

Relevance of Barangay Chairperson's Competencies and Implementation of Services

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Bachelor of Arts in Political Science

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.47772/IJRISS.2025.910000085>

Received: 06 October 2025; Accepted: 14 October 2025; Published: 05 November 2025

ABSTRACT

Barangay chairpersons hold a crucial role in promoting good governance and ensuring equitable service implementation across the Philippines. This study, entitled Relevance of Barangay Chairperson's Competence and Service Implementation investigates the relationship between chairpersons' competencies and service implementation using Pearson's correlation test. Adopting a descriptive correlational approach, data were gathered through questionnaires in nine selected barangays using zoning sampling targeting residents aged 18 and above. The competence of barangay chairpersons was evaluated, with direction rated as the highest area of competence and accountability as the lowest. In terms of service implementation, health and social welfare services were rated the highest, while the maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay was rated the lowest. The Pearson's correlation coefficient ($r = 0.992$) underscores the critical role of competent chairpersons in service implementation. This positive correlation resonates with Fiedler's Contingency Theory of Leadership, emphasizing the interaction between leadership style and situational factors. Rejecting the null hypothesis supports the alternative hypothesis, highlighting the significant association between competencies and effective service implementation.

Keywords: Barangay Chairperson's Competencies, Implementation of Services, Accountability, Direction, Legitimacy and Voice, Fairness, and Performance.

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

Barangay chairpersons play a pivotal role in promoting good governance and in ensuring comparable levels of service delivery across the Philippines. As the closest government officials to the people, they have the power to make a real difference in the lives of their constituents. Elected by the people, barangay chairpersons are more likely to be accountable to their constituents than officials at higher government levels. Identifying the competencies of barangay chairpersons is a crucial step in enhancing the quality of life for all Filipinos.

The role of barangay chairpersons in shaping effective service delivery is highlighted in the study by Sumatra et al. (2023). This reference emphasizes the pivotal impact chairpersons have on providing essential services at the barangay level. Aquino et al. (2018) contribute insights by underlining the transformative potential of enhanced competencies in barangay chairpersons, fostering positive changes and effective governance. Additionally, Boysillo (2018) draw attention to the consequences of inadequate or poorly implemented services in barangays, emphasizing that such shortcomings can lead to various socio-economic challenges, negatively impacting the overall well-being of residents.

Tangub City's population, as reported in the 2020 Census, stands at 68,389. This population growth underscores the importance of effective governance to address the changing needs of residents. However, this expansion also brings complexity to governance and service delivery. Therefore, evaluating the competence of barangay chairpersons and the efficiency of service implementation becomes essential for ensuring good governance. Understanding the relationship between competence and service delivery is crucial for developing governance practices that can effectively serve Tangub City's growing population.

The study aimed to identify the relevance of barangay chairpersons' competencies and the implementation of services in selected barangays in Tangub City. It served as an eye-opener for residents concerning the performance of current barangay leaders, assessed the basic services implemented in the barangays, and addressed questions about the competencies of barangay chairpersons and the services they implement. Furthermore, the study benefited the electorate by offering guidance in choosing capable individuals for the duties and responsibilities of barangay chairpersons. Ultimately, it could be used to develop effective solutions and enhancement plans to improve leadership and public services at the barangay level.

Theoretical Framework

This study was grounded in Fiedler's Contingency Theory of Leadership (1967), which posits that effective leadership is contingent on adapting one's leadership style to the specific situational context. The theory emphasizes the importance of evaluating a leader's effectiveness by considering the interplay between their preferred leadership style and the characteristics of the situation they are navigating. In the context of barangay chairpersons, the theory suggests that the effectiveness of their leadership style is contingent on adapting to the specific circumstances they encounter, emphasizing the need for leaders to tailor their approach accordingly.

Expanding on this, Vroom and Yetton's research on Leadership and Decision-Making (1973) complements Fiedler's Contingency Theory by suggesting that task-oriented or directive leadership styles may be more appropriate in situations with clear guidelines and structured tasks. This aligns with Fiedler's assertion that leaders should adapt their styles to match the level of task structure in a given situation.

In measuring the competence of barangay chairpersons, Bueno's study (2019) "Harmonizing Good Governance Across Barangays in a Metropolitan Setting" on the framework established by Graham et al. (2003), which draws upon the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) principles. These principles include accountability (transparency), direction (strategic vision), fairness (equity and rule of law), legitimacy, and voice (participation and consensus orientation) and performance (Responsiveness, Effectiveness & Efficiency). Bueno's study emphasizes the relevance of these principles as essential indicators for assessing the competence of barangay chairpersons in the context of good governance.

The work of Fukuyama (2018) in "Political Order and Political Decay" explores the role of accountability and the rule of law in establishing effective governance structures. Additionally, Heywood's "Politics" (2018) emphasizes the importance of fairness, legitimacy, and participation in democratic governance. The literatures echoes the assertion that these principles not only define the attributes of effective governance but also provide a comprehensive framework for evaluating the competence of leaders, including barangay chairpersons.

Expanding on Bueno's framework, Boysillo's study (2018) on the "Governance of the Barangay Chairperson in the Municipality of Bohol" incorporates indicators outlined in Republic Act 7160, Section 17. It stipulates basic services, focusing on specific services—Agricultural Support Services; Health and Social Welfare Services; Maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay; Maintenance of the Barangay Roads, Bridges, and Water Supply System; and Maintenance of Public Markets. Additionally, Dela Cruz et al. (2018) specifically note that effective health and social welfare services enhance the overall quality of life in barangays by promoting health awareness and providing crucial support to vulnerable populations. In the context of katarungang pambarangay, Mendoza (2015) argues that this local dispute resolution mechanism is essential for maintaining peace and harmony within the community. Furthermore, Soriano et al. (2017) shed light on the effectiveness of barangay roads in rural development, emphasizing their crucial role in enhancing overall quality of life. Additionally, Santos et al. (2019) emphasize that access to clean and sufficient water is a basic human right and a prerequisite for various socio-economic activities.

Republic Act 7160 (Local Government Code of the Philippines) serves as the legal foundation for these services. The code emphasizes the importance of local autonomy and directs local government units to undertake essential functions, including the provision of basic services. Specifically, Section 17 delineates the responsibilities of barangays in delivering services to their constituents.

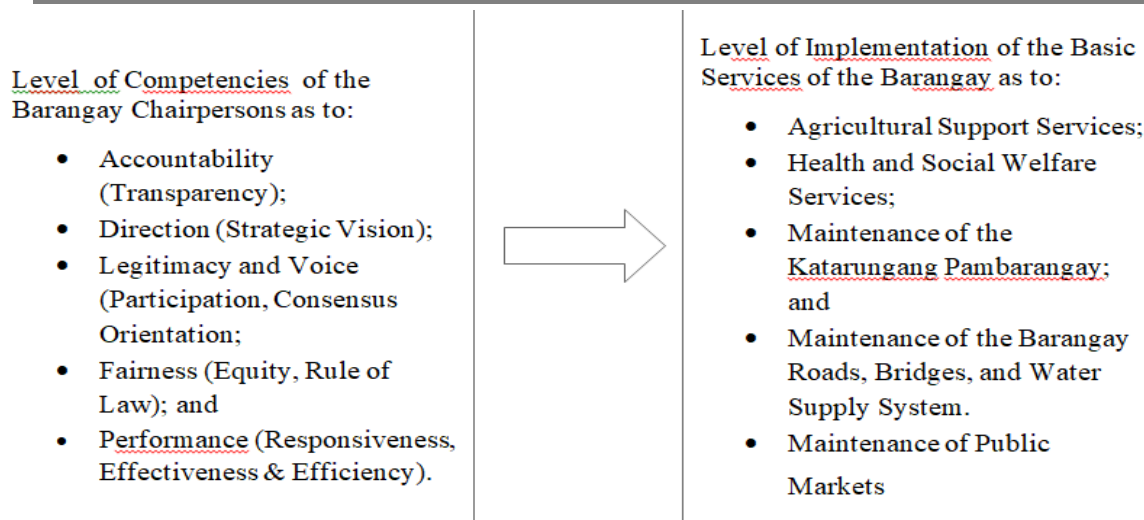


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

Statement of the Problem

The study examined the relevance of Barangay Chairperson's competence and implementation of services.

Notably, this study sought to answer the following:

1. What is the level of competencies of the Barangay Chairpersons as to:
 - 1.1. Accountability (Transparency);
 - 1.2. Direction (Strategic Vision);
 - 1.3. Legitimacy and Voice (Participation, Consensus Orientation);
 - 1.4. Fairness (Equity, Rule of Law); and
 - 1.5. Performance (Responsiveness, Effectiveness & Efficiency)?
2. What is the level of implementation of the basic services of the barangay as to:
 - 2.1. Agricultural Support Services;
 - 2.2. Health and Social Welfare Services;
 - 2.3. Maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay;
 - 2.4. Maintenance of the Barangay Roads, Bridges, and Water Supply System; and
 - 2.5. Maintenance of Public Markets?
3. Is there any significant relationship between the Barangay Chairperson's competence and implementation of services?

