



Effectiveness of Barangay Tanods on the Maintenance of Peace & Order in the Municipality of Bayambang

Jeffrey De Asis¹, Jerrymie D. Malibong², Carla Mae J. Alquiza³, Renzy Meryll S. Tagulao⁴
Pangasinan State University-Bayambang Campus

Abstract – *The study aims to determine the Effectiveness of the Barangay Tanods on the Maintenance of Peace & Order in the Municipality of Bayambang. Specifically, this study sought to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, monthly family income, number of trainings attended and years of experience as Barangay Tanods; the level of effectiveness by the Barangay Tanods on the Maintenance of Peace & Order in their localities as perceived by: the Barangay Tanods; and constituents; and the problems encountered by the Barangay Tanods in maintaining Peace & Order on the respective localities as perceived by; the Barangay Tanods; and Constituents.*

To ascertain the degree of efficiency of Barangay Tanods on the Maintenance of Peace & Order in the Municipality of Bayambang, the researchers used the descriptive approach with the questionnaire as the primary data collection tool.

The researcher further believes that the respondents are very effective at carrying out their duties and obligations based on the data they collected and examined.

The respondents further claimed that they are very effective in their capacity as first responders. They also asserted that their patrolling and hazard recognition tasks are quite effective.

Keywords – *Barangay Tanods, Effectiveness, Peace and Order*

INTRODUCTION

Community is a formed society of individuals with shared commonalities and differences with their values, beliefs, culture, traditions and etc., being part of a community creates connection and communication, builds relationships, forms a kind of social system and provides basic essentials for everyday life.

Mainly, every individual wishes to live in a neighborhood in which they may establish their own home and raise a family in the future. When people choose a place to live, they consider a variety of factors, including the ideal community's ability to achieve specific conditions that fit their lifestyle. Nowadays, individuals prefer to settle in areas where they can achieve a peaceful life. Living in harmony with their neighbors, having a quiet surrounding, and having a childfriendly environment all provide benefits not only for the residents but for the entire community (Mondal, 2018).

It was stated that a community is a group of individuals within a specific geographic area who exhibit some degree of mutual identification, interdependence, or activity organization. (Stanford et. al 1989)

Whereas in the context of Philippines, usually, a community of individuals and families resides in a place or area that is called “Barangay” as the smallest political subdivision. Thus, this makes up each municipality or

city. It is a government unit is composed of “Punong Barangay”, or chief executive is elected, as are the “Sangguniang Barangay members”, commonly known as Kagawads, and the Sangguniang Kabataan Chairman. The Lupon Tagapamayapa members, barangay Tanods, barangay Secretary, and barangay Treasurer serve as the appointment officers.

To achieve the desired conditions, standards must be met; however, safety and security, which is critical nowadays fall under the coverage of peace and order must come first. A community ideally suited to harmony, peace, and unity does not always exist, and as a result, issues and problems arise that have a detrimental effect on the neighborhood. This covers any potential crime, including violent crime, disturbance, neighbor disputes, misunderstandings, and risk brought on by threats.

Increase police visibility to reduce crime. Patrol has always been the cornerstone of protecting the neighborhood. This road needs to be followed in developing a peacekeeping concept that is responsive to the unique circumstances in the Philippines. In essence, the idea encourages Philippine National Police (PNP) personnel to take the initiative in battling any type of criminal activity that is specific to their jurisdictions, including insurgency, by encouraging active citizen participation and community empowerment.

The police's principal duty is to maintain peace. Initiatives aimed at maintaining peace must include



police visibility. This is necessary to keep things peaceful and in order. In some circumstances, increased police visibility may not be effective. This is where police and community members both have a role in preventing crime. Support from the community is required. The PNP's basic mission states that only with the community's active involvement can peace, order, and public safety be ensured. It is vital to keep peace and order in a peaceful community. Everyone in the family must be aware of crime and its negative consequences. There can be no doubt about this; it is certain. It is said that the Philippines' peace and order are perpetually unstable. When communities lack peace and order, the government must make even greater efforts to advance and develop the economy.

Aside from the PNP's important presence in the community, officials decided to establish a committee to help maintain order at night. The so-called "Barangay Tanods" are there to prevent disorderly acts that might occur during night hours and aid in establishing peace and order within the neighborhood.

In the Philippines, a barangay is a small community, basic political entity and is charged with maintaining law and order. Republic Act No. 7160 of the The Local Government Code of 1991, states that the barangay's responsibility is to maintain law and order within the barangay. According to Department of Interior and Local Government Memorandum (DILG) Circular 2003-42, which elevates these The Barangay Service Point Officers (BSPOs) maintain law and order along with the public's awareness of public safety. Within the barangay, peace and order committee, which is led by the punong barangay, with assistance from the barangay tanods, is responsible for maintaining peace and order.

