

ANALYZING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN BARANGAY T. PADILLA

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Abstract

Good governance is characterized by transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness, adherence to the rule of law, equity, and effectiveness in service delivery. These principles are essential for Local Government Units (LGUs) to overcome economic, environmental, and social challenges, thereby improving community well-being. Despite this, studies indicate citizen dissatisfaction with public sector services. This study assesses the level of compliance with good governance in Barangay T. Padilla for the fiscal year 2022–2023 and proposes an enhancement program. A quantitative descriptive-correlational design was employed, utilizing researcher-made survey questionnaires as the primary data collection tool. A total of 200 respondents were randomly selected from Barangay residents, participating via online and face-to-face surveys. The questionnaire was pilot-tested to ensure validity. Data analysis was conducted using frequency and proportion, weighted mean, and chi-square tests. Findings indicate that Barangay T. Padilla generally complies with good governance principles—transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness, rule of law, equity, effectiveness, and efficiency—in service delivery. The assessment shows that respondents' socio-demographic profiles do not influence their evaluation, which is based solely on the Barangay's governance practices.

Keywords: *Good Governance, Local Government Unit, Barangay, Assessment, Quantitative*

1. Introduction

United Nations and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) said governance can achieve goodness by minimizing corruption and considering the perspectives of minorities. The voices of the most vulnerable are in decision-making while responsive to society's present and future needs (UNESCAP, 2010).

According to the United Nations, there are eight characteristics of good governance. These are transparency, participation, accountability, and responsiveness, the rule of law, equity, effectiveness, and efficiency. These characteristics ensure that corruption is minimized and that the voices of the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making. These are also responsive to the community's present and future needs. The Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, stated that governance is the most critical factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development.

Furthermore, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) stated that good governance includes properly delivering services to the citizens. The characteristics bear the standard of good governance. Corruption encourages inefficiencies in the allocation of scarce economic and social resources.

In the 2001 Report of Survey Global Corruption, Singapore was not spared from corruption practices as an epitome of development in Asia and the Pacific region. Thus, on the regional scale, the ASEAN must create a concrete pathway in fighting against corruption to develop governance. At the national level, the 1987 Philippine Constitution sets forth the ultimate definition and the standard of what a good government should be. Good governance is characterized by transparency, accountability, participation, and effectiveness in service delivery. It must be the hallmark of all Local Government Units to ably and confidently overcome any challenges posed along the economic, environmental, and social forms. Doing so will transform each community and improve the lives of the people. On the local scale of the Philippines, the Local Government Code sets the standards for good local governance. The SWS 2016 Enterprise Survey on Corruption released a roadshow in Cebu City. 54 out of 100 Metro Cebu respondents perceive much public sector corruption. We saw a lot of complaints from people about the quality of service they received in the public sector. People have high demands and expect the government to work efficiently to ensure they meet their needs. Although there is already a study about good governance, the researchers focus more on the present status quo. Therefore, in this study, the researchers are to assess the excellent governance in Barangay T. Padilla.

In the rapidly changing world, the government, as one of the actors of governance, must be sensitive to the needs of the citizens, primarily when the people's demands increase over time. Although achieving good governance can be challenging, one must go back to the principles of good governance: transparency, accountability, participation, and responsiveness, the rule of law, equity, effectiveness, and efficiency. Then, good governance can be achievable.

2. Theoretical Background

The anchor theories of this study are the Deliberative Democracy theory by Jurgen Habermas, the Theory of Good Governance by Jan-Erik Lane, and Shiravastava's Theory of Transparency. These theories will cement the assessment of compliance with good governance practices in Barangay T. Padilla.

In 1976, Habermas asserted that deliberative democracy is based on the fundamental principle that political decisions should result from fair and rational discussions and debates among citizens. Within this framework of deliberation, citizens engage in the exchange of arguments and the evaluation of various claims in order to promote the common welfare or public good. It is essential to implement fair procedures and maintain clear communication. These fair procedures that oversee the deliberative process legitimize the resulting outcomes. In a created political practice, "legitimate power arises from those form a form of shared belief in communication, which is protected from coercion." Such "shared beliefs" create legitimate power that strategic actors later complete.

According to Habermas, in order to promote public participation and enhance and strengthen democracy, politics should be perceived as a public conversation that is guided by legitimating procedures and reason. "Democratic will-information draws its legitimating force from the communicative presuppositions that allow better arguments to come into play in various forms of deliberation and procedures that secure fair

bargaining processes. Habermas encapsulates these "fair" procedures in what he calls an "ideal speech situation": that is, a situation in which public dialogue is free and uncoerced (Kapoor, 1999).

At its core, deliberative democracy underscores the importance of providing justifications for decisions made by both citizens and their representatives. In this framework, citizens and representatives are expected to rationalize the laws they propose or support, especially in a democracy. Consequently, leaders in a democracy should be accountable for offering reasons for their decisions and addressing the reasons presented by citizens in response.

One of the features of democracy is that it allows human beings to engage in deliberation processes. Collective deliberation involves the shared contemplation of ideas and perspectives among individuals, intending to create symbolically conveyed and practically significant arrangements. These arrangements are influenced by the potential for empowering dynamics of action. To deliberate, then, means to reflect, ponder, and contemplate. Following Habermas, individuals "transfer the responsibility for justifying the efficacy of practical reason from the mindset of citizens to the deliberative processes of politics" (Habermas, 1998b, p. 386). It means that people shift the burden of proving the unique capacity of communicative reason from the cognitive abilities of an individual subject to the cognitive potential that emerges from shared experiences of intersubjectivity. Democratic decisionmaking processes should never rely solely on the self-referential motivations of isolated individuals. Instead, they are grounded in the interdependence of wills among interconnected actors. A key goal of deliberative forms of democracy is to provide a voice based on rational principles to individuals within a specific community. It is crucial because fostering a sense of solidarity among community members is a prerequisite for ensuring the relative stability of symbolically conveyed and relationally constructed social realities (Susen, 2018).

At the beginning of the development of Habermas's conception of deliberative democracy, there is something he calls a discursive theory of the democratic process. It differs significantly from the liberal on the one hand and the republican (communist) interpretation on the other of democratic politics. For Habermas, the liberal view of politics embeds the whole political decisionmaking process in the market-oriented network of relations between private actors (Habermas, 1996).

Habermas' concept of deliberative democracy emphasizes that politics serves as a means for people to collectively organize their lives and determine the normative rules by which they will coexist. Political processes should emphasize political argumentation and justification as essential to decision-making and rule-setting. Because these practices are inherently communicative, they bear the same implicit presuppositions as any other forms of communication. On this basis, it is possible to discern various norms, attitudes, and assumptions that people must make to engage in political argumentation (Olson, 2011).

The government embodied through the public administration apparatus is the critical embodiment of the whole machinery for the political functioning of society and the coordination of the various individual interests. The position or status of citizens in politics, according to the liberal point of view of Habermas,

is determined by the title of the negative rights of the individual, as opposed to any other individual and the state (Jovanoski, 2021).

In Habermas' book, *Between Norms and Facts*, he pointed out the relationship between law and politics in the new discursive theory of democracy or deliberative democracy that implies the democratic rule of law as an institutionalization of procedures and communication assumptions for the discursive formation of opinions and will, which take place with the help of legitimate law which in addition guarantees private autonomy and which on the other hand allows the legitimate establishment of law (Habermas, 1996).

In a democracy, citizens are not treated solely as objects of legislation, passive subjects to be ruled. Instead, they are regarded as autonomous agents who engage in the governance of their society, either directly or through their chosen representatives. In deliberative democracy, these agents participate by presenting and responding to reasons or demanding that their representatives do so. They aim to provide justifications for the laws and policies governing their coexistence within society. Moreover, instead of viewing political decisions as simply the total of citizens' preferences, deliberative democracy posits that these decisions should be reached by applying reason and carefully considering competing arguments and diverse viewpoints.

When it comes to individual and collective citizen decision-making, deliberative democracy redirects the focus from the outcome of the decision to the quality of the decision-making process itself.

Furthermore, the theory of deliberative democracy is grounded in the idea that it should center on exchanging information and justifications that bolster different viewpoints regarding the public good rather than being driven by the competition of conflicting interests. In this approach, the goal is for citizens to be influenced by the strength of superior arguments rather than by their concerns, biases, or views that cannot be publicly justified to their fellow deliberators (Eagan, 2016).

Meanwhile, the theory of good governance by Jan-Erik Lane can be analyzed straightforwardly with the concepts of the rule of law--- the rule of law I (legality) and the rule of law II (democracy). Good governance entails limited government, i.e., a political regime that respects the rule of law. Moreover, limited government concerning civil society implies a state that operates under specific vital rules. Rule of law I, whether combined with any form of democracy---referendum type, parliamentary type, presidential dispensation---or not, as in semi-democratic countries that are one-party states, comprises Predictability: Public law, when correctly implemented, makes it possible for people to increase the rationality of behavior. Transparency: Societies operate based on norms prohibiting, obligating, or permitting certain actions in specific situations. Due process of Law: When conflicts occur between individuals or between persons and the state, specific procedures are to be followed concerning the prosecution, litigation, and sentencing. Fairness: The rule of law establishes several mechanisms that promote the legal order or the law and justice or rights (Raz, 2009).