Hypothesis H₀: There is no significant relationship between the Barangay Chairperson's competence and implementation of services.

Hypothesis H_a: There is a significant relationship between the Barangay Chairperson's competence and implementation of services.

Significance of the Study

This study will be beneficial to the following:

Barangay Chairpersons. The investigation offers a valuable means of self-evaluation for barangay chairpersons, facilitating the identification of both their strengths and weaknesses with regard to promoting good governance. Such insights can empower them to refine their performance and more effectively cater to the needs of their constituents.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). The study's findings can guide the DILG in formulating targeted policies, guidelines, and training programs. This, in turn, can contribute to the overall improvement of barangay chairpersons' performance and the enhancement of service delivery.

Non-government organizations (NGOs). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can leverage the findings of this study to develop initiatives and interventions that aid barangay chairpersons in their efforts to foster good governance.

Local Government Unit. The research findings can aid local government units in pinpointing the precise training and development requisites of their barangay chairpersons. Such insights enable the establishment of more efficient support mechanisms, consequently enhancing the overall caliber of governance at the barangay level.

Political Science Program. Political Science Program. The study can serve as a fundamental basis for community outreach activities within the political science program. Furthermore, it has the potential to inform the development of training programs that are focused on promoting good governance among barangay chairpersons and other local leaders.

Community. Through this study, residents can acquire an enhanced comprehension of the pivotal role played by barangay chairpersons in promoting good governance. This knowledge empowers them to hold their respective barangay officials accountable and actively participate in decision-making processes at the grassroots level.

Future Researchers. By providing valuable insights into the competency of barangay chairpersons regarding good governance, this study serves as a significant point of reference for future researchers who intend to investigate similar topics or make comparisons between different contexts and regions.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

This research focused on identifying the relevance between the competencies of barangay chairpersons and the implementation of services. Residents from nine barangays in Tangub City, categorized by zoning sampling into upland, highway, and coastal areas, are integral to the study. Utilizing the UNDP's Five Principles of Good Governance to assesses leadership effectiveness.

The study also specifically focused into the level of implementation of five services—Agricultural Support Services; Health and Social Welfare Services; Maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay; Maintenance of the Barangay Roads, Bridges, and Water Supply System; and Maintenance of Public Markets—selected from the eight outlined in Republic Act 7160, Section 17. This focused approach ensures depth within the study's practical constraints.

Acknowledging limitations, the zoning sampling may not capture the entire barangay diversity. The study focused only on five major services under RA 7160, excluding other mandated areas such as infrastructure and environmental management. This limited scope provides depth but may not reflect the full range of barangay responsibilities. These limitations are acknowledged for future researchers, recognizing that research is an evolving endeavor.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section outlined the methodology employed to gather information for addressing the research problem. It covered the following aspects: (a) Research Design, (b) Research Respondents, (c) Research Setting, (d) Instrument Validation, and (e) Data Gathering Procedure.

Research Design. The research employed a descriptive-correlational research design to explore the connection between the competencies of barangay chairpersons and the implementation of services. This methodology measure two or more relevant variables and assess a relationship or connection between or among them (Stangor, 2019).

Research Setting. The research was carried out in Tanguib City, which encompasses 55 barangays over 16,572 hectares. The study specifically targeted three barangays in each categorized area, for a total of nine barangays. The selected barangays are San Antonio, Owayan, Sicot, Panalsalan, Balatacan, Garang, VII (Upper Polao), IV (Saint Michael), and II (Marilou Annex). This selection was made to ensure a representative sample that captures the diversity of the city.

Research Respondents. The respondents for the research comprised residents from the chosen nine barangays. These residents, categorized into upland, highway, and coastal areas, were selected using zoning sampling. The Raosoft sample size calculator was employed to determine a representative sample of 379 respondents, proportionally allocated according to the population distribution. The selection of respondent criteria was based on residents aged 18 and above who voluntarily participated, ensuring that participants possessed the maturity and understanding required to provide comprehensive insights.

Based on 2020 census:

Barangays	Total Number of Residents	Percent %	Number of Respondents
Barangay San Antonio	445	5	19
Barangay Owayan	324	4	15
Barangay Sicot	524	6	23
Barangay Panalsalan	1,222	15	57
Barangay Balatacan	1,483	18	68
Barangay Garang	1,876	23	87
Barangay VII - Upper Polao	577	7	26
Barangay IV – Saint Michael	999	12	46
Barangay II – Marilou Annex	788	10	38
Total	8,238	100%	379

Research Instrument. This study utilized two sets of questionnaires. The first set was an adopted modified questionnaire from the research study titled “Harmonizing good governance across barangays in a metropolitan setting” by David Cababaro Bueno (2019). The author used the questionnaire to assess the local governance of the barangays as viewed by the barangay council members based on the five principles of good governance from the UNDP. The researchers modified the questionnaires by adding some questions and replacing some terms to be more appropriate. This modified questionnaire was composed of checklists used to measure the competence

of barangay Chairpersons in Tangub City. The second set of questionnaires was a researcher-made questionnaire, composed of checklists used to identify the implementation of the basic services of the barangay in Tangub City.

Validation of Instrument. In conducting the study, the researchers submitted the adopted-modified and researcher-made questionnaires to the adviser, program head, statistician, and editor for corrections and validity. All comments and suggestions were integrated and incorporated into the questionnaire before it was distributed to the respondents. Additionally, the researchers conducted a pilot testing to determine the reliability of the questionnaires. In determining the reliability, the researchers used Cronbach's alpha to verify the reliability of the questionnaires and accordingly result shown a highly reliable result of $\alpha = .995$.

Data Gathering Procedure. The researcher secured approval from the program head of the AB Political Science Students program. Further, the researcher sought permission to conduct a survey among the respondents from each barangay. To accomplish this, the researcher approached the city mayor to secure approval for the data gathering and sought assistance from the barangay office for guidance. A furnished letter was provided for legibility. The respondents from each barangay were instructed to answer all questions honestly, and the researcher explained the confidentiality of the data gathered and how the questionnaires would be answered.

Data Analysis. The data findings were quantifiably analyzed and objectively interpreted using a weighted mean. The following values were used in analyzing and interpreting the data on the level of competencies of barangay chairpersons for good governance in the selected barangays of Tangub City.

Numerical Value	Hypothetical Mean Range	Interpretation	Implication
4	3.26 – 4.00	Strongly Agree	Strongly Competent
3	2.51 – 3.25	Agree	Competent
2	1.76 – 2.50	Disagree	Incompetent
1	1.00 – 1.75	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Incompetent

Verbal Interpretation

4 - The respondents strongly agree to the indicators of good governance which implies that the level of competence of the barangay chairperson on good governance is strongly competent.

3 - The respondents agree to the indicators of good governance which also implies that the level of competence of the barangay chairperson on good governance is competent.

2 - The respondents disagree to the indicators of good governance which also implies that the level of competence of the barangay chairperson on good governance is incompetent.

1 - The respondents strongly disagree to the indicators of good governance which also implies that the level of competence of the barangay chairperson on good governance is strongly incompetent.

On the other hand, the following values were used to analyze and interpret the data on the level of implementation of services in the selected barangays of Tangub City.

Numerical Value	Hypothetical Mean Range	Interpretation	Implication
4	3.26 – 4.00	Strongly Agree	Fully Implemented
3	2.51 – 3.25	Agree	Partially Implemented

2	1.76 – 2.50	Disagree	Minimally Implemented
1	1.00 – 1.75	Strongly Disagree	Not Implemented

Verbal Interpretation

4 - The respondents strongly agree with the indicators of implementation of services, which implies that the services are fully implemented indicating complete and effective implementation.

3 - The respondents agree with the indicators of implementation of services, which implies that the services are partially implemented suggesting efforts in implementation but falling short of complete execution.

2 - The respondents disagree with the indicators of implementation of services, which implies that the services are minimally implemented indicating minor or limited efforts in implementation.

1 - The respondents disagree with the indicators of implementation of services, which implies that the services are not implemented signifying a complete absence or lack of implementation.

Ethical Considerations

The principles of ethical considerations developed by Bryman and Bell (2007) were applied in this study. The researcher prioritized respect for the respondents' dignity. Full consent was obtained from the respondents before the study. All communications regarding the research were honest and transparent, and any affiliations, funding sources, or conflicts of interest were reported. Any deception or exaggeration about the aims and objectives of the research was avoided. Any misleading information and representation of data findings in a biased way was avoided.

