.

Adviser: DR. ANSELMO D. LUPDAG

This study sought to determine the level of role performance of the BNS-DWs and its association with selected personal, motivational, and other factors, as perceived by them and by the farmer-clientele in 25 selected barangays in the three towns of Nueva Ecija. A researcher-made interview schedule was used in data gathering. Interviewed were 125 farmers and 25 Barangay Nutrition Scholar-Development Workers (BNS-DWs). The data gathered were analyzed by means of descriptive statistics. Frequencies and means were used to describe the characteristics of the respondents with respect to personal, motivational and other factors, and their role performance. The X^2 test and Pearson Product Moment Correlation were used to test the relationship between selected personal, motivational and other factors of BNS-DWs and their role performance. The t-test was utilized to determine if the role performance of the BNS-DWs as perceived by them and by the farmer-clientele vary. Multiple regression was utilized to find out the interaction of selected

personal, motivational and other factors of BNS-DWs and its association with their role performance.

Data showed that BNS-DWs were predominantly males with wide age range, married, and had large families. Most BNS-DWs were selected by the barangay people and had clear understanding of their prescribed jobs.

Sex, age, educational attainment, family income and family size were significantly associated with role performance but motivation was not. Both the year the BNS-DWs started working and the role clarity had highly significant relationship with role performance. The BNS-DW BNS-DWs had significantly higher perceptions of their role performance than those of the farmers.

In the interaction test, only age and the year BNS-DWs started working were significantly associated. The clusters of personal and other factors had significant influences on role performance. Those who worked earlier as BNS-DWs had better role performance.

This study recommended that in the selection of BNS-DWs, sex, age, educational attainment, family income and family size may be considered as pre-selection criteria toward more effective implementation of the BIDANI project.

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