Some 50 percent of the world cherishes the rule of law in the solid or thick meaning. Its spread is partially linked with the level of human development, which is a function of economic output to a considerable

extent. However, countries that implement the rule of law II also establish the rule of law I, i.e., legality and rights. The opposite does not hold, meaning several countries honor the rule of law but not the rule of law II. In general, the occurrence of the rule of law II is a sufficient condition for the existence of the rule of law I. However, the rule of law I, legality, and judicial independence is the only necessary condition for rule II, constitutionalism as voice and accountability (Besley, 2006).

In the good governance theory, governance is modeled as a principal-agent game that is not merely a matter of the interaction between two or more persons. The agent(s) is hired to accomplish an output or outcome, to be paid for their effort. The two critical foci in a principal agent of governance are (1) the achievements-good or bad performance and (2) the remuneration, high or low. The principal-agent framework applies to governance and public administration even when the agents do not embezzle but merely renege on lofty promises. A state that runs according to the rule of law would satisfy a few conditions that constrain the exercise of political power. The rule of law entails that power is exercised according to the percepts concerning the due legal process and judicial accountability: (1) Legality, (2) Constitutionality, (3) Rights and Duties, and (4) Judicial Independence (Lane, 2018).

On the other hand, the Theory of Transparency: "The Right to Know" by Amartya Shrivastava, highlighted that in a democratic nation-state, transparency, or the right to know, is seen as a decisive factor in analyzing the government's accountability to the people or constituents. Transparency is defined as a process of the mechanism of knowing. Accountability, in its rational element, is considered an indispensable aspect of democracy. This theory claims that without accountability, stability would not be a possibility. Transparency is essential for the accountability of local government officials because it is the tool in which they can understand and analyze democracy (Shrivastava, 2015).

In addition to the preceding discussion, governmental "right to know" reforms encompass two strategies for promoting institutional transparency. The first involves mandatory disclosure, which takes the form of a set of minimum standards that public or private agencies must meet proactively to explain to the public what they do. In contrast, The second primary strategy requires citizens to take the initiative by submitting specific information requests, which are subject to some limitations (Fox & Haight, 2011).

In most dictionaries, "government" and "governance" denote the exercise of power in an organization, institution, or state. The government refers to the entity that exercises this power. The simplest definition of authority is authorized power. Authority is the right to influence the conduct of others, while power is the capacity to do so. Therefore, authority is founded on a recognized obligation to comply instead of force or manipulation. Weber differentiated three types of authority based on the many foundations upon which obedience might be established: traditional authority is founded in history, charismatic authority is based on personality, and legal authority is based on a system of impersonal laws. To examine governance is to examine the use of power (Heywood, 1997). Government and politics are closely intertwined.

Governance has been described as the method by which a nation's economic and social resources are administered for its growth (World Bank, 1992). The Bank's experience has demonstrated that programs

and projects it helps fund may be technically competent but fail to provide expected outcomes due to the quality of government activity. However, governance is broader than how the government conducts its business. It is also about the government's connection with civil society. According to the Asia Foundation (2017), local governments are well-positioned to interact with people and react to their concerns. They can solve the most urgent development challenges with the right incentives, resources, and authority. It indicates the extent to which the government has fostered and enabled the engagement of citizens not just in the delivery of services but also in the assessment and monitoring of government performance.

Governance is indeed a multifaceted concept encompassing a range of elements. It includes the institutions and structures of the state, the various processes through which decisions are made, the ability to implement policies and decisions effectively, and the dynamics of interaction between government officials and the general public (Landell-Mills & Serageldin, 1992).

Indeed, governance is a concept that comprises both political and technical aspects. On the one hand, it pertains to a country's political system and operation within public administration. Simultaneously, it addresses the efficiency and effectiveness of public management.

A fundamental strategy for improving governance is establishing rules and norms that incentivize state agencies, government officials, and civil society to operate in the collective's best interests while minimizing the societal costs involved. As outlined by the World Bank in 1997, this approach aims to create a framework that promotes responsible and efficient governance practices.

Governance is a growing phenomenon. The literature on governance is considerable and expanding (Aminuzzaman, 2010).

Historically, in the fourteenth century, governance referred to an action, method, or governing function (Halfani et al., 1994). According to Landell et al. (1991), governance encompasses several dimensions, including how people are governed, the management and regulation of state affairs, a nation's political system, and how these components function concerning public administration and the legal framework. According to Graham et al. (2003), structures, procedures, and traditions interact to form governance, determining how authority and responsibility are exercised, decisions are taken, and how citizens and other stakeholders have their say. Indeed, governance revolves around the core concepts of power, relationships, and accountability. It grapples with questions such as who wields influence, who is responsible for making decisions, and how those decision-makers are held accountable for their actions. These elements are central to understanding and assessing governance dynamics in any context.

Like the government, governance can be good or bad. Bad government and bad governance have similar characteristics: Corruption, Whimsical and Expedient Decision-Making, Shortsightedness, and disregard for the concern of the many and decisions. They include accountability and ethics in decision-making and implementation, transparency and predictability, rule-bound decision-making and action, responsiveness, and a long-term view of the public interest. The public should, therefore, have a right to expect laws, a fair judicial system, politically accountable lawmaking, and an effective and reform-minded bureaucracy.

According to Antal Szerletics (2000), the concept of good governance can be conceptualized as a collection of numerous practices, such as professional civil service, anti-corruption policies, transparency and accountability, democratic decision-making, the rule of law principle, protection of human rights, and an independent judiciary. The constituent elements of good governance vary depending on the international organization and document under examination. The research conducted by B. Guy Peters in 2001 underscores that the challenges of governance in the public sector are inherently more complex than the tasks of management in the private sector. This increased complexity arises from factors such as the multitude of objectives, limitations on actions, and the high accountability standards inherent to the public sector. These unique characteristics make effective governance in public administration a particularly demanding endeavor.

Good governance, as a concept, is evolving. It is not easy to trace the roots of good governance, which is why authors use it in different contexts. The concept of governance, as it is understood today, gained prominence in the documents of the United Nations, the World Bank (WB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the early 1990s. These organizations played a significant role in shaping the discourse around governance and its importance for development.

Furthermore, a substantial portion of the literature on governance is descriptive, focusing on understanding and analyzing the various aspects and dimensions of governance in different contexts. This descriptive literature often examines how governance functions, its impact on society and development, and the challenges associated with improving governance practices.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD), and the Asian Development Bank are just a few examples of multilateral organizations and institutions that have thought about the components of good governance and how they relate to development. These institutions' perceptions of what constitutes good governance differ as much as their ethos and backgrounds. All societies have the problem of developing a system of governance that fosters, sustains, and supports human growth, particularly for the most marginalized and underprivileged. However, the hunt for a concisely stated notion of governance has only begun.

Good governance encompasses several essential attributes, including being participatory, transparent, accountable, effective, and equitable. It also upholds and promotes the rule of law. A fundamental aspect of good governance ensures that political, social, and economic priorities are established through broad societal consensus. Furthermore, it emphasizes including the viewpoints and addressing the requirements of the population's most disadvantaged and susceptible segments in the decision-making process, particularly regarding the distribution of development resources. This approach underscores the commitment to equity and inclusivity in governance. This approach aims to create a fair and inclusive system of governance that benefits all members of society.

Section 16 of the Local Government Code of the Philippines.

The "General Welfare" concept in governance mandates that local government units exercise powers granted to them, explicitly or implied, to ensure efficient and effective governance. These powers are essential for promoting the overall well-being of their communities. Within their respective territories, local government units are tasked with responsibilities such as preserving and enriching culture, promoting health and safety, enhancing environmental balance, supporting scientific and technological development, improving public morals, advancing economic prosperity and social justice, fostering full employment, maintaining peace and order, and safeguarding the comfort and convenience of their residents.

In the provision, there is a need for public officials to possess a more thorough, complete, or at the very least adequate knowledge to acquire merit to the demands of their constituencies of making them truly functional. They must also possess professional training and competencies to keep them confident and knowledgeable in their duties.

Section 17(a) of the Local Government Code of the Philippines emphasizes that local government units are encouraged to strive for self-reliance. They should also maintain their authority to exercise the powers and fulfill the duties and functions currently assigned to them. This provision underscores the importance of local autonomy and self-sufficiency in governance. Local government units are tasked with discharging the functions and responsibilities devolved to them by national agencies and offices under this Code. They are also expected to exercise additional powers and fulfill other functions and responsibilities that are necessary, appropriate, or incidental for efficiently providing essential services and facilities. These essential services and facilities include, among others, agricultural support services, health, and social welfare services, general hygiene and sanitation services, maintenance of the Katarungang Pambarangay, upkeep of Barangay roads, bridges, and water supply systems, infrastructure facilities like multi-purpose halls and sports centers, information and reading centers, and satellite or public markets where feasible. Moreover, good governance has eight major characteristics. It is transparent, accountable, participatory, responsive, follows the rule of law, equitable, effective, and efficient. It ensures that corruption is minimized, minority perspectives are considered, and the most vulnerable members of society have their voices heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to society's current and future needs. Much has been written about the characteristics of efficient government, thriving businesses, and effective civil society organizations, but the societally defined characteristics of good governance still need to be discovered. Interrelated, these core characteristics are mutually reinforcing and cannot stand alone. For instance, accessible information means more transparency, broader participation, and more effective decision-making. Wide-ranging participation plays a crucial role in facilitating the exchange of information necessary for making effective decisions and enhancing the legitimacy of those decisions. Legitimacy, in turn, means effective implementation and encourages further participation.