Definition of Terms

The following terms are defined conceptually and operationally to clarify their usage in this study.

Accountability. The obligation of public officials to transparently answer for their actions, ensuring they are held responsible for any wrongdoing. Evaluated through transparency in decision-making, disclosure of financial records, and responsiveness to public inquiries.

Competence. The capability of an individual to effectively perform a task or job, involving possession of the necessary skills, knowledge, and experience. Assessed through demonstrated leadership skills in the barangay setting.

Consensus Orientation. Government's commitment to reaching agreements on policies and decisions through consultation and dialogue with residents. Measured by the level of community involvement in decision-making processes and the extent to which diverse opinions are considered.

Community Engagement. Active involvement and participation of residents in barangay activities, decision-making processes, and community initiatives.

Direction. The overall goal or purpose of the government for the community's general welfare, indicating where the government is headed and what it hopes to achieve. Examined by assessing the clarity and communication of the barangay's long-term plans and objectives.

Effectiveness. The ability of governments to achieve their goals and objectives. Evaluated by the successful accomplishment of barangay projects and programs.

Efficiency. The ability of governments to use resources effectively and deliver services to citizens in a timely and cost-effective manner. Measured by analyzing resource allocation, project timelines, and cost-effectiveness of services.

Fairness. The principle that all people are treated equally under the law, regardless of personal characteristics. Assessed by examining policies and practices to ensure equitable treatment of residents in the barangay.

Good Governance. The process of governing a country or corporation characterized by accountability, direction, fairness, legitimacy, voice, and performance. Assessed through adherence to the UNDP principles, serving as a holistic framework for evaluating governance in the barangay.

Legitimacy. Acceptance by the people as having the right to rule, indicating that the government is perceived as fair, just, and accountable. Measured through residents' trust and confidence in the leadership of the barangay chairperson.

Local Autonomy. Degree of self-governance and decision-making authority granted to the barangay within the framework of national and local laws.

Participation. Citizens' right and opportunity to be involved in decision-making and holding the government accountable. Assessed through the level of citizen involvement in barangay meetings, consultations, and community initiatives.

Performance. The ability of a government to deliver on promises and meet citizens' needs. Evaluated by the successful completion of projects, provision of services, and overall impact on the community.

Responsiveness. The ability of governments to listen to citizens' needs and concerns, taking action to address them. Measured through feedback mechanisms, response time to community issues, and adaptation to changing circumstances.

Resource Allocation. Distribution of resources to meet the needs and priorities of the barangay, ensuring efficient utilization.

Strategic Vision. Providing a clear direction for the entire community and ensuring effective use of resources. Assessed by the articulation and implementation of long-term plans and initiatives that align with community needs.

Transparency. The openness and accessibility of information about government operations, providing easy access to details such as budgets, contracts, and laws. Examined through the availability of information on barangay decisions, financial transactions, and governance processes.

Voice. Representation of the will of the people, allowing them to express opinions and concerns through elections, protests, and civic engagement. Assessed by the degree of resident participation in community assemblies, and civic activities.

Presentation, Analysis, And Interpretation Of Data

This chapter presents the data gathered on the Relevance of Barangay Chairpersons' Competencies and Implementation of Services. This includes the level of competencies of the Barangay Chairpersons in terms of the Five Principles of Good Governance as an indicator. It also includes the implementation of the basic services of the barangay stated in Section 17 of the Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160). The chapter explores whether there is a significant relationship between the Barangay Chairperson's competence and the implementation of services, presented through tables.

Table 1 Barangay Chairperson Competencies in Terms of Accountability (Transparency)

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1.Records of barangay government transactions including budget and expenditures are readily available to the public	2.57	Agree

2. Promotes openness of government actions, decision-making process, and consultative process among all stakeholders.	2.53	Agree
3. Exhibits with full disclosure of whole budgeting process and post approved budget in all conspicuous places in Barangay.	2.51	Agree
4. Holds regular barangay assembly to discuss the budgetary plans and hear the related concerns of the constituents.	2.50	Disagree
5. Engages in regular communications through a variety of channels to keep the public up-to-date on agency activities.	3.29	Strongly Agree
Grand Mean	2.68	Agree

Table 1 presents an analysis of barangay chairperson competencies in terms of accountability. The highest mean score is found in Indicator 5 (3.29), indicating strong agreement that regular communication channels are used to update the public on agency activities. Conversely, the lowest mean score is in Indicator 4 (2.50), reflecting disagreement with the holding of regular barangay assemblies. These results suggest that while barangay chairpersons are generally perceived as competent, the low score for holding regular assemblies highlights a significant gap.

Transparency in local governance is crucial for building trust and ensuring effective public service delivery. Santos (2016) emphasizes that transparency initiatives at the barangay level, such as public access to financial documents and open decision-making processes, significantly enhance public trust and participation. Moreover, Brillantes and Fernandez (2020) argue that regular and transparent communication from barangay officials to their constituents is fundamental in maintaining accountability and promoting community engagement.

Table 2 Barangay Chairperson Competencies in Terms of Direction (Strategic Vision)

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Adopts short term and long-term barangay development plan/ program.	3.24	Agree
2. Has a long-term perspective on good governance along with a sense of what is needed to promote it.	3.21	Agree
3. Government programs are goal-oriented and emphasize the importance of setting goals in any projects.	3.28	Strongly Agree
4. Promotes human development, and encourages and supports any new learning programs.	3.31	Strongly Agree
5. Continues previous projects that are beneficial to many regardless of any political difference.	2.53	Agree
Grand Mean	3.11	Agree

Table 2 provides an analysis of barangay chairperson competencies focusing on strategic vision and direction. The highest mean scores are found in Indicators 4 and 3, both receiving a strong consensus, indicating that the Chairperson promotes human development, encourages new learning programs, and ensures government programs are goal-oriented. Conversely, the indicator "continues previous projects that are beneficial to many regardless of any political difference" received a lower mean of 2.53. The results suggest that while barangay chairpersons are generally perceived as competent in promoting human development and goal-oriented programs, there is a need to focus more on continuity and sustainability of beneficial projects regardless of political differences.

Effective strategic vision and direction are critical for local governance. According to Collins and Porras (2019), visionary leadership is essential for the long-term success and sustainability of organizations. Visionary leaders create compelling visions that provide direction and inspire commitment. Furthermore, Hamel and Prahalad (2022) emphasize the importance of strategic intent in guiding organizations towards their long-term objectives, ensuring that all actions are aligned with the overarching vision.

Table 3 Barangay Chairperson Competencies in Terms of Fairness (Equity, Fairness of Law)

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Practices of equal access to primary health, education, sanitation, and basic infrastructure.	2.97	Agree
2. Gender-sensitive issues and concerns are being held objectively, promptly, and diligently.	2.28	Disagree
3. Existing policies rules and regulations of the barangay are objectively and impartially enforced.	2.84	Agree
4. Guarantees property and personal rights for social stability	2.71	Agree
5. Promptly acts against crimes and violence in the barangay	3.31	Strongly Agree
Grand Mean	2.82	Agree

The analysis reveals several insights into the competencies of barangay chairpersons regarding fairness, equity, and the administration of the law. Firstly, indicator 5 received the highest mean score of 3.31, indicating a strong consensus that the chairperson promptly acts against crimes and violence in the barangay. However, there are areas of concern highlighted by the data, notably Indicator 2, which received a mean score of 2.28, indicating disagreement regarding the gender-sensitive handling of issues and concerns. The results suggest that while barangay chairpersons are perceived as competent in maintaining law and order, there is a critical need to address gender sensitivity in their handling of issues. Fairness and equity are fundamental principles in effective governance.

According to Rawls (2020), a just society must ensure fairness in the distribution of rights and duties, providing equal opportunities for all its members. This principle is echoed by Fraser (2019), who highlights the importance of participatory parity, ensuring that all individuals have an equal voice in decision-making

Table 4 Barangay Chairperson Competencies in Terms of Legitimacy and Voice (Participation, Consensus Orientation)

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Exercises existing policies and programs of the local government to encourage the participation of the civil society in the development process of the barangay.	3.38	Strongly Agree
2. Encourages civil society and private sector involvement for increasing employment opportunities in the Barangay.	2.54	Agree
3. Uses mass media for public consensus on major important and strategic decisions.	2.21	Disagree
4. Consults with the different stakeholders through public functions regarding issues affecting the community.	3.40	Strongly Agree

5. Mediates differing interests to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the group and, where possible, on policies and procedures.	3.17	Agree
Grand Mean	2.94	Agree

Table 4 presents an analysis of barangay chairperson competencies concerning legitimacy, voice, and participation. Notably, indicators 1 and 4 received the highest mean scores, with both scoring above 3.0, indicating strong consensus. The respondents strongly agree that the chairperson actively encourages civil society participation in the development process and consults with stakeholders through public functions to address community issues. However, Indicator 3 received a lower mean score of 2.21, indicating disagreement regarding the use of mass media for public consensus on major decisions.

