

# **THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION IN THE GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF BARANGAY 677, ZONE 74, DISTRICT V, CITY OF MANILA**

Arboleda, Melody T., Lopez, Crishiella A., Napalit, Ellen C.,  
Padronzolan, Loida O.

**Department: College of  
Public Administration  
And Criminology**

**Course: Public  
Administrator**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Barangay is the smallest Local government unit of the Philippines. It is by law created as a basic political subdivision, which serves as the primary planning and implementing unit. Expectedly, it is in a barangay that policies, plans, program projects and activities of the community are discussed, being a forum where collective views of the people may be harnessed, crystalized and considered. These include peaceful settlement of these disputes.

The constitution of 1987 provides that all territorial and political subdivision of the country shall enjoy genuine and meaningful local autonomy. The real purpose of such provision was to allow these LGUs attain their fullest development as self-reliant communities. As such they shall become more effective partners in the attainment of national goals.

As the smallest political subdivision, a barangay may be created out of a contiguous territory, which has a population of at least two thousand (2000) expect in cities in metropolitan areas where the population required for creation is at least five thousand (5000) inhabitants. Creation may be by law or ordinance by the Sangguniang Panglungsod.

In this governance, a barangay is headed by a Punong Barangay as a chief executive of the smallest government. He/She is assisted by the members of the Sangguniang Barangay, the secretary and treasurer. The latter officials are appointed while the Sangguniang members are elected by popular vote throughout the barangay.

In connection with the term of office the law provides that all officials elected to office after the affectivity of the local government code shall be three years, starting from noon of June 30, 1992 or such date as may be provided by law. It follows that the term of office of barangay officials and members from the date of his election, they being local government officials. The first election of barangay officials under the 1987 constitution was on March 28, 1989.

In a closer, look at the term of office of the barangay officials it appears to be dependent on when election is call by the congress vis-à-vis the provision of RA 7160. Thus creating the state of uncertainly of the term of office because of political whims, while supposedly elections of barangay officials have to be a political.

On this issue, a query may be raise whether our barangays are actually and in fact supervised and assisted by the Non- Government Organization

its governance in any form to be on technical or otherwise. Thus, this paper intends to find out the role of NGOs of the governance of barangay in our country especially in City of Manila Barangay 677 Zone 74, District v\_{i}

As a proof of Non- Government Organization effort to promote autonomy, NGO's are allowing their just share in national taxes and their equitable share in proceeds from the use of natural resources. They are also allowing wider latitude for resources generation, but are all these our assistance and benefits enjoyed and implemented in barangays, thus the importance of this work.

### **Statement of the Problem**

This study aimed to assess several aspects on the role of NGO's on the governance of barangay as by viewed by the elected and appointed barangay officials in Barangay 677 Zone 74 District V City of Manila.

Specifically, the study attempts to answer the following question:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondent's in barangay 677 Zone 74 District V, City of Manila?

1.1 Age

1.2 Sex

1.3 Length of service

2. What is the extent of support provided by NGO's to barangay 677 Zone 74 District V, City of Manila as assessed by the respondents in terms of;

2.1.1 Governance

2.1.2 Peace and Order

2.1.3 Infrastructure

2.2.1 Development

2.2.2 Social Services

2.2.3 Environment

2.2.4 Livelihood

3. Is there significant relationship between the Is a demographic profile of the respondents in the assessment of the Governance and Development?

4. Is there a significant relationship between the assessment of the Governance and Development?

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study described the existing participation of the NGO in the governance of barangays; hence, it is an on-going evaluation of their role in the barangay government. As evaluative in approach, this method is design to appraise carefully the worthiness of the present system. Evaluation study is intent to assess the effects, impact, or results of the process or operation involved as in the barangay governance.

This design tried to determine the actual assistance that Non-Governmental Organization has given to the barangay and if there are, factors that influencing the accomplishment of its purpose as provided by law. This method is often intent to improve the process of compliance. The result of this evaluation have provided program managers direction and enabled those ways of modification of the mechanics of implementation so that the objectives of the programs will effectively fulfill. Included in the study is, the evaluation of the assistance given by the NGO to the

barangay. These studies have found out the insufficient assistance coming from the NGO.