Moreover, responsive institutions must be transparent and function according to the rule of law to be equitable. These core characteristics represent the ideal - and no society has them all. Even so, the United

Nations Development Programme believes that societies should aim, through broad-based consensus-building, to define which of the core features are most important to them, what the best balance is between the state and the market, and how each socio-cultural and economic setting can move from here to there. Good governance needs transparency for the proper delivery of services to the citizens. Transparency more broadly depends upon the idea that the more the state shows the public, the more the public will trust the state (Moore, 2017).

There should be a balance between policy-making and enforcement, following the proper rules and regulations. According to Saunier and Meganck (2009), transparent systems should thus include clear procedures for public decision-making, open channels for communication, and access to a broader range of information by interested parties. Transparency means there should be free access to government information and an easy understanding of this information regarding the policies and their implementation.

Accountability, as one of the pillars of good governance, requires the state, the private sector, and civil society to prioritize the development of clear objectives, effective policy implementation strategies, and monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

It requires leaders who are responsible and accountable for every act and decision—accountability of leaders to the task to be performed and the finances available. The proper accountability would foster trust, leading to better performance and commitment and ushering in good governance. Accountability implies that all managers in the public sector are responsible for performing a predetermined set of duties or tasks and adhering to the rules and standards applicable to their positions (OECD, 2010).

According to the UNDP, Participation implies that all members of society have a voice or are in a position to influence decisionmaking and governance (UNDP, 1997). Furthermore, the UN finds "participation by both men and women a key cornerstone of good governance"; it can be "either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives" (UN 1997, 2009). The citizens should have a voice in decision-making. Participation is the foundation of good governance because it ensures the inclusion of all the members of society. It would foster the spirit of camaraderie, which is vital for good governance to prevail. All members communicating with one another while looking for possible solutions to the problem also build cooperation. More so, leadership must keep stakeholders informed of the developments and provide access to the information.

Influential leaders focus on problem-solving and proactively generate solutions to achieve good governance. As an aggregate measure, responsiveness is essential for evaluating government performance (Yang & Pandey, 2007). People expect so much from the government. Maintaining and managing the citizen's demands is crucial in upholding the public trust.

The World Bank defines the rule of law as the degree to which individuals and entities have trust in and adhere to societal rules. It includes the effectiveness of contract enforcement, the performance of law enforcement agencies such as the police, the functionality of the judicial system, and the probability of

encountering crime and violence in a given society (Kaufmann et al., 2008). Respect for the rule of law is the cornerstone of good governance. The rule of law ensures impartiality, which aids in protecting human rights, especially for the most marginalized members of society. Good governance ensures that opportunities are given to the members of society. Equity implies that all men and women should have equal opportunities to maintain or improve their well-being (UNDP, 1997). An effective leader is sensitive to the needs of the people and should provide opportunities to all, regardless of gender and status in life. The OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) effectiveness is the measurement of the degree to which the stated objectives of an activity have been achieved, as per their definition provided in 2010. The EU argues that governments should deliver what is needed based on clear objectives proportionately (European Commission 2001). To the UN (1997, 2009). It implies that processes and institutions should generate outcomes that efficiently and effectively fulfill societal needs while optimally utilizing resources. Good governance necessitates the presence of fair legal frameworks that are applied impartially. It underscores that governance is a collaborative effort involving multiple stakeholders to achieve common objectives. The efficiency of the result in teamwork will be reduced with the presence of sloppy government.

Efficiency is attained when the outcomes of actions are maximized relative to the resources employed. It is typically quantified by evaluating the results proportionately to the inputs or efforts expended. Efficiency involves optimizing the relationship between outputs and inputs in a given process or endeavor. The relationship between the effects or outputs and efforts or inputs provides efficiency. The relationship is simple, but practice often proves the contrary. It is an imperative requirement for development, with civil service responsible for efficiently and equitably providing the public goods and services needed for citizens for sustainable economic development. The efficiency in the public sector could be compared with that obtained in the private sector only when the objectives are identical; and even, in this case, it is not fully comparable because the public sector develops complex projects, which consider not only the economic benefits but also social problem (Faradale, 2020).

In the study by Ghosh (2021) titled Good Governance in Public Administration, the researcher's concept of good governance is relevant to misgovernance. Good governance aims to create a setting where everyone, regardless of gender, caste, or status, can reach their greatest potential. Another goal of good governance is ensuring citizens receive governmental services fairly, effectively, and efficiently. In applying Good Governance and Good Public Administration during data gathering in Canada, as the fundamental principle of governance, emphasis must be placed on service or vocation. These dimensions have gained traction in some countries, for example, the Canadian government's Report 'Public Service, 2000: The Renewal of the Public Service of Canada. The government believes that public service is an ideal that should be fostered and that those who serve the public out of conviction and duty are making an essential contribution to the maintenance of democracy.

Another study involving good governance and public administration is the study conducted by Bala (2017) titled Role of Public Administration in Good Governance and Local Government. Public administration, local government, and participation in processes are seen to have a significant part in general development difficulties. They are crucial to the validity of a state whose foundation is its ability to follow through on its political commitments and carry out particular functions. The study aims to define a triangle, which describes the linkage of three essential components whose role is crucial in developing a country, especially in transition. According to Bala (2017), Public administration must be conducted through good governance. They assist stakeholders, institutions, and capacity-building initiatives processes for involvement and decentralization. However, there has never been a universal recipe plausible.

Additionally, the research study on Public Administration in South Africa by Professor Robert Cameron and Lauren McLaverty's article's central hypothesis is that public administration academics mainly concentrate on application-oriented, practice-oriented research and are not advancing knowledge development. The discipline has experienced a different growth of a cumulative and significant knowledge base than the other social sciences. An empirical database was created to investigate this claim. The two primary publications in South African Public Administration, the Journal of Public Administration (JOPA) and Administration Publica (AP) to determine the current status of academic research. Three hundred eighty-three items, including 28 from JOPA and 105 from AP, were gathered into a database. A content analysis methodology that included qualitative and quantitative research methods was employed. By combining the results of the six primary analytical factors (research topic, purpose, methodology, focus, and cumulative research and institutional support), it was determined that the public administration theory in South Africa had yet to develop much. It has yet to also result in the accumulation of significant knowledge.

Moreover, according to McDonald III et al. (2022) in their research study, "The Future of Public Administration: An Editor's Perspective," Public administration research has undergone tremendous change and advancement in recent years. These developments relate to both research practices, including the methodologies utilized, the interdisciplinary nature of the theories employed, and the research questions posited. People are increasingly observing a change in the public sector's values away from one emphasizing equity and efficiency. The paper discussed the development of the subject and examined potential windows of opportunity for new research. Research on how to incorporate interdisciplinary ideas and approaches is one such opportunity. Additionally, the researchers see the need for effort in fields including climate change, comparative administration, artificial intelligence, and social equality. Moreover, there is a need to make the case for a more proactive strategy when it comes to communicating research to individuals involved in the routine decision-making processes of public institutions.

Further, in the research study titled "The Importance of Public Administration Towards Achieving Good Governance for Positive National Development" by Adam (2018), the main aim of the research is to be able to gather facts on matters of Public Administration as a tool needed in the public sector work for the

achievement of Good Governance in Ghana likewise the developing countries. In this view, a former President in 2014 said that systems are weak in Ghana, and other reports showed Ghana's economy slips to 14th in Africa, Business & Financial Times (2015). More reports showed that delays in court cases affect businesses and that Ghana is losing its economy, as reported in the BFT (2015). The researcher concentrated on the critical analysis contrary to the report findings from the literature reviewed and the primary surveyed data presentation and analysis. That is, to find the problem of Ghana in terms of Public Administration practices and suggest solutions to solving them.

In a separate study conducted by Nguyen et al. in 2019, titled "Do Good Governance and Public Administration Improve Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction? The Case of Vietnam Using Provincial-level Data from Vietnam from 2012 and 2014," the researchers explored the correlation between the quality of governance and public administration and various outcomes. These outcomes included measures like the average income, income distribution, and poverty levels in Vietnam, using provincial-level data from 2012 and 2014 as their basis for analysis. They used the Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) data from Vietnam to evaluate the effectiveness of governance and public administration. For provinces with lower income levels, there is a more considerable correlation between economic level and public administration and governance effectiveness. According to this finding, low-income provinces are more likely than high-income provinces to experience increased income. The effectiveness of governmental administration and governance is linked to how revenue is distributed. The study's conclusions have several policy ramifications. Increasing the effectiveness of public administration and governance is crucial for promoting economic development, income equality, and eradicating poverty. Second, good governance and public administration are essential in provinces with lower incomes and less effective governance. Therefore, all provinces should strive to improve the quality of governance and public administration in significantly underdeveloped and poorly governed provinces. Third, strengthening transparency, vertical accountability, and the control of corruption can all contribute to reducing income disparity while improving the standard of public administration services and facilitating greater access to them. Intervention measures to enhance governance and public administration should be customized to align with the varying levels of income and inequality observed across different provinces. This tailored approach ensures that interventions are better suited to address each region's specific needs and challenges, ultimately promoting more effective and equitable governance outcomes. Similarly, the study Good Governance Practice for Better Performance of Community Organization, authored by Dayanandan (2013), examined the impact of governance practice on the performance of the cooperatives and to understand the governance practices of selected primary cooperatives in the study area. Integrating good governance in cooperative management intends to improve its service delivery methods. Therefore, Good governance is vital for the sustainability of cooperatives: to prevent fraud and mismanagement, promote sound decision-making, avoid costly fines, create/maintain a positive corporate image, and attract and retain financing and investment. In this paper, an effort has been made to look into

the management board and individual members' contribution to practicing governance issues and the impacts of such practices on the performance of cooperatives.