The findings suggest that while barangay chairpersons are competent in engaging civil society and consulting stakeholders, there is a significant gap in using mass media to achieve public consensus on major decisions. Legitimacy and voice are critical components of effective governance. According to Beetham (2022), legitimacy is essential for ensuring that authority is recognized and accepted by the public, which is achieved through transparent and inclusive decision-making processes. Similarly, Gaventa (2021) emphasizes the importance of creating spaces for citizen participation, arguing that inclusive participation enhances the credibility and accountability of governance structures.

Table 5 Barangay Chairperson Competencies in Terms of Performance (Responsiveness, Effectiveness & Efficiency)

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Practices mechanisms to listen, address and act on public grievances and views.	3.22	Agree
2. Promotes self-employment for the urban poor communities by providing workshops and training that will cultivate ones' capacities.	2.38	Disagree
3. Determines the needs and aspirations of residents through regular assemblies/ consultations.	2.51	Agree
4. Mobilizes involvement of residents for the development of the barangay.	2.97	Agree
5. Observes cleanliness in the barangay.	3.25	Agree
Grand Mean	2.87	Agree

Table 5 presents an analysis of barangay chairperson competencies in terms of performance, focusing on responsiveness, effectiveness, and efficiency. Notably, indicators 1 and 5 received mean scores above 3.0, indicating strong agreement. Respondents agree that the chairperson practices mechanisms to address public grievances and observes cleanliness within the barangay. However, Indicator 2 received a lower mean score of 2.38, indicating disagreement regarding the promotion of self-employment for urban poor communities through workshops and training. The findings suggest that while barangay chairpersons are effective in addressing public grievances and maintaining cleanliness, there is a significant gap in promoting self-employment and providing training for urban poor communities.

Performance, responsiveness, and efficiency are critical for effective governance. According to Denhardt (2019), responsiveness in public administration is essential for meeting the needs of citizens and ensuring efficient service delivery. Furthermore, Osborne and Gaebler (2020) highlight the importance of entrepreneurial governance, which encourages innovation and proactive problem-

solving to enhance efficiency. Additionally, Frederickson (2020) emphasizes that effective governance involves a commitment to addressing social issues, such as unemployment, through targeted policy interventions and community-based programs.

Table 6 Results in the Level of Barangay Chairperson's Competence

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Accountability	2.68	Agree
2. Direction	3.12	Agree
3. Fairness	2.82	Agree
4. Legitimacy	2.94	Agree
Performance	2.87	Agree
Grand Mean	2.88	Agree

Table 6 presents a comprehensive assessment of the barangay chairperson's competence. The results reflect that respondents perceive the barangay chairperson as competent in areas such as accountability, direction, fairness, legitimacy, and performance. The grand mean of 2.88 further supports this positive evaluation, reflecting an overall agreement with the chairperson's competence. These results indicate a favorable perception of the chairperson's competence. The findings suggest that the barangay chairperson is perceived as competent across various dimensions of governance.

Competence in governance is essential for promoting the general welfare of the people at the grassroots level. According to Boysillo (2017), good governance in the barangay is crucial for maximizing opportunities for individuals to realize their full potential and promoting the general welfare of the community. Furthermore, as emphasized by Behn (2021), competence in governance involves not only technical skills but also effective leadership and the ability to inspire trust and confidence among stakeholders.

Table 7 Services Implemented in Terms of Agricultural Support Services

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Distributing planting / farming / fishing materials and / or equipment.	3.24	Agree
2. Operating post-harvest facilities such as crop dryers, slaughterhouses, or fish processing facilities.	2.31	Disagree
3. Accessible farm harvest buying / trading stations.	3.21	Agree
Grand Mean	2.92	Agree

Table 7 assesses agricultural support services implementation. Indicator 1 scores high (3.24), indicating effective distribution of materials. However, Indicator 2 scores lower (2.31), suggesting shortcomings in post-harvest facilities. Overall, the grand mean of 2.92 shows general agreement, emphasizing the need for improvement in post-harvest operations to fully benefit from these services.

The importance of effective infrastructure for agricultural advancement is widely recognized in the literature. As highlighted by Mazibuko et al. (2020), access to physical facilities is crucial for enhancing agricultural productivity and increasing agricultural revenues. Additionally, Segun et al.

(2008) emphasize the role of infrastructure development in improving market access and reducing post-harvest losses, ultimately contributing to food security and economic development.

Table 8 Services Implemented in Terms of Health and Social Welfare Services

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Accessible Pre-natal or post-natal or Childbirth Services.	3.21	Agree
2. Having free general consultation or access to secondary and tertiary health care.	3.25	Agree
3. Availability of day care centers.	3.45	Strongly Agree
Grand Mean	3.30	Strongly Agree

Table 8 assesses implemented health and social welfare services. Indicator 3, availability of day care centres, scores highest (3.45). Additionally, Indicators 1 and 2, accessible pre/post-natal services and free healthcare access, respectively, both score above 3.0, showing agreement. Overall (grand mean: 3.30), respondents overwhelmingly support these services. The findings indicate successful provision of essential health and social welfare services to residents, as perceived positively by respondents.

Health and social welfare support are essential components of effective governance, prioritizing the well-being of constituents. As emphasized by Figliola (2023), public health should be a primary focus for local government officials, as it directly impacts the safety and well-being of communities. Additionally, Kickbusch and Gleicher (2022) highlight the importance of a comprehensive approach to health governance, which involves not only healthcare delivery but also addressing social determinants of health and promoting health equity.

Table 9 Services Implemented in Terms of Maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Accessible barangay justice center.	3.25	Agree
2. Establishing clear and transparent guidelines and procedures for filing complaints, scheduling mediation sessions, and issuing decisions.	2.52	Agree
3. Efficient case management and record keeping.	2.24	Disagree
Grand Mean	2.67	Agree

Table 9 presents an evaluation of services implemented in terms of the maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay. The data reveals that indicator 1, concerning the accessibility of the barangay justice center, received a mean score of 3.25. However, Indicator 3, relating to efficient case management and record-keeping, received a lower mean score of 2.24, suggesting disagreement. The findings suggest that while there is generally positive perception regarding the accessibility of the barangay justice center, there is room for improvement in efficient case management and record-keeping processes.

The Katarungang Pambarangay system plays a crucial role in promoting harmony and resolving conflicts at the grassroots level. According to Acbay et al. (2021), the Barangay Justice System serves as a social development intervention to promote harmony between families and communities. It

provides citizens with the opportunity to resolve disputes with the support of the barangay captain and the Lupon. Furthermore, as highlighted by Villarin (2019), the Katarungang Pambarangay system embodies the principles of restorative justice, emphasizing reconciliation and community involvement in resolving conflicts.

Table 10 Services Implemented in Terms of Maintenance of the Barangay Roads, Bridges, and Water Supply System

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Ensuring proper drainage along the roads.	2.57	Agree
2. Undertaking the necessary repairs of the roads and bridges.	3.21	Agree
3. Ensuring the accessibility of the water supply system throughout the community and meets the needs of the barangay residents.	2.51	Agree
Grand Mean	2.76	Agree

In Table 10, the indicator with the highest mean score is Indicator 2, which focuses on "undertaking the necessary repairs of the roads and bridges," with a mean score of 3.21, interpreted as "agree." This suggests strong agreement among respondents regarding the effectiveness of road and bridge repair efforts. On the other hand, the indicator with the lowest mean score is Indicator 3, which pertains to "Ensuring the accessibility of the water supply system," with a mean score of 2.51. The findings suggest that while barangay officials are perceived as effective in undertaking repairs of roads and bridges, there is a significant gap in ensuring the accessibility of the water supply system.

As outlined in the Local Government Code of 1991, LGUs are tasked with ensuring the delivery of basic services, including water supply systems (Republic of the Philippines, 1991). However, despite these mandates, challenges persist in ensuring universal access to safe water. Recognizing these challenges, the national government has been actively supporting LGUs in closing the infrastructure gap in water services. Velasco et al. (2020) highlight the efforts of the national government in providing assistance to LGUs to improve water infrastructure and services, particularly in underserved areas.