Furthermore, Barangay Tanods is a group of civilian volunteers who protects the community from lawless forces and exhibit their interest in preventing crime, primarily in areas in which there are few police. They are at the frontline of maintaining peace and order in every barangay.

Barangay Tanod Brigades is set to be created or formed by the Sangguniang Barangay in accordance with Chapter 2 section 387 (b) of the Local Government Code, following of which number of duly appointed members or their equivalent shall not be more than twenty (20) at every barangay, as a recognition of their duty and active participation of the civilian volunteers in defending the neighborhood they are granted with insurance or other benefits during their incumbency to be compensated by the Barangay of the city or municipal government to

which the barangay belongs as stated in Chapter 4 Section 391 No. 16, of the same code.

The establishment of the BPSOs, also known as "Barangay Tanods," the fundamental political unit, has maintained security as the primary driver of barangay growth. To carry on with their role, the Punong Barangay is in charge to supervise barangay tanods on executing their duties and responsibilities indicated in the DILG's trainer guidebook

Public safety, or lack thereof, has the impact of everyone's lives (Moore and Braga, 2004) It is based on the above premises that the researchers became interested and have moved them to study the Barangay Tanods' ability to uphold order and keep peace in the Municipality of Bayambang.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study determined the effectiveness of Barangay Tanods in maintaining peace and order in the Municipality of Bayambang.

Specifically, it sought to answers to the following questions;

1) What is the profile of the Barangay Tanods in terms of:

- 1.1 age;
- 1.2 sex;
- 1.3 civil status;
- 1.4 highest educational attainment;
- 1.5 monthly family income;
- 1.6 number of trainings attended; and
- 1.7 years of experience as Barangay Tanod?

2) What is the level of effectiveness by the Barangay Tanods on the maintenance of peace and order in their respective localities as perceived by:

- 2.1 Barangay Tanods; and
- 2.2 Sectoral Representative/Constituents?

3) What are the problems encountered by the Barangay Tanods on the maintenance of peace and order on the respective localities as perceived by:

- 3.1 Barangay Tanods; and
- 3.2 Sectoral Representative/Constituents?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Design

This research study used the descriptive survey method.

Descriptive research, according to Aggarwal (2008), devoted to acquiring data on current circumstances or events for characterization and



analysis. This form of research methodology includes accurate analysis, interpretation, comparisons, trend and relationship discovery, and more than just gathering and tabulating facts.

Similarly, the importance of this technique is that it is focused on more than just the but with the traits of the entire sample rather than the traits of the individuals. Furthermore, it offers data that can be used to address regional problems.

Since the investigation dealt on the effectiveness of Barangay Tanods in keeping the chosen barangays in the municipality of Bayambang in peace and order, the researchers believed that it is appropriate to use descriptive survey method because it provides proper analysis, adequate and accurate interpretation of data which is important in attaining reliable findings.

Sources of the Data

The subjects of the study were the Barangay Tanods of the five (5) barangays in the Municipality of Bayambang that have been chosen based on the accurate record of authorities which is the PNP Bayambang in terms of unpleasant incidences. As such, the researchers used total sampling; meaning, the total population and numbers of the Barangay Tanods coming from the preferred barangays would be the official samples of the study.

According to Foley (2018), Total population sampling is a kind of purposeful sampling in which the entire population of interest (i.e., a group whose members all share a particular trait) is investigated. Table 1 below shows the visual representation that depicts the proper inclusion of the respondents:

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents

Barangay	Barangay Tanods	Constituents	N
Bani	16	10	26
Bical Norte	21	10	31
Del Pilar	12	10	22
Telbang	16	10	26
Zone 1	10	10	20
N	75	50	125

Source: Bayambang Police Station

Data Gathering Instrument

A questionnaire checklist was used by The primary source of data for the researchers was themselves.. There were three (3) parts of the said research instrument:

Part I determined the profile of each Barangay Tanods; Part II assessed the level of effectiveness by Barangay Tanods and as well as the constituent; and Part III assessed the problems encountered by Barangay Tanods on the maintenance of peace and order.

Nevertheless, the researchers prepared an adopted the data-gathering tool from the study entitled “Effectiveness of Barangay Tanod in Crime Prevention in Central Region of Angadanan authored by Sumad-On (2020), Isabela.

Statistical Treatment of Data

Frequency counts and percentage was used to determine the profile of the respondents.

The weighted mean were used to determine the level of effectiveness by the Barangay Tanods on the maintenance of Peace & Order in the Municipality of Bayambang.