The study by Ocampo (1982) titled "Toward a Review of Research and Knowledge in Philippine Public Administration" viewed the research in Public Administration as descriptive rather than theoretical. Much empirical information has been accumulated without the benefit of explicit and rigorous statements of basic assumptions, propositions, or hypotheses that would enable one to test and interpret research findings and conclusions. The burdens of enhancing understanding and improving public administration have been growing with the increasing concern with the relations between government and society and the internal intricacies of policy and management.

In the research conducted by Arneil G. Gabriel, titled "Transparency and Accountability in Local Government: Levels of Commitment of Municipal Councilors in Bongabon in the Philippines," it was noted that the availability of financial reports and information related to policy targets should be supplemented with other forms of information that are made accessible to the community through official websites and social media accounts. This broader dissemination of information enhances transparency and accountability within local government. The information has to be timely, meaningful, comprehensible, and usable, mainly when it includes details on service entitlements and provisions (Veal et al., 2015). Significantly, the councilors are committed to accountability involving the various matters of significance. A dedication to adhering to internal rules and regulations is essential for preserving the stability and integrity of local governance. Equally important is a commitment to establishing and upholding suitable checks and balances within the system and facilitating comprehensive performance assessments based on relevant indicators of both outputs and outcomes. These principles are critical to maintaining the effectiveness and credibility of local governance processes. The analysis underscores that the levels of commitment to transparency and accountability among the councilors, individually and collectively, range from moderate to high. This suggests a noteworthy dedication among the councilors toward fostering transparency and accountability within their governance roles. It is an important finding in their appreciation of the value of transparency and accountability as critical components of democratic local government.

Similarly, in another study conducted by Gabriel et al. (2019), titled Transparency and Accountability Practices of Local Government Units in the Philippines: A Measurement from the Ground, the organizational practices of government personnel are an indispensable component of building public trust and confidence. It cannot be denied that work ethics and organizational culture prevailing in the Local Government Unit (LGU) reflect public sector performance, creating an impression of how a particular government office performs. The study analyzed the transparency and accountability of personnel in the local government units (LGUs) of five municipalities and two cities in the Philippines' Third Congressional District of Nueva Ecija. Transparency per se is only adequate with its observance in the day-to-day operations of government.

Indeed, the effectiveness of transparency hinges on several critical factors, including making information available, ensuring its accessibility, and enabling it to be actionable (accountability). The study highlights the degree and manner in which leaders and government personnel with the authority to publish and disseminate information carry out this responsibility and play a critical role in determining the impact and effectiveness of transparency efforts. In essence, it emphasizes that the real impact of transparency is contingent on how effectively and sincerely the information is shared with the public and how it can be used for accountability and informed decision-making. The measure of transparency provides a continuum of accessibility and publicity of information, leading to a higher degree of accountability at the local level.

In the study by Gabriel et al. in 2017, titled "Praxis in Local Legislative Governance: Measure of Organizational Effectiveness of the Component Cities in Nueva Ecija, Philippines," the researchers brought attention to the global challenge governments encounter concerning transparency and accountability. This underscores that these issues are not unique to a specific region but are widespread challenges governments face worldwide. The emphasized point is that transparency is a foundational element that precedes and leads to accountability processes. When transparency and accountability are effectively combined, these principles collectively play a vital role in fostering and driving economic growth. This underscores their interdependence and the positive impact they can have on various aspects of governance and development, including economic prosperity.

Additionally, when these governance principles are coupled with citizen participation, they develop public trust in public institutions. Conversely, a lack of accountability and transparency in governance can lead to public distrust. This underscores the significant impact that transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement have on the functioning of government and citizens' trust in their institutions.

In the light of the anchor theory, supporting theories, related literature, and related studies presented herein, the researchers conducted this study to assess and establish concrete evidence assessing the level of compliance of good governance in Barangay T. Padilla, Cebu City. The gathered information and findings served as the basis of the enhancement program.

3. Objective of the Study

This study aimed to assess the level of compliance with good governance in Barangay T. Padilla for the fiscal year 2022-2023. Specifically, it determined the socio-demographic profile: age, sex, civil status, economic status, and educational background. Also, it looked into the level of compliance on good governance of Barangay T. Padilla in terms of transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness, rule of law, equity, effectiveness, and efficiency. Lastly, this study determined a significant relationship between the respondents' socio-demographic profiles and compliance with good governance.

4. Research Methodology

This section explains the research methodologies employed in assessing good governance compliance in Barangay T. Padilla, Research Design, Research Environment, Research Respondents, Research Instrument, and Research Procedures.

4.1 Research Design

This study employs a quantitative research method utilizing a descriptive correlational technique to describe two or more variables and their relationships. Descriptive correlational design is used in research studies that provide static pictures of situations and establish the relationship between different variables (McBurney & White, 2009).

4.2 Research Environment

The research environment is at Barangay Tiburcio Padilla, also known as T. Padilla. T. Padilla is a barangay in Cebu City located less than one kilometer from the port of Cebu City. It is bordered to the east by MJ Cuenco Ave., to the north by Lorega St., to the northwest by Imus Ave., to the south by A. Bonifacio St., and the west partially by the Kamputhaw River. Barangay T. Padilla has many types of stores and businesses that help people with their everyday lives. At the T. Padilla Market, one can buy reasonably priced fresh fish, seafood, fruits, and vegetables. JM Poultry and Livestock Supplies sell supplies for agrivets and other tools and equipment for agriculture.

Barangay T. Padilla is the official partner community of the University of Cebu College of Arts and Science CARES, setting in motion processes of participatory, integrated, and holistic community services.

4.3 Research Respondents

The respondents of this study are chosen residents from Barangay T. Padilla, using a random sampling procedure. Its registered voters as of 2022 are 6882.

The researchers used Slovin's random technique formula to estimate the sampling size. The sample size is 6,882, with a 0.05 margin of error. The researchers will get 380 maximum respondents who are also registered voters of Barangay T. Padilla.

4.4 Research Instruments

The researcher-made survey questionnaires are the main instrument used in the data-gathering process. The questionnaire used in the study is designed as a closed-ended survey with three distinct parts. The first section gathers information related to the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. The second part assesses compliance with good governance practices in service delivery within Barangay T. Padilla. The third section focuses on the type of service delivery, encompassing the essential services and facilities mandated by Article 17 of the Local Government Code of the Philippines. The survey employs close-ended questions, which offer four answer choices commonly known as 4-point scale questions. This structured approach helps gather specific data and quantifiable responses from the participants.

To validate the research instrument, the researchers will distribute the questionnaires to random respondents in Barangay T. Padilla who are also registered voters for pilot testing.

4.5 Research Procedure

This section presents the data gathering and statistical treatment of the study.

4.5.1 Data Gathering

A letter of request to conduct the research outside the school premises was prepared. The same letter was also prepared for Hon. Michael Ralota, the Punong Barangay of Barangay T. Padilla, to allow them to conduct a data-gathering survey of the registered voters of the barangay. After approval, the researchers will disseminate the questionnaires to online and face-to-face surveys. The researchers will explain to the respondents the importance of the study, translate the questionnaire into Cebuano, and clarify some terms to the respondents so that they can answer the questionnaire with complete honesty and knowledge of their responsibility as the subject of the study. In this study, the researcher aims to assess compliance with good governance practices in Barangay T. Padilla for the fiscal year 2022-2023. The researchers will also present a letter informing the participants of the survey guidelines and their right to refuse.

After all the information from the respondents' questionnaires is gathered, the data will be tallied and noted for interpretation. The researchers will ask the statistician for help determining the appropriate statistical tools to interpret the data. Based on the data the researchers will collect, the researchers will analyze and interpret the data, come up with a conclusion, and propose an enhancement program based on the results.

4.5.2 Treatment of Data

The gathered data were analyzed using the following statistical tools to facilitate the interpretation of the results: Frequency and Proportion and Weighted Mean.

Table 1

Interpretation Table

Range	Scale	Verbal Description	Interpretation
(3.26-4.00)	4	Excellent	Excellent
(2.51-3.25)	3	Good	Good
(1.76-2.50)	2	Fair	Fair
(1.00-1.75)	1	Poor	Poor

Lastly, Chi-Square Statistics is used to determine if there is any statistically significant relationship between the respondents' sociodemographic profiles and their level of compliance with good governance practices in service delivery in Barangay T. Padilla.

5. Results and Discussion

In this section, we have analyzed and interpreted the data collected from the responses of the participants in Barangay T. Padilla.

The research identified the socio-demographic profile of the participants by collecting the necessary information.

These are the respondent's age, sex, civil status, economic status, and educational background. The data is presented in table form. After each table, a discussion is provided to understand better how the data gathered is essential in the research. The following table presents the profile of the respondents as to age.

Table 2

Profile of the Respondents (Age)

Age	Frequency	Proportion
18-25 Years Old	99	39.6
26-35 Years Old	50	20.0
36-55 Years Old	45	18.0
46-55 Years Old	33	13.2
66-75 Years Old	4	1.6
76-85 Years Old	3	1.2
Total	250	100.0

Table 1 indicates that with a frequency of 99 or 39.6 percent, most respondents are ages 18-25, considered part of the youth sector. The data denoted that most of the respondents were in the early adulthood stage. At this stage, a person can already exercise the right to vote, engage and be involved in formal political processes, and participate in current issues in society and governance. According to the data provided by the Commission on Elections, young Filipinos comprise 52% of the total registered voters in the 2022 national elections. This indicates that Filipino youths are aware and active in participating in local and national elections at the same time, active in taking part in decision-making or debates about critical socio-economic and political issues, and continuously demand the government's accountability and transparency, social equity, and justice, environmental protection, and cultural diversity. Conforming to the National Youth Commission, the Philippines believes that through active participation, young people play a significant role in their development and that of their communities and society. On the other hand, those ages 76-85 years old are considered part of the senior citizen sector.