Table 11 Services Implemented in Terms of Maintenance of Public Markets

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Ensuring the public market provides a diverse array of products essential for daily living.	3.24	Agree
2. Well-maintained individual vendor stalls, proper waste disposal, and adherence to health and safety standards.	2.76	Agree
3. Ensuring that all vendors and the public market itself possess and display current and valid legal permits.	2.53	Agree
Grand Mean	2.84	Agree

In Table 11, the indicator with the highest mean score is Indicator 1, which focuses on "Ensuring the public market provides a diverse array of products essential for daily living," with a mean score of 3.24. This suggests strong agreement among respondents regarding the effectiveness of ensuring the availability of essential products in the public market. Conversely, the indicator with the lowest mean score is Indicator 3, which pertains to "Ensuring that all vendors and the public market itself possess

and display current and valid legal permits," with a mean score of 2.53. The findings suggest that while there is generally a positive perception of the public market's effectiveness in providing essential products, there are challenges related to regulatory compliance and permitting processes.

The Code on Sanitation of the Philippines (P.D. 856, 1975) and its Implementing Rules and Regulations govern the construction and maintenance of public markets, emphasizing the importance of cleanliness, sanitation, safety, and efficiency. Additionally, as highlighted by Castro (2019), well-maintained public markets play a crucial role in promoting economic activity, providing essential goods to communities, and fostering social cohesion.

Table 12 Results in the Level of Implementation of Services

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Agricultural Support Services;	2.92	Agree
2. Health and Social Welfare Services	3.30	Strongly Agree
3. Maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay	2.67	Agree
4. Maintenance of the Barangay Roads, Bridges, and Water Supply System	2.76	Agree
5. Maintenance of Public Markets	2.84	Agree
Grand Mean	2.90	Agree

In Table 12, the indicator with the highest mean score is Indicator 2, which focuses on "Health and Social Welfare Services," with a mean score of 3.30. On the other hand, the indicator with the lowest mean score is Indicator 3, which pertains to "Maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay," with a mean score of 2.67, interpreted as "Agree." While still indicative of agreement, the lower mean score suggests that respondents may have slightly less confidence in the effectiveness of maintaining the Katarungang Pambarangay compared to other services. The findings highlight the importance of ensuring the effective implementation of basic services in the barangay. While respondents generally perceive the delivery of health and social welfare services positively, the lower score for the maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay suggests a need for improvement in this area. Effective implementation of basic services is crucial for promoting the well-being and quality of life of barangay residents.

Local Government Units (LGUs) play a crucial role in ensuring the provision of basic services to their residents. As mandated by law, LGUs are responsible for promoting health and safety, social justice, employment, peace and order, and the overall well-being of their inhabitants (Mindanews, 2018). Furthermore, as highlighted by Blair and Carroll (2018), effective implementation of basic services is essential for fostering social cohesion, economic development, and overall community well-being.

Table 13 Results in Testing the Significant Relationship between the Barangay Chairperson's Competence and the Level of Implementation of Services

Variables	Pearsonsr	Description	p-value	Interpretation
	Implementation of Services			
Barangay Chairperson's Competence	.992	Very High Correlation	<.001	Highly Significant

Table 13 displays the results of examining the significant relationship between the implementation of services and the Barangay Chairperson's competence. The Pearson correlation coefficient (r) stands at .992, indicating a very high correlation between these variables. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to show the relationship of the independent variables (Barangay Chairperson's competence) with the dependent variable (implemented basic services in the barangay).

The very high correlation suggests a robust, positive linear relationship – as the competence of Barangay Chairpersons increases, there is a notable enhancement in the implementation of services, and conversely, a decrease in competence corresponds to a decrease in service implementation. This underlines the critical role of competent Barangay Chairpersons in positively influencing the successful implementation of services within barangays. Conversely, it implies that the presence of an incompetent Barangay Chairperson may hinder or decrease the effectiveness of service implementation. These findings emphasize the vital connection between leadership competence and the overall well-being of community services.

These findings find support in Zakaria's (2012) work, which emphasizes that a competent leader, as reflected in the Barangay Chairperson's competence, is crucial for effective service implementation.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions, and recommendation based on the results in Chapter 2.

Summary of Findings

The study, titled "Relevance of Barangay Chairpersons' Competencies and Implementation of Services," aimed to assess the relationship between barangay chairpersons' competence and their implementation of services. The research involved 379 residents aged 18 and above from nine barangays in Tuguegarao City, utilizing a descriptive-correlational research design. Survey questionnaires were adopted and modified, along with research-made questionnaires, to gather data.

The competence of barangay chairpersons was evaluated across various indicators of good governance, with Direction receiving the highest mean score of 3.12, indicating strong competence, while Accountability recorded the lowest mean score of 2.68, indicating slightly lower competence. In terms of service implementation, basic services in the barangay were found to be implemented, with some areas showing stronger performance than others. Specifically, Health and Social Welfare Services received a high mean score of 3.30, indicating strong implementation, while Maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay had a lower mean score of 2.67, indicating slightly lower implementation.

The study revealed a very high positive correlation ($r = 0.992$) between competent barangay chairpersons and successful service implementation, underscoring the critical role of leadership competence in community well-being. The rejection of the null hypothesis supported the alternative hypothesis, confirming the significant association between barangay chairpersons' competencies and effective service implementation.

Conclusions

The evaluation of barangay chairpersons' competencies reveals overall competence, with certain areas exhibiting stronger competence than others. Specifically, "Direction" demonstrates strong competence, while "Accountability" show slightly lower but still competent performance.

In terms of service implementation, basic services in the barangay are implemented. Services like "Health and Social Welfare Services" are implemented, albeit with slightly lower performance in areas

like "Maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay" and "Maintenance of the Barangay Roads, Bridges, and Water Supply System.

The rejection of the null hypothesis corroborates a significant positive relationship, affirming the alternative hypothesis. In conclusion, competent barangay chairpersons significantly correlate with the effective implementation of services, emphasizing the indispensable link between leadership competence and community well-being in line with Fiedler's contingency theory.

Although the quantitative results provide strong evidence of correlation between barangay chairperson competencies and service implementation, the absence of qualitative data limits a deeper understanding of the contextual and behavioral aspects of governance. Incorporating qualitative perspectives such as residents' experiences, interviews with barangay officials, or focus group discussions would offer richer insights into how leadership styles, community dynamics, and situational factors influence governance performance. Meanwhile, results can inform DILG training programs by targeting competency gaps such as accountability and gender sensitivity. Future research could employ longitudinal designs to track competency improvements after interventions.

Recommendations

The purpose of this study is to examine the correlation between the competencies of barangay chairpersons and the implementation of services since this will serve as basis in creating programs that is relevant and beneficial to all the citizen in Tanguib including LGU and other offices. That is why the researcher would like to make the following recommendations:

Barangay Chairpersons. Barangay chairpersons can initiate an open forum during barangay assembly to better understand residents' needs and concerns, fostering a more responsive and accountable leadership approach.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). DILG can contribute to enhancing the capacity of barangay chairpersons by fostering partnerships with local academic institutions.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). NGOs can organize community forums, provide grants for innovative projects, and facilitate citizen monitoring groups, which can empower communities to actively participate in governance processes.

Local Government Units (LGUs). LGUs can allocate resources for capacity-building programs tailored to the needs of barangay officials.

Academic Institutions. Academic institutions can contribute by collaborating with LGUs to conduct action research projects and offering certificate programs in local governance.

Community. Residents should exercise their civic duty by voting wisely in barangay elections, continuing to actively participate in barangay assemblies, and providing constructive feedback on governance practices.

Future Researchers. Future researchers may utilize the data gathered in this study for further analysis and exploration and encouraged to adopt a mixed-methods approach that integrates qualitative techniques such as interviews and focus group discussions to supplement quantitative findings and capture the underlying factors influencing governance practices.

Dedication

We humbly acknowledge and give thanks to Almighty God, acknowledging His divine guidance during this research journey. We are incredibly grateful to our family members, the Tautu-an and Sumaylo families, for being our pillar of support during this academic journey.

Our profound gratitude is extended to our outstanding advisers, whose guidance and wisdom have influenced the direction of our study. We are truly appreciative of his wisdom sharing and the crucial direction that he has given us.

We also thank Ma'am Lieza Yazmin Banaag, the assistant dean, for her assistance and encouragement, which were invaluable in helping us navigate the challenges of our academic endeavor.

We are grateful to our research instructor, Sir Jay Mar Requina, for his commitment to intellectual development. His advice has been an important motivating factor in the creation of this thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Mr. Eldie J. Bulajao and Milagros S. Rosacia, our respected adviser, whose constant support and knowledgeable advice have been invaluable during this study endeavor. This thesis's direction and quality have been greatly impacted by his commitment to mentoring and forming our understanding.

We also would like to sincerely thank Ma'am Lieza Yazmin Banaag and Sir Jay Mar Requina for their unwavering support and insightful advice. The accomplishment of the process was made possible in large part by their dedication to creating a supportive learning environment.

