

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION IN THEIR PERFORMANCE IN BARANGAY 176-E BAGONG SILANG, CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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This study investigates the Effectiveness of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) in their Performance in Barangay 176-E, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City, focusing on communication plans, evacuation plan, and resource sufficiency of supplies. Firefighting is critical in safeguarding lives and property, yet local fire departments often face declining capacity and insufficient resources. This research addresses that gap by assessing BFP's operational strengths and weaknesses in Barangay 176-E, making it timely and necessary for improving disaster resilience and public safety. A descriptive research design was employed using purposive sampling of active BFP personnel in Barangay 176-E. Data were gathered through survey questionnaires aligned with BFP's communication and plan, and supplies. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, and t-test were applied to analyze demographic profiles, operational strategies, and supply sufficiency. The methodology ensured systematic evaluation of both personnel performance and institutional capacity. Findings revealed that BFP personnel demonstrated competence in communication and evacuation planning, effectively coordinating responses and reducing panic during emergencies. However, challenges emerged in resource sufficiency, particularly in the availability and reliability of supplies such as first aid kits, firefighting equipment, and fire trucks. Results underscored that manpower alone cannot guarantee effective fire response operational resources play a decisive role. Statistical analysis confirmed significant differences in performance outcomes when supplies were inadequate, highlighting resource gaps as a critical barrier to effectiveness. The study concludes that while BFP personnel are skilled and committed, their effectiveness is constrained by limited supplies and equipment. Strengthening resource allocation, enhancing training programs, and fostering community participation are essential to improving overall fire response. These findings align with prior studies emphasizing the teamwork of BFP personnel, equipment, and community engagement. Limitations include reliance on self-reported data and localized scope, suggesting future research should expand to other barangays and integrate longitudinal assessments. Policy implications call for continuous investment in firefighting resources, inter-agency collaboration, and proactive community engagement to build resilience against fire-related disasters.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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