Table 3

Profile of the Respondents (Sex)

Sex	Frequency	Proportion
Male	112	44.8
Female	138	55.2
Total	250	100.0

Table 2 presents that among the sexes, the majority of the respondents are Females, with a frequency of 138 or 55.2 percent, while the least are Males, with 122 frequency or 44.8 percent. It is noted that those willing to answer immediately on the survey questionnaires, both face-to-face and in online surveys, were females. At the same time, the males would often refuse to answer and sometimes ask for something in return. A female-dominant response was achieved. This follows the literature that females respond more

to surveys than males (Smith, 2008). Females have this sense of responsibility in accommodating others who ask for help. Conversely, males sometimes refuse these requests (Malitao et al., 2020).

Table 4

Profile of the Respondents (Civil Status)

Civil Status	Frequency	Proportion
Single	146	58.4
Married	61	24.4
Divorced	7	2.8
Separated	26	10.4
Widow	6	2.4
Widower	4	1.6
Total	250	100.0

Among the respondents' civil status, the majority are single, with a frequency of 146 or 58.4 percent. It is also important to note that most of these respondents are from the youth sector and are in their early adulthood stage. According to the 2020 Census of Barangay T. Padilla, the Youth Dependency Ratio is 51.04. The computed age dependency ratio means that among the population of T. Padilla, there are 51 youth dependents for every 100 working-age population. The median age is 23.20. This means that half of the entire population of T. Padilla is aged less than 23, and the other half are over 23; therefore, it follows the idea that they are still single. On the other hand, the last are men who lost their spouses by death and have not remarried.

Table 5

Profile of the Respondents (Economic Status)

Economic Status	Frequency	Proportion
Below P10, 957 Monthly Income	162	64.8
P10, 957-21, 914 Monthly Income	46	18.4
P21, 914- 43, 828 Monthly Income	21	8.4
P43, 828-76, 699 Monthly Income	13	5.2
P76, 699-131, 482 Monthly Income	4	1.6
P131, 483-219, 140 Monthly Income	2	.8
P219, 140-Above Monthly Income	2	.8
Total	250	100.0

In Table 4, 162 of the respondents, or equivalent to 64.8 percent, have a family monthly income of below P10,957.00. It is followed by 46 respondents, or 18.4 percent, who have earned a monthly income of P10,957-21,914.00. The last, on the other hand, are 2 of the respondents, or .8 percent, earning P219,140 and above. The majority of the monthly income status of the respondents is effective for gathering data as people with low economic incomes are more likely to have a strong attitude in demanding good governance practices in service delivery of the government officials and employees. The data, revealing

the income status of the respondents, underscores the resolute stance of individuals with lower economic incomes in advocating for good governance practices. This finding aligns with Doumbia's study in 2020, which highlighted that the amalgamation of political, economic, and institutional aspects of good governance, particularly the control of corruption and the quality of regulations, leads to enhanced income levels among the poor and a poverty reduction. Good governance, exemplified by factors such as government transparency, corruption control, and the formulation and execution of effective regulatory policies, substantially enhances the capacity of individuals facing poverty to engage in and benefit from economic growth.

Moreover, most Filipinos generally have lower economic income as the Philippines' economic expansion was slower than expected, and the fastest inflation in almost four years hurt consumption, which is a crucial growth driver. The Philippines' annual inflation rate increased to 8.1% in December 2022 from 8.0% in November, marking the country's fastest inflation in a 15-year high since November 2008, driven primarily by costlier food prices, according to the Philippine Statistics Authority.

Additionally, a significant portion of graduates often find themselves in positions that do not align with their education and skills, resulting in poorer career prospects and lower earnings compared to their counterparts who pursue professions better suited to the knowledge and expertise they gained through years of study (Steed, 2018).

Table 6

Profile of the Respondents (Educational Background)

Educational Background	Frequency	Proportion
Elementary Level	6	2.4
Elementary Graduate	7	2.8
High School Level	33	13.2
High School Graduate	31	12.4
SHS Level	17	6.8
SHS Graduate	12	4.8
ALS Graduate	8	3.2
College Level	90	36.0
College Graduate	37	14.8
Master's Degree/Doctorate	9	3.6
Total	250	100.0

In Table 5, the data shows that those at the college level or who did not finish their college degrees with the frequency of 90 or 36.0 percent are the dominant respondents in terms of educational background. It is followed by those who have finished their college or undergraduate studies with frequency of 37 or 14.8 percent. The data presented is supported by the claim of Smith (2008) that there is a bias of educated people being more likely to participate in surveys than the less educated. Those who are literate are the

ones who would always be willing to answer these types of questions that involve complex concepts in governance and public administration. The last are those in the elementary level, with a 6 or 2.4 percent frequency.

Table 7

Level of Compliance on Transparency in Service Delivery

Transparency in Service Delivery	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Verbal Description
1. The Barangay Council gives progress reports to the community on Barangay projects and programs.	2.7120	.88555	1	Good
2. Availability of financial reports, including collection, distribution, and utilization.	2.6760	.84253	2	Good
3. The Barangay Council plans and programs are implemented transparently.	2.6400	.89980	3	Good
4. The mechanism of openness and standardization of all processes.	2.5560	.84482	4	Good
5. Availability of information on the amounts of funds collected.	2.5240	.83679	5	Good
Weighted Mean	2.6216	.61834		Good

As shown in Table 6, among the indicators presented in the domain of Level of Compliance on Transparency in Service Delivery, the one that got Good, which is the highest rank among the verbal descriptions and interpretations, was the indicator that stated that the Barangay Council gives Progress Reports to the Community on Barangay Projects and Programs with a mean of 2.7120. It follows what Moore (2017) stated: Good Governance needs transparency to deliver services to the citizens adequately. Next was the indicator that also got Good, which stated the Availability of Financial reports, including Collection, Distribution, and Utilization, with a mean of 2.5240. Furthermore, in line with the United Nations Development Program (2005), transparency is grounded in the unrestricted flow of information. It involves making processes, institutions, and information readily accessible to those who have a stake in them, ensuring that sufficient information is available to comprehend and oversee these processes and institutions effectively.

On the other hand, the indicator, the Availability of Information on the Amounts of Funds Collected, ranked lowest with a mean of 2.5240. However, the verbal description and interpretation are still Good.

Shrivastava mentioned in her Theory of Transparency: "The Right to Know" that transparency is vital for local government officials because it is the tool to understand and analyzing democracy.

The data generally revealed that the respondents attest that the transparency in service delivery of Barangay Council, officials, and employees in Barangay T. Padilla is good. It adheres to transparency in service delivery and full disclosure according to DILG MC, dated 14, 2010, entitled "Posting of Barangay Budget, Statement of Income and Expenditures and Other Barangay Financial Transaction, and Annual Procurement Plan. Furthermore, it affirms that the transparency of political processes and information in the Barangay is available and almost directly accessible to the constituents affected by the decisions and their reinforcement.

Table 8

Level of Compliance on Accountability in Service Delivery

Accountability in Service Delivery			Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Verbal Description		
1.	The Barangay Officials follow rules and							
2.5960	.86008	1	Good regulations in all circumstances.					
2.	The Barangay Council oversees the proper and							
2.6480	.82390	2	Good					
authorized use of its budget.								
3.	The Barangay Council has a regular reporting							
system on the achievements and results of the			2.6920		.84379	3	Good	programs
against its objectives.								
4.	The Barangay recognizes its responsibility							
2.5560	.84482	4	Good					
towards the community.								
5.	The Barangay Council keeps the community updated regularly with the changes and							
2.5240	.83679	5	Good					
outcomes of the Barangay projects and programs.								
Weighted Mean		2.6216	.61834	Good				

As depicted in Table 7, within the domain of Level of Compliance on Accountability in Service Delivery, the highest-ranked indicator, achieving a "Good" rating, is the one indicating that Barangay Officials consistently adhere to Rules and Regulations under all circumstances, with a mean score of 2.7120. Gabriel (2017) emphasized that a commitment to following internal rules and regulations is crucial for maintaining the stability and integrity of local governance, as is a commitment to establishing and upholding appropriate checks and balances, as well as facilitating meaningful performance assessments based on relevant indicators of outputs and outcomes.

Following closely, another indicator also received a "Good" rating, indicating that the Barangay Council effectively supervises the Proper and Authorized utilization of its Budget, with a mean score of 2.6960. In contrast, the indicator relating to the regular communication of changes and outcomes of Barangay Projects and Programs by the Barangay Council received the lowest ranking, with a mean score of 2.5960. Nevertheless, the verbal description and interpretation for this indicator are consistent with the others. Overall, the findings suggest varying levels of compliance with accountability measures in service delivery within the Barangay, with some areas demonstrating stronger adherence to principles of good governance and accountability than others.

Shrivastava (2015) highlighted that accountability, in its rational element, is considered an indispensable aspect of democracy. With accountability, stability in local government units would be a possibility. Accountability is a crucial requirement of good governance. As per the Asian Development Bank, accountability plays a crucial role in holding public officials responsible for their actions within the government and ensuring their responsiveness to the entity from which they derive their authority. Accountability also entails the establishment of criteria to assess the performance of public officials, along with the implementation of oversight mechanisms to verify that these standards are met. In essence, it involves creating a system where public officials are answerable for their conduct and their actions align with the expectations of the governing authority and the public they serve.