A particular thanks goes out to Ma'am Jennifer Padilla, whose careful attention to detail and helpful criticism considerably enhanced this thesis's coherence and clarity. We also thank Mr. Clint Joy M. Quije and the distinguished panelists, Ma'ams Darfe Dando, Ma'am Rogielou P. Andam, and Ma'am Preachy Mae S. Esin, for their insightful criticism that helped us improve and develop our ideas.

We are incredibly grateful to our family for their unwavering understanding and support. Their support gave us the emotional stability we needed to go over the difficulties of this academic endeavor.

To our classmates and friends, their camaraderie and shared experiences have been a source of motivation and joy. The exchange of ideas and collaborative spirit within our academic community has truly enriched our learning experience.

Lastly, we offer our sincere gratitude to God for his direction, fortitude, and blessings during this research undertaking. This thesis is the result of teamwork, and we are appreciative of everyone whose contributions have been recognized in this acknowledgment for their significant work.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Letter of Certification



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna ST., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address:redo@gadtc.edu.ph

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that **GEZEL JEE SUMAYLO** and **DARYL JOHN M. TAUTU-AN** are bonafide students of Tangub City Global College under the Institute of Arts in Political Science enrolled in the program Bachelor of Arts in Political Science This is to certify further that they are currently enrolled in Educational Research B.

Their proposed study entitled, **“RELEVANCE OF BARANGAY CHAIRPERSON’S COMPETENCIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES”** has been accepted by the Panel Members on July 11, 2023. They are likewise granted permission by the Office of the Research, Extension and Development, and Institute of Arts in Political Science to gather data to substantiate their research paper.

Issued this 12th day of September, 2023, at Tangub City Global College, Tangub City.

CLINT JOY M. QUINE, MA-MATH
TCGC Research Director

Appendix B

Letter to the Barangays



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna ST., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address: gadtcpresoffice@gmail.com

October 12, 2023

HON. SABINIANO S. CANAMA
Office of the City Mayor
City of Tangub

Thru: RUBY E. BACALING, MBA
City Administrator

Dear Ma'am:

We, Daryl John M. Tautuan and Gezel Jee S. Sumaylo, fourth-year Political Science students of Tagub City Global College (TCGC), are currently conducting research for our undergraduate program. As a major requirement for our course PS 322 Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Political Data 2: thesis titled, **"RELEVANCE OF BARANGAY CHAIRPERSON'S COMPETENCIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES"**.

In line with this, we would like to ask your permission to gather the necessary data from the clustered barangays within Tangub City. This study aims to identify the relevance of barangay chairperson's competencies and implementation of services in Tangub City.

We are looking forward to your favorable response from your good office on this matter.

Respectfully yours,

DARYL JOHN M. TAUTU-AN
Researcher

GEZEL JEE S. SUMAYLO
Researcher

Noted:

JAY MAR E. REQUINA, MPA, LPT
Research Instructor

ELDIE J. BULAJAO MPoSc, MAEd, JD, MPA
Research Adviser

RELEVANCE OF BARRING IN CHILDREN'S COMPETENCIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE
Formerly GADIC

J. Luna St., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address: gadicpresoffice@gmail.com


CLINT JOY M. QUIJE, MA-Math
Assistant Dean, Institute of Arts and Sciences

Recommending Approval:


ILYN R. DAGUMAN, DBA
VP for Academic Affairs


MARICELLE M. NUEVA, DM
President, Tangub City Global College

Approved:

RUBY E. BACALING, MBA
Administrator, City of Tangub

Page 2 of 2 | Issued by the Office of the Vice President, MIS
RELEVANCE OF BARANGAY CHAIRPERSON'S COMPETENCIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES

LUX MUNDI
Light of the World



INTEGRITY • COMPASSION • EXCELLENCE

Appendix C

Informed Consent Form




TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE
Formerly GADIC

J. Luna St., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address: gadicpresoffice@gmail.com

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Date: 10/26/22


I John Louie Naribero D. (optional), voluntarily agreed to participate in a research study conducted by Mr. Daryl John M. Tautu-an and Ms. Gezel Jee S. Sumaylo, fourth-year Political Science students of Tangub City Global College (TCGC) in their research entitled, "RELEVANCE OF BARANGAY CHAIRPERSON'S COMPETENCIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES".


Ciandura Ayar Prinsal Noma

Appendix D

Similarity Checking

J. Luna S.T. - Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
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Tangub City Global College
 Maloro, Tangub City

Certification of Similarity Checking


This is to certify that the research study of **Ms. Gezel Jee S. Sumaylo and Mr. Daryl John M. Tautu-an** entitled **"Relevance of Barangay Chairperson's and Implementation of Services"** has underwent a content checking on plagiarism on May 30, 2024 and that the similarity grade is **21%**.

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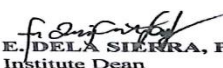
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 IAS Institute Dean
 Date: 5/30/24

Appendix E

Tally (Barangay Chairperson's Competencies)

"Relevance Of Barangay Chairperson's Competencies And Implementation Of Services"

Tally Results of The Survey Questionnaires:

Legend:

A - Accountability

D – Direction

LV- Legitimacy and Voice

F - Fairness

P - Performance

A1					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	53	14.0	14.0	14.0
	Disagree	113	29.8	29.8	43.8
	Agree	153	40.4	40.4	84.2

	Strongly Agree	60	15.8	15.8	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
A2					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	69	18.2	18.2	18.2
	Disagree	115	30.3	30.3	48.5
	Agree	120	31.7	31.7	80.2
	Strongly Agree	75	19.8	19.8	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
A3					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	58	15.3	15.3	15.3
	Disagree	124	32.7	32.7	48.0
	Agree	141	37.2	37.2	85.2
	Strongly Agree	56	14.8	14.8	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
A4					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	55	14.5	14.5	14.5
	Disagree	125	33.0	33.0	47.5
	Agree	151	39.8	39.8	87.3
	Strongly Agree	48	12.7	12.7	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
A5					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	19	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Disagree	39	10.3	10.3	15.3
	Agree	134	35.4	35.4	50.7

	Strongly Agree	187	49.3	49.3	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
D1					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	24	6.3	6.3	6.3
	Disagree	21	5.5	5.5	11.9
	Agree	173	45.6	45.6	57.5
	Strongly Agree	161	42.5	42.5	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
D2					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	12	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Disagree	65	17.2	17.2	20.3
	Agree	131	34.6	34.6	54.9
	Strongly Agree	171	45.1	45.1	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
D3					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	18	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Disagree	34	9.0	9.0	13.7
	Agree	149	39.3	39.3	53.0
	Strongly Agree	178	47.0	47.0	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
D4					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Disagree	23	6.1	6.1	9.0

	Agree	179	47.2	47.2	56.2
	Strongly Agree	166	43.8	43.8	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

D5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	61	16.1	16.1	16.1
	Disagree	144	38.0	38.0	54.1
	Agree	83	21.9	21.9	76.0
	Strongly Agree	91	24.0	24.0	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

F1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	17	4.5	4.5	4.5
	Disagree	111	29.3	29.3	33.8
	Agree	116	30.6	30.6	64.4
	Strongly Agree	135	35.6	35.6	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

F2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	67	17.7	17.7	17.7
	Disagree	171	45.1	45.1	62.8
	Agree	108	28.5	28.5	91.3
	Strongly Agree	33	8.7	8.7	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

F3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	18	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Disagree	120	31.7	31.7	36.4

	Agree	143	37.7	37.7	74.1
	Strongly Agree	98	25.9	25.9	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

F4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Disagree	170	44.9	44.9	47.8
	Agree	114	30.1	30.1	77.8
	Strongly Agree	84	22.2	22.2	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

F5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	8	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Disagree	38	10.0	10.0	12.1
	Agree	158	41.7	41.7	53.8
	Strongly Agree	175	46.2	46.2	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

LV1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	8	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Disagree	31	8.2	8.2	10.3
	Agree	147	38.8	38.8	49.1
	Strongly Agree	193	50.9	50.9	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

LV2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	37	9.8	9.8	9.8
	Disagree	161	42.5	42.5	52.2

	Agree	118	31.1	31.1	83.4
	Strongly Agree	63	16.6	16.6	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

LV3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	69	18.2	18.2	18.2
	Disagree	199	52.5	52.5	70.7
	Agree	72	19.0	19.0	89.7
	Strongly Agree	39	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

LV4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Disagree	28	7.4	7.4	9.2
	Agree	151	39.8	39.8	49.1
	Strongly Agree	193	50.9	50.9	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

LV5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	9	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Disagree	77	20.3	20.3	22.7
	Agree	133	35.1	35.1	57.8
	Strongly Agree	160	42.2	42.2	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

P1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Disagree	64	16.9	16.9	18.7

	Agree	146	38.5	38.5	57.3
	Strongly Agree	162	42.7	42.7	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
P2					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	51	13.5	13.5	13.5
	Disagree	193	50.9	50.9	64.4
	Agree	72	19.0	19.0	83.4
	Strongly Agree	63	16.6	16.6	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
P3					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	29	7.7	7.7	7.7
	Disagree	177	46.7	46.7	54.4
	Agree	120	31.7	31.7	86.0
	Strongly Agree	53	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
P4					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Disagree	121	31.9	31.9	33.8
	Agree	125	33.0	33.0	66.8
	Strongly Agree	126	33.2	33.2	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
P5					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Disagree	42	11.1	11.1	14.0

	Agree	165	43.5	43.5	57.5
	Strongly Agree	161	42.5	42.5	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

Appendix F

Tally (Implementation of Services)

“Relevance Of Barangay Chairperson's Competencies And Implementation Of Services”

Tally Results of The Survey Questionnaires:

Legend:

ASS - Agricultural Support Services

HSWS - Health and Social Welfare Services

MKP - Maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay

MBRBWS -Maintenance of the Barangay Roads, Bridges, and Water Supply System.