Population and Sampling

In order to measure the Role of the NGO in the Governance and Development of barangay 677, Zone 74, District v\_{s} City of Manila, purposive, Cluster sampling techniques of barangay officials and selected barangay residents was used in this study.

Responde nt	Populati on	Sampl e	Percenta ge
Barangay Official s	30	20	6%
Street Sweepers	50	40	20%
Social Worker	30	25	7.5%
Garbage Collecto r	25	15	3.75%

Respondents of the Study

The respondents of this study are 20 elected and appointed barangay officials which include one (1) Punong Barangay, one (1) barangay secretary, and one (1) barangay treasurer, and seven (7) Sanggunian members, 10 barangay tanod, and 70 barangay residents of the Barangay 677 Zone 74, District V, City of Manila.

Table 1

Demographic Profile of the Respondent in terms of Sex

Sex	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Male	45	45%
Female	55	55%
Total	100	100.00

As shown in table 1 the Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of sex the group of female has a frequency of 55 with the percentage of 55% and the group of male has a frequency of 45 with the percentage of 45%

Table 2

Demographic Profile of the Respondent in terms of Age

Age	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
30 years old and below	33	33%
31-39	49	49%
40 and above	18	18%
Total	100	

As shown in table 2 the Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of age the group of 31 - 39 years old has the frequency of 49 with the percentage of 49% while the group 30 years and below has a frequency of 33 with the percentage of 33% and the group of 40 and above has frequency of 18 with the percentage of 18%. a As illustrated in the table, the respondents were male with a total frequency of 7 or 26.92 percent and female with 19 or 73.07 percent.

Table 3

Demographic Profile of the Respondent in terms of Length of Service

Age	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
5 Years and below	40	40%
3 to 10 Years	37	37%
11 and above	23	23%
Total	100	

As shown in table 3 the Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of Length of Service the group of 5 years and below has the frequency of 40 with the percentage of 40% while the group 6-10 years and has a frequency of 37 with the percentage of 37% and the group of 11 and above has a frequency of 23 with the percentage of 23%

#### DATA GATHERING PROCEDURE

The following procedure, were undertaken in the conduct

of this study.

1. The researcher asked permission from the barangay captain to utilize as respondent of this study.

2. Permission was likewise be secured from the Office of Barangay Bureau for the use gathering the necessary data. The researcher herself personally administered the questionnaires. of a questionnaire in

3. The respondents will ask questions relative to their suggestions in relation to the role of the Non-Governmental organization (NGO).

4. Data gathered will tabulate and subjected for statistical

treatment.

5. Data collected will be analyze, statistically treat and interpreted.

#### Statistical Treatment of Data

The gathered data will be subjected to the following statistical tools:

1. **Percentage.** is used to determine the proportion in relation to a whole. In this study, it will be used to compare the distribution of the group of respondents in relation to: age, gender, civil status, present position, length of service and highest educational attainment. The formula is (Pagoso and Montana, 2004)

$$\% = f/N * 100$$

where:

psi = percentage

f = frequency

N = number of respondents

#### 2. Weighted Mean

This will be used to get the average frequency of the responses in each weighted item. Average mean was used in determining the availability of support and assistance given to the EARIST Administrators and Personnel.

#### Formula:

$$\overline{x} = (\Sigma fx) / N$$

Where:

$\overline{x}$  . Weighted mean

$\Sigma$  - summation

f- Frequency

N - total number of respondents

\*- weight of the scale

**3. Pearson r formula** is used to correlate variables age, Civil status, adequate preparation, employment status and present employment status to local or abroad, first job after graduation, job related to course, how did you find job, time gap between graduation and first job, length of service per job, job position and gross monthly income

The formula is:

$$r = \frac{(n(\Sigma xy) - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)) / (\sqrt{[n(\Sigma x^2) - (\Sigma x)^2][n(\Sigma y^2) - (\Sigma y)^2]})}{1}$$