The data gathered revealed that Barangay T. Padilla is good regarding economic accountability related to the effectiveness of policy formulation and implementation and also good in financial accountability covering accounting systems for expenditure control and internal and external audits. This analysis highlights that Barangay T. Padilla is committed to accountability as essentially good in delivering services to the public. This is an essential finding regarding their appreciation of the value of accountability as a critical component of democratic local government.

Table 9

Level of Compliance on Participation in Service Delivery

Participation in Service Delivery	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Verbal Description
1. The Barangay Council actively engages the community in public meetings to communicate progress on budgets, programs, projects, and decision-making processes.	2.6680	.91714	1	Good
2. The Barangay Council actively engages the community in assessing program results.	2.6160	.80942	2	Good

3.	The Barangay Council actively engages the community in determining the executive budget.	2.6120	.84398	3	Good
4.	The constituents are allowed to express their preferences in planning Barangay programs and activities.	2.6040	.86845	4	Good
5.	The Barangay Council actively engages the community in developing program alternatives.	2.5440	.87357	5	Good
Weighted Mean		2.6088	.62742		Good

Table 8 indicates that among the indicators presented in the domain of Level of Compliance on Participation in Service Delivery, the one that got Good, which is the highest rank among the verbal description and interpretation, was the indicator that stated that the Barangay Council actively engages the Community in Public meetings to Communicate progress on Budgets, Programs, Projects and in Decision-making Processes with a mean of 2.6088.

This aligns with the theory of Deliberative Democracy proposed by Jürgen Habermas, which posits that political decisions should emerge from fair and rational discussions and debates among citizens. To promote public participation and enhance democracy, politics should be regarded as a public discourse guided by these legitimating procedures and reason. In this framework, the emphasis is on fostering inclusive and informed deliberation as a means to arrive at collective decisions that are both fair and reasonable.

Indeed, fair procedures and transparent communication are essential in generating legitimate and consensus-based decisions among citizens. These equitable procedures that govern the deliberative process play a crucial role in legitimizing the outcomes.

When citizens perceive that the decision-making process is fair, inclusive, and transparent, they are more likely to accept and endorse the resulting decisions as legitimate, even if they may not fully agree with the specific outcomes. Fairness in procedures is a cornerstone of democratic deliberation, fostering trust and acceptance of collective decisions.

Following this, the indicator that received a "Good" rating is the one indicating that the Barangay Council actively involves the community in evaluating program outcomes. This aligns with Habermas' perspective that in a democracy, citizens are not treated as mere subjects to be governed passively, but rather as autonomous individuals who participate in the governance of their society, either directly or through their chosen representatives. This involvement of the community in program assessment reflects the democratic principle of citizen engagement and participation in decision-making processes. At its core, deliberative democracy underscores the essential requirement of justifying decisions made by both

citizens and their elected representatives. In this framework, both groups are obligated to provide rationales for the laws they intend to enact on each other. Consequently, within a democratic system, leaders are expected to articulate the reasons behind their decisions and engage in responding to the reasons presented by citizens in return. This emphasis on justification and reciprocal reasoning is a foundational principle of deliberative democracy. Furthermore, the UNDP highlighted that the citizens should have a voice in decision-making. Participation is the foundation of good governance because it ensures the inclusion of all the members of society.

Meanwhile, the indicator, The Barangay Council, actively engages the community in developing program alternatives, ranked lowest with a mean of 2.5440. However, the verbal description and interpretation are still the same as the other indicators. The data generally revealed that the respondents attest that the participation in service delivery of Barangay Council, officials, and employees in Barangay T. Padilla is good. Participation as a principle was derived from the acceptance that people are the heart of development. They are not only the ultimate beneficiaries of development but are also agents of development. Thus, democratic decision-making processes can never be based solely on the self-referential motivations of isolated individuals; instead, they are founded on the mutually dependent wills of interconnected actors.

Table 10

Level of Compliance on Responsiveness in Service Delivery

Responsiveness in Service Delivery	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Verbal Description
1. Citizens' appeals to the Barangay Council are adequately treated within a reasonable time.	2.5992	.97291	1	Good
2. The Barangay Council is efficient in providing quality solutions for public needs.	2.5976	.86463	2	Good
3. The Barangay Council is sensitive to public opinions	2.5600	.89083	3	Good
4. The Barangay Council and officials respond to public inquiries and requests quickly.	2.5062	.88780	4	Fair
5. The Barangay Council is making sincere efforts to support those residents who need help.	2.4653	.88465	5	Fair
Weighted Mean	2.5550	.66316		Good

As shown in Table 9, among the indicators presented in the domain of Level of Compliance on Responsiveness in Service Delivery, the one that got Good, which is the highest rank among the verbal description and interpretation, was the indicator that stated that the Citizens' appeals to the Barangay Council are Treated Properly within a Reasonable Time with a mean of 2.5992. This follows the UNDP (1997) that states that good governance requires institutions and processes to serve stakeholders within a reasonable time.

Meanwhile, the indicators show that the Barangay Council sincerely supports residents who need help. The respondents assessed the Barangay Council and officials' responses to public inquiries and requests as Fair, the two lowest ranks among the verbal description and interpretation with means of 2.4653 and 2.5062, respectively. This means that the level of compliance in responsiveness in these indicators is only fair and needs to be enhanced. People expect so much from the government; public office is public trust. Hence, maintaining and managing citizens' demands is crucial in upholding public trust.

Table 11

Level of Compliance on Rule of Law in Service

Delivery

Rule of Law in Service Delivery	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Verbal Description
1. The Barangay Council only expropriates citizens' property with adequate compensation.	2.6475	.88352	1	Good
2. In the Barangay, administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay.	2.6189	.91073	2	Good
3. In the Barangay, due process is respected in administrative proceedings.	2.5992	.90668	3	Good
4. In the Barangay, administration regulations are enforced without improper interference.	2.5391	.80899	4	Good
5. The Barangay Council regulations are effectively enforced.	2.4549	.87607	5	Fair
Weighted Mean	2.5801	.67017		Good

In Table 10, among the indicators presented in the domain of Level of Compliance on Rule of Law in Service Delivery, the one that got Good, which is the highest rank among the verbal description and interpretation, was the indicator that stated that the Barangay Council does not expropriate citizens' property without adequate compensation with a mean of 2.6475. This adheres to the 1987 Philippine Constitution contained in Article III Section 9, which provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without compensation. Good governance requires fair legal frameworks to be enforced impartially. The rule of law is inherent in democracy, and democracy cannot function without it (Habermas, 2001b). Respect for the rule of law is the cornerstone of good governance. The rule of law ensures impartiality, which aids in protecting human rights, especially for the most marginalized members of society. Good governance ensures that opportunities are given to the members of society.

Conversely, the lowest ranked indicator indicates that The Barangay Council regulations are effectively enforced, with a verbal description and interpretation, Fair, and a mean of 2.4549. The data gathered generally revealed that the respondents attest that the rule of law in service delivery of Barangay Council, officials, and employees in Barangay T. Padilla is good.

Table 12

Level of Compliance on Equity in Service Delivery

Equity in Service Delivery	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Verbal Description
1. All the programs in the Barangay benefit all the people, no matter their gender or status.	2.6516	.92383	1	Good
2. The Barangay Council prioritizes the needs of the people in planning programs and activities.	2.6041	.89762	2	Good
3. The Barangay Council respects the public views throughout decision-making.	2.5714	.91437	3	Good
4. The principles of fairness to the poor and marginalized sectors are observed.	2.5592	.94607	4	Good
5. The Barangay Council is sensitive to the needs of the community.	2.5488	.87345	5	Fair
Weighted Mean	2.5895	.70218		Good

In Table 11, among the indicators presented in the domain of Level of Compliance on Equity in Service Delivery, the one that got Good, which is the highest rank among the verbal description and interpretation, was the indicator that stated that All the programs in the Barangay benefit all the people no matter their gender or status with a mean of 2.6516. This affirms what the UNDP stated: that the principle of equity implies that all men and women should have equal opportunities to maintain or improve their wellbeing (UNDP, 1997). Moreover, influential leaders are sensitive to the needs of the people and should provide opportunities to all, regardless of gender and status in life.

On the other hand, the lowest rank indicates that The Barangay Council is sensitive to the needs of the people in the community, with a verbal description and interpretation, Fair, and a mean of 2.5488. Additionally, the UNDP highlighted that influential leaders should be sensitive to the needs of the people and should provide opportunities to all regardless of gender and status in life.

The data gathered generally revealed that the respondents attest that the equity in service delivery of Barangay Council, officials, and employees in Barangay T. Padilla is good.

Table 13

Level of Compliance on Effectiveness in Service Delivery

Effectiveness in Service Delivery	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Verbal Description
1. The Barangay Council is responsive to every constituent's concern and plight and effectively delivers essential public services.	2.6800	.97024	1	Good
2. The Barangay Council makes sure to meet its objectives in program implementation.	2.6220	.95584	2	Good
3. All programs implemented by the Barangay Council dramatically benefit the community.	2.5691	.87674	3	Good
4. The Barangay Council members are knowledgeable in delivering essential public services.	2.5533	.85661	4	Good
5. The Barangay Council understands its role as a leader.	2.5391	.90082	5	Fair
Weighted Mean	2.5843	.71597		Good

Table 12 shows the indicators in the Level of Compliance on Equity in the Service Delivery domain. The one that got Good, the highest rank among the verbal description and interpretation, was the indicator that the Barangay Council is responsive to every constituent's concern and plight and effective in delivering essential public services, with a mean of 2.5843. It is followed by the indicator that also got Good, which stated that the Barangay Council meets its objectives in program implementation with a mean of 2.6800. This conforms to the OECD statement that effectiveness refers to the extent to which objectives of activities have been met. Moreover, the EU highlighted that governments should deliver what is needed based on clear objectives proportionately (European Commission 2001).

