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## Performance of Barangay Tanod

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### Abstract

This descriptive study was conducted to determine the performance of barangay tanod in San Jose, Antique, Philippines for the year 2013. The respondents of the study were the one hundred eight (108) barangay tanod in the municipality. They were classified as to age, educational attainment, length of service, and training attended. The research instrument was taken from the Barangay Primer (2008) and the Revised Penal Code of the Philippines by Nolleto (2004) the findings revealed that the level of performance of barangay tanod as an entire group was high. When classified as to age, the level of performance was high. As to educational attainment, the elementary to high school graduates had high level of performance, and the college level to college graduate had a very high level of performance. As to length of service, those with short and long length of service had high level of performance. As to training attended, those with 5 times and below had a high performance and a very high performance for those who have more than 5 times of training attended. Finally, no significant differences in the level of performance of barangay tanod were noted when classified as to various categories.

**Keywords:** Performance –Barangay-Tanod

### Introduction

A very essence of police work is peacekeeping. Police officers nowadays face a wide range of problems as far as peacekeeping concern and one of the chief constraints of the effectiveness of the police is dealing with crimes, therefore, more and crime needs the traditional response of citizenry. More and more police administrators and law enforcers concluded that the only way to reduce and prevent crime. Violence and insecurity is to tackle those challenges through a wholesome approach by addressing root causes by a coordinated action of stakeholders and with the municipal/barangay government executives to take to the lead. Civil society becomes the convener groups, the police does the leg works and the community cooperating to fight crime. Meaningful programs on crime prevention and suspension should be endorse and most be done aggressively. Likewise, the department in interior and local government (DILG) in its memorandum circular No. 2003 -02 viewed that the maintenance of piece and order is a key factor of the development of the community and the nation. Certain stakeholders must be held responsible nonetheless, local government units/barangay council will play the municipal the principal role is carrying and mobilized of certain individual or groups of barangay tanods.

This study relied on the theory that only system that produces outputs into a larger system has to have control mechanism to ensure the quality of outputs. Essentially, the quality of its products determines the life and survival in the word of competition.

The study therefore adopts the system theory of control on trying to explain its purpose and parameters. this study then adopts Chester Barnard's system theory of control in trying to explain its purpose. Its state that the management control can be defined as systematic effort by business management to compare performance to predetermine standards, plans and objectives in order to determine whether performance is in line with the standards presumably in order to take any remedial action required to see the human and other resources to gain an effective and efficient way possible in achieving its objectives.

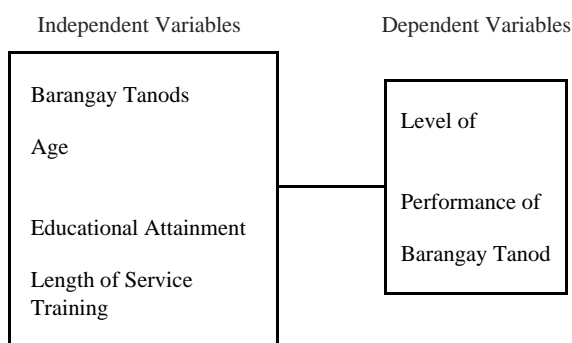
This theory supports the evaluation process undertaken by the researcher to gauge perception from the data gathered on barangay tanods' performance in their area of jurisdiction to substantially evaluate problems and solutions.

In case of barangay tanod, their training, education and actual performance on the job, provide for them the capability to analyze the factors regarding their effectiveness. The barangay officials vis-à-vis with community must know their role their contribution to the barangay tanod's functions and function and services.

The residents primarily the head of the family will be selected to present this undertaking. The impact is on the barangay tanods success or failure in the performance of their duties and the degree of relationship between each respondent in the exercise of their common responsibilities to the community.

This essence anchors on the theory that supports the efficiency of the barangay tanod in San Jose Bbuenavista, Antique.

Figure 1 illustrates the paradigm of flow of the perspective of this study. The desired outputs for barangay tanod's performance was anchored on the assessment/perception of the three groups of respondents based on the status on the tanods as a component of the barangay in terms of personnel and operations. The determination of the status of personnel and their profiles as well as the level of operational accomplishments of the barangay tanods will be made through the use of the data gathered from the officials, tanod's resident and the selected respondent of the barangay.



The purpose of this study is to evaluate the performance level of the barangay tanods in San Jose, Antique.

More specially, it will seek to answer the following question:

1. What is the level of performance of barangay tanod as perceived by themselves as an entire group and when classified according to age, educational attainment, length of service, and trainings?
2. Are there significant differences in the level of performance of barangay tanod as perceived by themselves when classified as to age, educational attainment, length of service, and trainings?

Based on the preceding problem, these following hypothesis is advanced.

There are no significant differences in the level of performance of barangay tanod as perceived by themselves classified as to age, educational attainment, length of service, and trainings.

**Methodology**

This study used the descriptive research design. This design fits best in studies which aim to describe the nature of a situation at the time of the study and to explore the causes of particular phenomena (Ardales, 2008) [1]. Further Good and Scates (2002) [3] emphasized that descriptive research method includes that the present facts concerning anything, a group of person, number of objects, a set of conditions, a class of events, a sequence of thoughts or any kind of phenomenon which one wishes to study. The respondents of the study were the one hundred eight respondents were able to participate in the survey. Table I presents the distribution of respondents.