MPM - Maintenance of Public Markets

ASS1					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Disagree	54	14.2	14.2	16.1
	Agree	157	41.4	41.4	57.5
	Strongly Agree	161	42.5	42.5	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
ASS2					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	51	13.5	13.5	13.5
	Disagree	197	52.0	52.0	65.4
	Agree	90	23.7	23.7	89.2
	Strongly Agree	41	10.8	10.8	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
ASS3					

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Disagree	55	14.5	14.5	16.4
	Agree	167	44.1	44.1	60.4
	Strongly Agree	150	39.6	39.6	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

HSWS1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Disagree	55	14.5	14.5	16.4
	Agree	166	43.8	43.8	60.2
	Strongly Agree	151	39.8	39.8	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

HSWS2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Disagree	58	15.3	15.3	16.9
	Agree	150	39.6	39.6	56.5
	Strongly Agree	165	43.5	43.5	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

HSWS3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	4	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Disagree	18	4.7	4.7	5.8
	Agree	163	43.0	43.0	48.8
	Strongly Agree	194	51.2	51.2	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

MKP1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Disagree	54	14.2	14.2	16.1
	Agree	154	40.6	40.6	56.7
	Strongly Agree	164	43.3	43.3	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
MKP2					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	38	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Disagree	165	43.5	43.5	53.6
	Agree	116	30.6	30.6	84.2
	Strongly Agree	60	15.8	15.8	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
MKP3					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	67	17.7	17.7	17.7
	Disagree	184	48.5	48.5	66.2
	Agree	97	25.6	25.6	91.8
	Strongly Agree	31	8.2	8.2	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
MBRBWS1					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	59	15.6	15.6	15.6
	Disagree	109	28.8	28.8	44.3
	Agree	144	38.0	38.0	82.3
	Strongly Agree	67	17.7	17.7	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	
MRBWS2					

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Disagree	58	15.3	15.3	17.2
	Agree	159	42.0	42.0	59.1
	Strongly Agree	155	40.9	40.9	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

MRBWS3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	30	7.9	7.9	7.9
	Disagree	177	46.7	46.7	54.6
	Agree	120	31.7	31.7	86.3
	Strongly Agree	52	13.7	13.7	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

MPM1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Disagree	58	15.3	15.3	16.9
	Agree	154	40.6	40.6	57.5
	Strongly Agree	161	42.5	42.5	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

MPM2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Disagree	161	42.5	42.5	45.4
	Agree	113	29.8	29.8	75.2
	Strongly Agree	94	24.8	24.8	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

MPM3					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	62	16.4	16.4	16.4
	Disagree	143	37.7	37.7	54.1
	Agree	82	21.6	21.6	75.7
	Strongly Agree	92	24.3	24.3	100.0
	Total	379	100.0	100.0	

Appendix G

Photo Operation



Appendix H

Questionnaire

Tangub City Global College

Maloro, Tangub City

Relevance Of Barangay Chairperson's Competencies And Implementation Of Services

Survey Questionnaire

Name (Optional): _____ Date: _____

Barangay: _____

I. Please check the box that corresponds to your response to each of the following statements.

4 – Strongly Agree

3 – Agree

2 – Moderately Disagree

1 – Disagree

Accountability (Transparency)	4	3	2	1
1. Records of barangay government transactions including budget and expenditures are readily available to the public.				
2. Promotes openness of government actions, decision-making process, and consultative process among all stakeholders.				
3. Exhibits with full disclosure of whole budgeting process and post approved budget in all conspicuous places in Barangay.				
4. Holds regular barangay assembly to discuss the budgetary plans and hear the related concerns of the constituents.				
5. Engages in regular communications through a variety of channels to keep the public up-to-date on agency activities.				
Direction (Strategic Vision)				
1. Adopts short term and long-term barangay development plan/ program.				
2. Has a long-term perspective on good governance along with a sense of what is needed to promote it.				
3. Government programs are goal-oriented and emphasize the importance of setting goals in any projects.				
4. Promotes human development, and encourages and supports any new learning programs.				
5. Continues previous projects that are beneficial to many regardless of any political difference.				
Fairness (Equity, Rule of Law)				
1. Practices of equal access to primary health, education, sanitation, and basic infrastructure.				
2. Gender-sensitive issues and concerns are being held objectively, promptly, and diligently.				
3. Existing policies rules and regulations of the barangay are objectively and impartially enforced.				
4. Guarantees property and personal rights for social stability.				
5. Promptly acts against crimes and violence in the barangay.				
Legitimacy and Voice (Participation, Consensus Orientation)				
1. Exercises existing policies and programs of the local government to encourage the participation of the civil society in the development process of the barangay.				

2. Encourages civil society and private sector involvement for increasing employment opportunities in the Barangay.				
3. Uses mass media for public consensus on major important and strategic decisions.				
4. Consults with the different stakeholders through public functions regarding issues affecting the community.				
5. Mediates differing interests to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the group and, where possible, on policies and procedures.				
Performance (Responsiveness, Effectiveness & Efficiency)				
1. Practices mechanisms to listen, address and act on public grievances and views.				
2. Promotes self-employment for the urban poor communities by providing workshops and training that will cultivate ones' capacities.				
3. Determines the needs and aspirations of residents through regular assemblies/consultations.				
4. Mobilizes involvement of residents for the development of the barangay.				
5. Observes cleanliness in the barangay.				

II. Please check the box that corresponds to your response to each of the following statements.

4 – Strongly Agree 3 – Agree 2 – Moderately Disagree 1 – Disagree

Agricultural Support Services	4	3	2	1
1. Distributing planting / farming / fishing materials and or equipment.				
2. Operating post-harvest facilities such as crop dryers, slaughterhouses, or fish processing facilities.				
3. Accessible farm harvest buying/trading stations.				
Health and Social Welfare Services				
1. Accessible Pre-natal or post-natal or Childbirth Services.				
2. Having free general consultation or access to secondary and tertiary health care.				
3. Availability of day care centers.				
Maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay (KP)				
1. Accessible barangay justice center.				
2. Establishing clear and transparent guidelines and procedures for filing complaints, scheduling mediation sessions, and issuing decisions.				
3. Efficient case management and record keeping.				

Maintenance of the Barangay Roads, Bridges, and Water Supply System				
1. Ensuring proper drainage along the roads.				
2. Undertaking the necessary repairs of the roads and bridges.				
3. Ensuring the accessibility of the water supply system throughout the community and meets the needs of the barangay residents.				
Services Implemented in Terms of Maintenance of Public Markets				
1. Ensuring the public market provides a diverse array of products essential for daily living.				
2. Well-maintained individual vendor stalls, proper waste disposal, and adherence to health and safety standards.				
3. Ensuring that all vendors and the public market itself possess and display current and valid legal permits.				

Tangub City Global College

Maloro, Tangub City

Relevance Of Barangay Chairperson's Competencies And Implementation Of Services

Survey Questionnaire

Translation in Cebuano

Ngalan: _____ Petsa: _____

Barangay: _____

I. Palihog ug butang ug check sa kahon nga imohang tubag

4 – Muoyon kaayo 3 – Muoyon 2 – medyo dili uyon 1 – Dili muoyon

Accountability (Transparency)	4	3	2	1
1. Ang mga rekord sa mga transaksyon sa gobyerno sa barangay lakip na ang budget ug mga galastohan kay daling makuha sa publiko.				
2. Nagpasiugda sa pagkabukas sa mga aksyon sa gobyerno, proseso sa paghimog desisyon, ug proseso sa pagkonsulta sa tanang stakeholders.				
3. Mga eksibit nga adunay bug-os nga pagbutyag sa tibuok proseso sa pagbadyet ug post aprubado nga budget sa tanang makitang dapit sa Barangay.				
4. Nagpahigayon ug regular nga barangay assembly aron hisgotan ang mga plano sa badyet ug paminawon ang mga kalambigit nga kabalaka sa mga konstituente.				
5. Nag-apil sa regular nga komunikasyon pinaagi sa lain-laing mga agianan aron mapadayon ang publiko nga updated sa mga kalihokan sa ahensya.				