The results were interpreted using the Likert Scale.

The responses were categorized using point of scales, range of values and descriptive equivalent.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The salient findings of the study are follows:

1. Profile of the Barangay Tanods

Majority of the barangay tanods belong to age bracket 42-47 years old. Out of the 75 barangay tanods, those who belong to 29 years old and below got the lowest. Simply put, this indicates that the vast majority of barangay tanods are responsible adults who can fulfill their tasks in the best interests of their neighborhood. They are mostly men. This just serves to highlight the fact that maintaining peace is a male-dominated activity. These presumptions and viewpoints are especially troubling when held by male law enforcement personnel because there may still be a masculine police culture in place. In the meantime, it is apparent that the bulk of the respondents have been wed before. This simply means that, because their own family is a part of the community, the majority of barangay tanods are capable of carrying out their obligations and responsibilities in their barangay.

Contrarily, the majority of the Respondents are college graduates, college undergraduates, high school graduates, elementary undergraduates, and elementary graduates. The barangay tanods need training and seminars to equip them with the knowledge and skills required to maintain peace and order in their local jurisdictions because they have not



completed their higher education. The majority of respondents have a monthly family income between 1,000-4,000, it may be seen in the meantime. This indicates that the monthly family income of the majority of respondents is modest. Their job, training and seminars should be held to further their skills and talents. Last but not least, the aforementioned table shows that the majority of respondents have 21 or more years of barangay tanod experience. It only serves to demonstrate that the bulk of them have been at their jobs for a while and that some still need continual training.

With a weighted mean of 4.69, the barangay tanods' assertion that they are Highly Effective on the Level of their Effectiveness as Barangay Tanods on the Maintenance of Peace and Order in their jurisdiction can be shown.

With a weighted mean of 4.05, the constituents claim that the Barangay Tanods Effective on the Maintenance of Peace and Order.

Subject to the approval of the relevant Local Chief Executive through the Local Peace and Order Council, Executive Order (EO) No. 546 permitted the PNP to deputize the village tanods as force multipliers in the implementation of the peace and order strategy (LPOC)

It is undeniable that barangay tanods face and overcome challenges in carrying out their duties responsibilities since they are responsible for upholding peace and order in each barangay. As evidence, they mentioned some of the common problems they encounter frequently when interviewed. Some of the respondents admitted that their police car needs some upkeep. Despite receiving sufficient preventive maintenance under both management plans, police pool automobiles, such as patrol cars, used to have a considerably high tendency of malfunctioning. It could be argued that the allocation and deployment of emergency vehicles presents a similar difficulty for public safety and law enforcement organizations.

Lack of personal equipment, like as communication devices and raincoats, which are essential for performing patrol, was another issue addressed by the barangay enforcers during the interview. A vital part of the patrol is monitoring. Due to coordination and a lack of equipment among those assigned with doing this task, this monitoring is usually insufficient, which causes serious incidents.

They also mentioned the community members of being uncooperative as one of their problems. As they are expected to follow the rules implemented by the barangay, cooperating together with the barangay tanods

may serve as an indication of support that leads to a significant role in preserving peace and order at the barangay that may result in the betterment of the community.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The following conclusions were reached in light of the findings:

1. The majority of the barangay tanod are male, between the ages of 42 and 47, married, high school graduates, with at least 21 trainings linked to their duties as barangay tanods attended and at least 21 years of experience as barangay tanods, it has been concluded in light of the research findings.

2. The researcher further believes that the respondents are very effective at carrying out their duties and obligations based on the data they collected and examined. The respondents further claimed that they are very effective in their capacity as first responders. They also asserted that their patrolling and hazard recognition tasks are quite effective.

The following suggestions are hereby provided in light of the study's results and conclusions.

1. The researcher advises barangay officials and their barangay tanods to keep performing their duties to the best of their abilities in order to protect the security of their respective communities.

2. Along with these suggestions, the researcher advises barangay tanods to look for seminars and training from government organizations, state universities and colleges (SUCs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other sectors that may offer seminars and training about law enforcement, leadership skills, etc., to maintain and enhance their performance, roles as peacekeepers.

3. Finally, to increase the barangay tanods' knowledge and expertise in the areas that have been identified as needing of improvement, specifically in self defense techniques a training that will help them to learn how to protect themselves and the community performing their duties. This is to prepare them to be physically and emotionally fit as they may face risk. They must execute safety protocols and legal actions that is advised in responding to any circumstances.

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CONTACT INFORMATION:

NAME: Jeffrey De Asis

CONTACT NO: NA

EMAIL ADDRESS: jdeasis@psu.edu.ph