Where:

summation of the product of x variable and y variable

$\Sigma$  summation of the squares of the values of x

variable

= summation of the values of x variable

= summation of the squares of the values of y

variable

= summation of the values of y variable

= number of pairs

**4. Sloven's Formula** is used to calculate the sample size

(n)

given the population size (N) and a

margin of error (e). A sample taken from a population, a formula must use to take into account confidence levels and margins of error.

$$\text{Formula: } n = N / (1 + N * e^2)$$

When:

n= number of sample size

N= number of population size

Ne- error margin or margin of error

**5. Chi square** was used to check if there is a relationship between the ethical leadership and the level of soral development of the managers.

$$\text{Formula : } \chi^2 = \Sigma \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Where:

o = Frequencies observed

E = Frequencies Expected

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study is an assessment of the Role of Non- Government Organization in Governance and Development of barangay 677, Zone 74, District V, City of Manila.

The profile of the respondents in terms of Age, Sex, and Length of Service

Results of Analysis indicated these findings:

1.1 That the respondents in terms of sex were mostly female with the

frequency of 55 and percentage of 55%.

1.2 That the respondents in terms of Age are mostly 31 to 39 years old with the frequency 49 and percentage of 49%.

1.3 That the respondents in terms of length of Service are mostly 5 years below with the frequency of 40 and percentage of 40%.

2. That the barangay received an extent support provided by the NGO ranging from

2.1 Peace and Order with the Grand Weighted Mean of 3.72 and Verbal Interpretation of Satisfied.

1.2 Infrastructure with the Grand Weighted Mean of 3.71

and Verbal Interpretation of Satisfied.

1.3 Social Services with the Grand Weighted Mean of 3.55 and Verbal Interpretation of Satisfied.

1.4 Environment with the Grand Weighted of 4.19 and Verbal Interpretation of Satisfied.

1.5 Livelihood with the Grand Weighted Mean of 3.88 and Verbal Interpretation of Satisfied.

All of these extent supports are consider by the respondents to be satisfied.

3. That the respondents have no significant relationship between the demographic profile of the respondents in the assessment of the Governance and Development in terms of Peace and Order, Infrastructure Problem, Social Services, Environment, and Livelihood.

4. That the respondents have a Correlation in the Governance in terms of Peace and Order and Development in terms of Social Services and livelihood are low correlation and Governance in terms of Peace and Order and the development in terms of Environment is Negligible Correlation.

## **Conclusions**

In the light of the findings derived from this study.

18 It's clearly stated that assessment of the respondents in governance in terms of Peace and order, and Infrastructure Problem was revealed as satisfied.

2. It's clearly stated that assessment of the respondents in development in terms of Social Services, Environment, and Livelihood was revealed as satisfied.

3. It was established that there is no significant relationship of

the respondents in the demographic profile and the assessment of NGO in the Governance and Development in terms of Peace and Order, Infrastructure Problem, Social Services, Environment and Livelihood.

4. We conclude that there is no difference; therefore, the hypothesis was accepted. significant

5. That the correlation in the governance in terms of Peace and order and the development in terms of social services and livelihood are low correlation and the governance in terms of peace and order and the development in terms of of. Infrastructure Problem and the development in terms of Environment is Negligible Correlation

6. That the correlation in the governance in terms of social services and livelihood are low correlation and the of Environment governance in terms of Infrastructure Problem and the development in terms is Negligible Correlation.

## **Recommendations**

1. Proactive vs. Reactive Planning to strengthen

Government's Role. The NGOs need to find ways to be reliable

partners to governments without depending on donor funding cycles. Collaborating governments and local with Institutions without being tied to a particular project, but rather to the long term vision, could transform the way they work.

2. Engaging the Private Sector making shared values will-similar to working local governments-require longer program cycles, as well as identifying and influencing donors to support this work. It is a welcoming sign that donors are beginning to ask for this type of programming development partners.

3. Bringing it all together: Collective impact is a deliberate and disciplined framework to bring government, private sector, and civil society together to foster social change. The conditions of successful collective impact are simple enough, but often not all are present and aligned in traditional partnership efforts. These five conditions as listed on the collective impact are:

- . Common Agenda
- . Shared measurement
- . Mutually reinforcing activities
- . Continuous communication
- . Strong backbone