On the contrary, the lowest ranked, on the other hand, indicates that The Barangay Council understands its role as a leader with a verbal description and interpretation, Fair, and a mean of 2.5391. Generally, the data gathered revealed that the respondents attest that the effectiveness of service delivery in Barangay T. Padilla is good.

Table 14

Level of Compliance on Efficiency in Service Delivery

Efficiency in Service Delivery			Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Verbal Description
1.	The Barangay Council maximizes all the resources in the Barangay.		2.6400	.93911	1	Good
2.	The Barangay Council is adequate to cater to the needs of its constituents.		2.5440	.87815	2	Good
3.	Barangay Council has a strategic vision, purpose, and the ability to lead.		2.5320	.88777	3	Good
4.	The Barangay Council ensures no delay in delivering services to the people.		2.4960	.92813	4	Good
5.	The Barangay Council produces intended or expected results in its programs and activities for the public.		2.4880	.94096	5	Fair
Weighted Mean			2.5400	.71770		Good

Table 13 presents the indicators in the Level of Compliance on Equity in the Service Delivery domain. The one that got Good, the highest rank among the verbal description and interpretation, was the indicator that The Barangay Council maximized all the resources in the Barangay with a mean of 2.6400. Faradale (2020)

asserts that efficiency can be attained by optimizing the outcomes of actions in relation to the resources expended, and it is quantified by evaluating the effects achieved in proportion to the efforts invested.

On the contrary, the lowest ranked, on the other hand, are the indicators that the Barangay Council produces intended or expected results in its programs and activities for the public. The Barangay Council ensures no delay in delivering services to the people with a verbal description and interpretation, Fair, and means of 2.4880 and 2.4960, respectively. The data gathered generally revealed that the respondents attest that the efficiency in service delivery of Barangay T. Padilla is good.

Table 15

Level of Compliance on Barangay Service Type

Barangay Service Type	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Verbal Description
1. Provision of electricity and fire services.	2.8560	.96696	1	Good
2. There is a satellite or public market where it is viable.	2.7280	.91288	2	Good
3. Overall traffic order and management.	2.6920	1.02828	3	Good
4. The infrastructure facilities include a multi-purpose hall, pavement, plaza, sports center, and other facilities.	2.6640	.92657	4	Good
5. Provision of health and social welfare services, including Barangay health center and day-care center maintenance.	2.6480	.80417	5	Good
6. The systematized organization and maintenance of Katarungang Pambarangay.	2.6360	.88239	6	Good
7. The services and facilities are related to general hygiene, sanitation, beautification, and solid waste collection and management.	2.6040	.85446	7	Good
8. The maintenance of the Barangay roads, bridges, and water supply systems.	2.5520	.93530	8	Good

9. There is an information and 2.4280 1.13223 9 Fair
reading center.

10. The agricultural support services
include a
planting materials distribution system 2.3560 .88566 10 Fair
and the operation of farm produce
collection and buying stations.

Weighted Mean	2.6164	.60891	Good
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In the assessment of the level of compliance with the essential services and facilities in the barangay as mandated in section 17 of the Local Government Code of 1991, the indicators are as follows: Agricultural Support Services, Health and Social Welfare Services, Services Related to General Hygiene and Sanitation, Beautification and Solid Waste Collection and Management, Maintenance of

Katarungang Pambarangay, Maintenance of Barangay Roads, and Bridges and Water Supply System, Infrastructure Facilities, Information and Reading Center, Satellite or Public Market (where viable), Provision of Electricity and of Fire Services and Over-all Traffic Order and Management.

Table 14 indicated the ten (10) essential services and facilities of the barangay and to what extent they complied with the good governance practices in service delivery. Based on the findings, the Provision of Electricity and Fire Services gained the highest rating, which was assessed by the respondents as Good with 1.5560 means, indicating that the said services were delivered in Barangay T. Padilla compliant with the good governance practices in terms of transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness, rule of law, equity, effectiveness, and efficiency. According to section "f" of the Local Government Code, it is the mandate of the Punong Barangay to "organize and lead an emergency group whenever the same may be necessary for the maintenance of peace and order or on occasions of emergency or calamity within the Barangay" subsequently transcending the mandate of the barangay as the primary political unit of the government. Furthermore, under sections 21 and 22 of the Republic Act No. 10121, the Barangay Council is mandated to implement programs and projects to prevent and mitigate manufactured disasters and natural hazards through its Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF). In dealing with disasters, the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 provides under section 12 that there should be a Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) in every barangay.

The Bureau of Protection, under both R.A No. 6795, otherwise known as the DILG Act of 1990, and R.A No. 9514, otherwise known as the Fire Code of the Philippines of 2008, has the mandate to prevent and suppress destructive fires at all costs with the active participation of the community. This study emphasized that the greater involvement and observance of the local government units towards good governance practices in service delivery may increase satisfaction and active participation of the citizens. Hence, active participation is inevitable in every successful community program and service.

Meanwhile, the Agricultural Support Services and the Information and Reading Center gained the lowest ratings among the indicators assessed by the respondents as Fair, with the means of 2.3560 and 2.4280, respectively. The agricultural performance of the Philippines compared to neighboring countries is not to boast about. The country has been taking a downtrend in many agricultural indicators and statistics for decades. As observed, the local conditions and geographical location of Barangay T. Padilla indicate a greater need for agricultural support services. This includes the distribution of planting materials and the establishment and operation of farm produce collection and buying stations to better serve the community's agricultural requirements. Barangay T. Padilla also prioritized other essential services and facilities they found more critical due to the limited funds. Regarding the Information and Reading Center, Barangay T. Padilla needed more buildings or space to serve as their Information and Reading Center. According to Boysillo (2017), some barangays in the Philippines just utilized a portion of their daycare centers to have minilibraries and some needed books.

Table 16

Significant Relationship Between Age and Level of Compliance on Good Governance

Variables	df	Computed Value	Pvalue	Decision	Interpretation	Strength
1. Age & Transparency in Service Delivery	90	102.033	.182	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
2. Age & Accountability in Service Delivery	90	125.1	.007	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.290 (Weak Association)
3. Age & Participation in Service Delivery	84	72.055	.820	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
4. Age & Responsiveness in Service Delivery	126	150.305	.069	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
5. Age & Rule of Law	114	168.167	.001	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.338 (Weak Association)

in Service Delivery							
6. Age & Equity in Service Delivery	90	113.749	0.46	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a	
7. Age & Effectiveness in Service Delivery	108	117.636	.248	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a	
8. Age & Efficiency in Service Delivery	90	101.543	.191	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a	
9. Age & Barangay Service Type	180	182.491	.434	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a	

Presented in Table 15, the chi-square test of independence showed no significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their level of compliance on transparency in service delivery, χ^2 (90, N = 250) = 102.033, $p=.182$. There was also no significant relationship between the age of the respondents and the level of compliance in terms of participation, responsiveness, equity, effectiveness, and efficiency in service delivery. On the other hand, the chi-square test of independence showed a statistical significance when it comes to the relationship between the age of the respondents and accountability in service delivery, χ^2 (90, N = 250) = 125.121, $p = 0.007$ and the relationship between the age of the respondents and the rule of law on service delivery, χ^2 (114, N = 250) = 168.167, $p = 0.001$. However, both significant results showed a weak association between each variable, Cramer's V = 0.290 and Cramer's V=0.388, respectively. As shown in the table, most computed values were not less than 0.05, which led to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. Hence, it implies that the variables, except the accountability and the rule of law on service delivery, accept the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their level of compliance with good governance practices.

Table 17

Significant Relationship Between Sex and Level of Compliance on Good Governance

Variables	df	Computed Value	Pvalue	Decision	Interpretation	Strength
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1. Sex & Transparency in Service Delivery	15	13.590	.557	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
2. Sex & Accountability in Service Delivery	15	14.801	.466	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
3. Sex Participation in Service Delivery	14	10.363	.735	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
4. Sex & Responsiveness in Service Delivery	21	24.881	.252	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
5. Sex & Rule of Law in Service Delivery	19	21.391	.316	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
6. Sex & Equity in Service Delivery	15	20.517	.153	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
7. Sex & Effectiveness in Service Delivery	18	21.222	.268	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
8. Sex & Efficiency in	15	17.838	.271	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a

Service
Delivery

9. Sex & Barangay Service Type	30	34.625	.257	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
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Table 16 shows the chi-square test of independence between paired variables: sex of the respondents and transparency on service delivery; sex of the respondents and accountability on service delivery; sex of the respondents and participation on service delivery; sex and responsiveness on service delivery; sex and rule of law on service delivery; sex and equity on service delivery; sex and effectiveness on service delivery; and sex and efficiency on service delivery.

As shown in the table, all of the p-values are more significant than the level of significance at 0.05, which means that the hypothesis is accepted. The analysis confirms that statistically significant relationship is not evident between the gender of the respondents and their level of compliance with all good governance practices in service delivery. In other words, the data does not show a meaningful correlation between gender and adherence to these governance practices. In other words, gender does not appear to be a significant factor influencing how individuals comply with these practices.