**Table 1:** Distribution of Respondents

| Category                 | N   | Percentage |
|--------------------------|-----|------------|
| Entire Group Age         | 108 | 100        |
| Young                    | 48  | 44         |
| Old                      | 60  | 56         |
| Edu. Attainment          |     |            |
| ES-HS Graduate           | 57  | 53         |
| Col. Level to Col. Grad. | 51  | 47         |
| Length of Service        |     |            |
| Short                    | 65  | 60         |
| Long                     | 43  | 40         |
| Training Attended        |     |            |
| Less 5 Times             | 52  | 48         |
| 5 Times or More          | 56  | 52         |

**Results**

The findings revealed the level of performance of barangay tanods as perceived by themselves as an entire group was high (M=3.1969, SD=.7557).

When the respondents were classified as to age, both the young one (M=3.2517, SD=.7239), and the old (M=3.1532, SD=.7834) had a high level of performance.

When classified as to educational attainment, those who were Elementary to High School graduate had high level of performance (M=3.1361, SD=.8069) and those from college level to college graduate had a very high level of performance (M=3.2649, SD=.6956). Finally, when classified as to training attended, those whose training is less than five had high level of performance (M= 3.0544, SD=.7843), however, those whose training is more than five had a very high level of performance (M=3.3293, SD=.7096).

**Table 2:** Level of Performance of Barangay Tanod

| Category               | No. of Respondents | Mean   | Description Deviation | Standard |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| Entire Group Age       | 108                | 3.1969 | High                  | .7557    |
| Young                  | 48                 | 3.2517 | High                  | .7239    |
| Old                    | 60                 | 3.1532 | High                  | .7834    |
| Edu. Attainment        |                    |        |                       |          |
| ES –HS Grad.           | 57                 | 3.1361 | High                  | .8069    |
| Col. Level- Col. Grad. | 51                 | 3.2649 | Very High             | .6956    |
| Length of Service      |                    |        |                       |          |
| Short                  | 65                 | .7681  | 3.2252                | High     |
| Long                   | 43                 | .7434  | 3.1542                | High     |
| Trainings Attended     |                    |        |                       |          |
| Less 5 Times           | 52                 | 3.0544 | High                  | .7843    |
| 5 Times or More        | 56                 | 3.3293 | Very High             | .7096    |

| Scale      | Description |
|------------|-------------|
| 3.26- 4.00 | Very High   |
| 2.51- 3.25 | High        |
| 1.76- 2.5  | Low         |
| 1.00- 1.75 | Very Low    |

Using the computerized t-Test, when the respondents were classified as to age, the findings revealed that no significant differences existed as indicated T-value of .671 with the corresponding two-tailed probability of .503 which was greater than the set 0.05 level of significance.

When classified as to educational attainment, the findings revealed that no significant differences existed as shown by a T-value of 1.883 with its corresponding two-tailed probability of .379 which was greater the set 0.05 level of significance.

As to length of service, a no significant difference was noted. The T-value was .477, and the two tailed probability was .635 which greater than the set level of significance. Finally, as to training attended, a no significant differences existed. The T-value was -1.912, and the corresponding two-tailed probability was .059 which was greater that 0.05 level of significance.

| Category               | Mean   | df  | T-Value | Two Tailed Prob. | Statistical Decision |
|------------------------|--------|-----|---------|------------------|----------------------|
| Age                    |        |     |         |                  |                      |
| Young                  | 3.2517 | 106 | .671    | .503             | Not Significant      |
| Old                    | 3.1532 |     |         |                  |                      |
| Edu. Attainment        |        |     |         |                  |                      |
| Elem. To HS Grad       | 3.1361 | 106 | 1.883   | .379             | Not Significant      |
| Col Level to Col. Grad | 3.2649 |     |         |                  |                      |
| Length of Service      |        |     |         |                  |                      |
| Short                  | 3.2252 | 106 | .477    | .635             | Not Significant      |
| Long                   | 3.1542 |     |         |                  |                      |
| Training Attended      |        |     |         |                  |                      |
| 5 and Below            | 3.0544 | 106 | -1.912  | .059             | Not Significant      |
| More than 5            | 3.3293 |     |         |                  |                      |

**Conclusions**

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn.

The performance of barangay tanod was high as an entire group and when classified as to age, as to elementary to high school graduate, length of service, and training attended. These manifest the seriousness and dedication of barangay tanod in performing their task as law enforcers in the barangay.

Further, maybe the barangay tanod were properly oriented, well-motivated to the task assigned to them for better performance in compliance with the provision of the local government code and revised penal code. A no significant differences were noted in the performance of barangay tanod classified as to various categories. This showed that regardless of the stated variables a strong confidence of all of barangay tanod to manage and perform their functions well regardless of the categories.

Furthermore, maybe due to their commitment and motivations to the service as barangay tanod, whether young or old, educational attainment, length of service, and training attended, they still maintain the same performance or accomplishment as law enforces in the barangay.

**References**

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