Direksyon (Estratehikong Panan-awon)				
1. Nagsagop sa hamubo ug long-term nga plano/programa sa pagpalambo sa barangay.				
2. Adunay dugay nga panan-aw sa maayong panggobyerno uban ang pagbati sa kung unsa ang gikinahanglan sa pagpalambo niini.				
3. Ang mga programa sa gobyerno nakapunting sa tumpo ug naghatag og gibug-aton sa kamahinungdanon sa paghimo og mga tumong sa bisan unsang mga proyekto.				
4. Nagpasiugda sa kalamboan sa tawo, ug nag-awhag ug nagsuporta sa bisan unsang bag-ong mga programa sa pagkat-on.				
5. Nagpadayon sa nangaging mga proyekto nga mapuslanon sa kadaghanan bisan unsa pa ang kalainan sa politika.				
Pagkapatas (Equity, Rule of Law)				
1. Mga gawi sa patas nga pag-access sa panguna nga kahimsog, edukasyon, sanitasyon, ug bata kang imprastraktura.				
2. Ang mga isyu ug mga kabalaka nga sensitibo sa gender gihuptan nga obhetibo, dayon, ug makugihon.				
3. Ang mga kasamtangang polisiya nga mga lagda ug regulasyon sa barangay obhetibo ug walay pagpihig nga gipatuman.				
4. Nagagarantiya sa kabtangan ug personal nga mga katungod alang sa katilingbanong kalig-on.				
5. Naglihok dayon batok sa mga krimen ug kapintasan sa barangay.				
Pagkalehitimo ug Tingog (Pag-apil, Consensus Orientation)				
1. Nagpatuman sa mga kasamtangang polisiya ug programa sa lokal nga gobyerno aron madasig ang partisipasyon sa civil society sa proseso sa kalamboan sa barangay.				
2. Nag-awhag sa katilingbanong sibil ug pribadong sektor sa pag-apil sa pagpadaghan sa kahigayonan sa panarbaho sa Barangay.				
3. Nagagamit sang mass media para sa publiko nga consensus sa mayor nga importante kag estratehikong mga desisyon.				
4. Pagkonsulta sa lain-laing mga stakeholders pinaagi sa publiko nga mga gimbuhaton mahitungod sa mga isyu nga makaapekto sa komunidad.				
5. Nagpataliwala sa lain-laing mga interes aron makab-ot ang usa ka halapad nga consensus sa kung unsa ang labing kaayo nga interes sa grupo ug, kung mahimo, sa mga palisiya ug pamaagi.				
Pagganap (Pagtubag, Pagka-epektibo ug Episyente)				

1. Nagpraktis sa mga mekanismo sa pagpaminaw, pagtubag ug paglihok sa mga reklamo ug panglantaw sa publiko.				
2. Nagpasiugda ug kaugalingong trabaho para sa mga kabus nga komunidad sa dakbayan pinaagi sa paghatag ug mga workshop ug pagbansay nga makapalambo sa mga kapasidad sa mga tawo.				
3. Pagtino sa mga panginahanglan ug mga pangandoy sa mga residente pinaagi sa regular nga mga asembliya/konsultasyon.				
4. Mopalihok sa pag-apil sa mga residente alang sa kalamboan sa barangay.				
5. Pag-observer sa kalimpyo sa barangay.				

II. Palihog ug butang ug check sa kahon nga imohang tubag.

4 – Muoyon kaayo 3 – Muoyon 2 – medyo dili uyon 1 – Dili muoyon

Serbisyo sa Pagsuporta sa Agrikultura	4	3	2	1
1. Pag-apod-apod sa mga materyales ug o kagamitan sa pagpananom/panguma/pangisda.				
2. Pag-operate sa post-harvest facilities sama sa crop dryers, slaughterhouses, o fish processing facility				
3. Ma-access nga mga estasyon sa pagpamalit sa ani sa umahan.				
Mga Serbisyo sa Panglawas ug Social Welfare				
1. Ma-access nga Pre-natal o post-natal o Serbisyo sa Pagpanganak.				
2. Pagbaton ug libre nga kinatibuk-ang konsultasyon o pag-access sa sekondarya ug tertiary nga pag-atiman sa panglawas.				
3. Anaay masudlan nga mga day care center.				
Pagmentinar sa Katarungang Pambarangay (KP)				
1. Accessible nga barangay justice center.				
2. Pag-establisar og klaro ug transparent nga mga giya ug mga pamaagi sa pagpasaka og mga reklamo, pag-iskedyul sa mga sesyon sa pagpataliwala, ug pag-isyu og mga desisyon.				
3. Episyente nga pagdumala sa kaso ug pagtipig sa rekord.				
Pagmentinar sa Barangay Roads, Bridges, ug Water Supply System				
1. Pagsiguro sa hustong drainage sa daplin sa mga karsada.				
2. Pagbuhat sa gikinahanglan nga pag-ayo sa mga dalan ug taytayan.				
3. Pagsiguro sa accessibility sa sistema sa suplay sa tubig sa tibuok komunidad ug makatubag sa mga panginahanglan sa mga residente sa barangay.				



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Gezel Jee Sumaylo
Date of Birth : May 03, 2001
Place of Birth : Trece Martires City, Cavite
Home Address : Tangub City
Civil Status : Single
Age : 23
Citizenship : Filipino
Gender : Female
Height : 5'1
Religion : Iglesia Ni Cristo
Mothers Name : Jhoy S. Sumaylo
Fathers Name : Elezer D. Sumaylo

Educational Background

Tertiary : BACHELOR OF ARTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
Tangub City Global College
MaloroTangub City
2023-2024
Senior High : Notre Dame of Trece Martires
Trece Martires City, Cavite
2018-2019
Secondary : Trece Martires City National High School
Trece Martires City, Cavite

Elementary : Christian Child Development Learning Center
Trece Martires City, Cavite
2012-2013

Organizational Affiliations

2020-2024 : Political Science Club - Member
2022-2023 : PSC (SRO) – President

CURRICULUM VITAE



Name : Daryl John M. Tautu-an
Date of Birth : July 10, 1997
Place of birth : Lalud, Don Victoriano Chiongbian
Misamis Occidental
Home Address : Lalud, Don Victoriano
Chiongbian Misamis Occidental
Civil status : Single
Age : 26
Citizenship : Filipino
Gender : Male
Height : 5'6
Religion : Seventh-Day Adventist
Mother's name : Mary M. Tautu-an
Father's name : Danilo J. Tautu-an

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Tertiary : Bachelor of Arts in Political Science
Tangub City Global College

2023-2024

Secondary : Don Victoriano National High School

Elementary : Don Victoriano Central School

ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATION

2019-2024 : Political Science Club – Member



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Milagros S. Rosacia

Date of Birth : Decemnrber 01, 1991

Place of birth : Upper Centro, Tudela
Misamis Occidental

Home Address : Aurora, Zamboanga del Sur

Civil status : Married

Age : 33

Citizenship : Filipino

Gender : Female

Height : 4'9

Religion : Roman Catholic

Mother's name : Patrecia S. Ciudadano

Father's name : Anselmo P. Salazar (deceased)

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Graduate Studies : Master of Public Administration

La Salle University, Ozamiz City

2014-2016

Post-Graduate Studies: Juris Doctor

 JH Cerilles State College, Pagadian City

 2022-present

Tertiary : Bachelor of Arts in Political Science

 La Salle University, Ozamiz City

 2009-2014

Secondary : San Isidro Academy

 Tudela, Misamis Occidental

 2004-2008

Elementary : Tudela Central School

 Tudela, Misamis Occidental

 1998-2004

EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND

2014-2016 : Instructor I

 La Salle University, Ozamiz City

2016-2021 : Teacher II

 Department of Education, Lanao del Norte

2021-2024 : JDD English

 : Sankei English

2022-Present : Graduate School (Part-time)

 La Salle University, Ozamiz City

2024 – Present : Tangub City Global College

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CERTIFICATE OF PANEL APPROVAL

This research attached here to, **“RELEVANCE OF BARANGAY CHAIRPERSON'S COMPETENCIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES”**, prepared and submitted by **Gezel Jee S. Sumaylo** and **Daryl John M. Tautu-an**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE** is hereby recommended for approval.

Approved by the committee on oral examination.

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Chairperson

Date

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Date

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This research is approved in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree **BACHELOR OF ARTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**.

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