The data generally revealed that the good governance practices on service delivery, transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness, rule of law, equity, effectiveness, efficiency, and barangay service type show no significant relationship towards the sexes of the respondents. Furthermore, this affirms that regardless of the sexes of the respondents, their level of compliance is solely based on the good governance practices shown in service delivery provided by the barangay officials and employees in Barangay T. Padilla.

Table 18

Significant Relationship Between Civil Status and Level of Compliance on Good Governance

Variables	df	Computed Value	Pvalue	Decision	Interpretation	Strength
1. Civil Status & Transparency in Service Delivery	75	106.378	.010	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.292 (Weak Association)
2. Civil Status & Accountability in Service Delivery	75	108.271	.007	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.294 (Weak Association)

3.	Civil Status & Participation in Service Delivery	70	114.900	.001	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.303 (Weak Association)
4.	Civil Status & Responsiveness in Service Delivery	105	101.943	.566	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
5.	Civil Status & Rule of Law in Service Delivery	95	113.569	.094	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
6.	Civil Status & Equity in Service Delivery	75	84.050	.222	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
7.	Civil Status & Effectiveness in Service Delivery	90	119.445	.021	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.309 (Weak Association)
8.	Civil Status & Efficiency in Service Delivery	75	77.110	.411	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
9.	Civil Status & Barangay Service Type	150	143.807	.627	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a

The data in Table 17 provides information on the result of the chi-square test of independence that showed that there was no significant relationship between the civil status of the respondents and their level of compliance on the responsiveness on service delivery, χ^2 (105, N = 250) = 101.943, $p = .566$. There was also no significant relationship between the civil status of the respondents and their level of compliance in terms of the rule of law, equity, efficiency in service delivery, and the barangay service type. Meanwhile, the chi-square test of independence showed that statistically, there is no significant relationship between the civil status of the respondents and transparency in service delivery, χ^2 (75, N = 250) = 106.378, $p =$

0.010, the relationship between the civil status of the respondents and accountability on service delivery, χ^2 (75, N = 250) = 108.271, $p = 0.007$, the civil status and participation in service delivery, χ^2 (70, N = 250) = 114.900, $p = 0.001$, and the civil status and effectiveness in service delivery, χ^2 (90, N = 250) = 119.445, $p = 0.021$. However, the significant results showed a weak association between each variable, Cramer's V = 0.292, Cramer's V = 0.294, Cramer's V = 0.303, and Cramer's V = 0.309, respectively.

As shown in the table, most of the p-values were not less than 0.05 level of significance, which led to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. Therefore, it can be inferred that, with the exception of transparency, accountability, participation, and effectiveness, the other variables accept the null hypothesis, signifying that there is no statistically significant relationship between the civil status of the respondents and their level of compliance with good governance practices.

Table 19

Significant Relationship Between Economic Status and Level of Compliance on Good Governance

Variables	df	Computed Value	Pvalue	Decision	Interpretation	Strength
1. Economic Status & Transparency Service Delivery	in 90	122.572	.013	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.286 (Weak Association)
2. Economic Status & Accountability Service Delivery	in 90	144.700	.000	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.311 (Weak Association)
3. Economic Status & Participation Service Delivery	in 84	96.582	.164	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
4. Economic Status & Responsiveness in Service Delivery	126	130.562	.372	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
5. Economic Status & Rule of Law	of 114	199.714	.000	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.368 (Weak Association)

Law in Service
Delivery

6. Economic Status & Equity in Service Delivery	90	119.104	.022	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.283 (Weak Association)
7. Economic Status & Effectiveness in Service Delivery	108	137.200	.030	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.302 (Weak Association)
8. Economic Status & Efficiency in Service Delivery	90	140.333	.001	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.306 (Weak Association)
9. Economic Status & Barangay Service Type	180	203.441	.111	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a

Table 18 shows the chi-square test of independence between paired variables: economic status of the respondents and transparency on service delivery; economic status of the respondents and accountability on service delivery; economic status of the respondents and participation in service delivery; economic status and responsiveness on service delivery; economic status and rule of law on service delivery; economic status and equity on service delivery; economic status and effectiveness on service delivery; and economic status and efficiency on service delivery.

As shown in the table, the majority of the p-values were less than 0.05 level of significance. Hence, it implies that the variables except the participation, responsiveness, and barangay service type show statistical significance to the economic status of the respondents. However, it is essential to note that these significant results only showed a weak association between each variable. Contrariwise, the chi-square test of independence between the economic status of the respondents and participation in service delivery, the economic status and responsiveness, and the economic status and barangay service type showed no significant relationship between each other.

Hence, it is evident that these variables support the null hypothesis, indicating that there is no statistically significant relationship between the civil status of the respondents and their level of compliance with good governance practices in service delivery.

Table 20

Significant Relationship Between Educational Background and Level Of Compliance on Good Governance

Variables	df	Computed Value	Pvalue	Decision	Interpretation	Strength
1. Educationa l Background & Transparency in Service Delivery	135	128.056	.651	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
2. Educationa l Background & Accountability in Service Delivery	135	166.593	.034	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.294 (Weak Association)
3. Educationa l Background & Participation in Service Delivery	126	157.113	.031	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.303 (Weak Association)
4. Educationa l Background & Responsiveness in Service Delivery	189	248.541	.002	Reject Ho	Significant	C=0.303 (Weak Association)
5. Educationa l Background & Rule of Law in Service Delivery	171	185.385	.214	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a
6. Educationa l Background & Equity in Service	135	123.959	.742	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant	n/a

Delivery

7.	Educationa				Failed to		
	l Background	162	157.887	.577	Reject		
	& Effectiveness in				Ho	Not Significant	n/a
	Service Delivery						
8.	Educationa				Failed to		
	l Background	135	144.068	.281	Reject		
	& Efficiency in				Ho	Not Significant	n/a
	Service						
	Delivery						
9.	Educationa				Failed to		
	l Background	270	256.496	.713	Reject		
	& Barangay				Ho	Not Significant	n/a
	Service Type						

Presented in Table 19, the chi-square test of independence showed no significant relationship between the respondents' educational background and their level of compliance on transparency in service delivery, χ^2 (135, N = 250) = 128, p = .651. There was also no significant relationship between the educational background of the respondents and the level of compliance in terms of rule of law, equity, effectiveness, efficiency, and barangay service type. On the contrary, the chi-square test of independence showed a statistical significance when it comes to the educational background of the respondents and accountability in service delivery, χ^2 (135, N = 250) = 166.593, p = 0.034, the relationship between the respondents' educational background and participation on service delivery, χ^2 (126, N = 250) = 157.113, p = 0.031 and the relationship between the respondents' educational background and responsiveness on service delivery, χ^2 (189, N = 250) = 254.541, p = 0.002. However, the significant results showed a weak association between each variable, Cramer's V = 0.294, Cramer's V = 0.303, and Cramer's V = 0.303, respectively.

As shown in the table, most of the p-values are more significant than the level of significance at 0.05, which means that the hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it suggests that the variables, with the exception of accountability, participation, and responsiveness in service delivery, uphold the null hypothesis, this indicates that there is no statistically significant relationship between the educational background of the respondents and their compliance with good governance practices.

6. Conclusion

This research aimed to assess the level of compliance with good governance in Barangay T. Padilla for the fiscal year 2022-2023. It further gathers data on the demographic profile of the respondents. It identified the level of compliance on good governance in terms. Finally, it investigated the significant relationship between the respondents' socio-demographic profiles and compliance with good governance.

Among the findings, this study revealed that most respondents come from the youth sector. The majority of those who agreed to participate are females. It was also shown that a female-dominant response was achieved. Among the respondents' civil status, the majority are single. Since most of the respondents are from the youth sector, it also follows that they are single, thus becoming the dominant respondents regarding civil status, while the least were men who lost their spouses by death and have not remarried. In terms of educational background, data shows that those at the college level are more dominant than those who graduated with a baccalaureate degree, and fewer respondents did not finish primary education. Most respondents in the said research earned a monthly income below 10,957.00 pesos.

Based on the data gathered, the level of compliance of good governance in terms of transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness, rule of law, equity, effectiveness, efficiency, and to what extent the essential services and facilities enshrined in Section 17 of the Local Government Code complied with the good governance practices in service delivery are all generally assessed as suitable. This means that Barangay T. Padilla observed sound governance principles in delivering public service.

Lastly, the data revealed other than the respondents' profile as to age, civil status, economic status, and educational background where statistical treatment showed a weak association with the level of compliance of good governance as to transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness, rule of law, equity, effectiveness, efficiency, and barangay service type; the profile of the respondents as to sex generated a strong negative relationship to good governance practices. Therefore, the respondents' assessment is based solely on the good governance practices in service delivery by the Barangay officials and employees and not on the respondents' socio-demographic profiles. The data affirmed this gathered. Good governance is transparent, accountable, and participatory. It is also responsive, promotes the rule of law, and is equitable, effective, and efficient. These sound governance principles are commendable measures that would facilitate public service with integrity and ensure that the governance and programs are sustainable. Hence, the data signifies that the Barangay T. Padilla officials and employees could deliver good public services in the barangay, indicating they felt the principles of good governance in service delivery and implementation of facilities. However, the study focused only on service delivery and facility implementation but did not include other important aspects, such as financial transparency, accountability mechanisms, or responsiveness to specific community needs.

Among the topics to be further explored are the aspects of governance, such as financial transparency, accountability mechanisms, or responsiveness to specific community needs. This is to fully tell whether a

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