



THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2020 OMNIBUS MARKET CODE OF TARLAC CITY: AN EVALUATION

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Abstract: The researcher while being the Senior Market Coordinator of the Tarlac City Public Market focused on the evaluation of the implementation of the 2020 Omnibus Market Code of Tarlac City in the areas of Market Stalls, Common Usage Service Areas, and Facilities, Awarding of Market Stalls, Rules and Regulations, and Prohibited Acts, Rates of Market Fees and Charges, Authority to Declare Special Market Zones, Private Markets, Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for the use of Non Traditional market Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls, Food Terminal, Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council, Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection, Fines and Penalties.

The study evaluated the many concerns and obstacles that Tarlac City encountered throughout the installation and execution of its omnibus market code and noted the implications of the study in Public Administration.

This study makes used three (3) different tools, including a questionnaire, an interview guide, and a documentary analysis. The results of the survey concluded that the finding that implementation of the Tarlac, through the City Economic Enterprise Management Office (CEEMO), ensures that the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code is Often implemented. On the other hand, the implementation of the market code in the uptown market is seldom implemented therefore reduces its effectiveness and efficiency. This requires action as the researcher noted action points that may be used.

Moreover, it recommends a thorough action plan supported by evidence has to be put up comprehensively to provide the Evaluation of the implementation of the 2020 Omnibus Market Code of Tarlac City. It has been determined that the city may expect and encourage the active cooperation and collaboration between stallholders, market authorities, local market committee and marketgoers to properly implement the provisions of the omnibus market code in response to the challenges the city has encountered in implementing the code.

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently, the global public market plays a vital role in supplying residents with essential services and commodities. Unfortunately, the rise of the Covid-19 pandemic dominantly caused many problems and hurdles in people's lives, significantly harmed the global economy, and disrupted commodities market activities. The old traditions of obtaining various market services in metropolitan areas have now been delegated to diverse community sectors.

The definition of a public market has evolved and varies from location to location. The classic purpose of a public market in the United States is a locally owned and maintained structure where sellers sell food from fixed stalls. While some public markets still fall under this definition, public markets now come in many different shapes and locations, provide a wide range of goods, and are owned and operated by organizations other than local governments. Public markets contain several farmers', artisan, and even antique markets in addition to the classic public market buildings. The most treasured locations in the world are public market districts that combine elements of these kinds of markets with more conventional methods of food buying.

Nevertheless, despite the potential they hold, many public markets, especially those that cater to low-income nations, are having trouble remaining viable. It will take a tremendous amount of work to develop a local public market in a struggling economy that lives up to our criteria of success. This is the area where the need for such a market is greatest but where its establishment is most challenging.

In Asia, any company venture can experience a clear-cut financial disaster. Retail start-up businesses may suffer from issues including a lack of funding, a lack of understanding of the industry and clients, and ineffective management. On the other hand, an open market may experience financial failure for several reasons, some of which are connected to the sponsors' noble goals and others of which are related to the usage of subsidy monies. A terrible site is another issue that tends to affect public markets more often than those that depend on the business acumen of a private operator, who would choose (and pay for) the "one hundred percent corner" where the market has the highest chance of success.

This is undoubtedly more likely to happen when the government, nonprofit organizations, or underfunded charities are in positions of power. Another difficulty is that markets cannot be successful as "public" markets. On the other hand, the failure of the market's public sector is concerning. Even if the market may be financially successful, it does not directly serve any public interest except the contribution that any corporation may make by producing jobs and tax revenue. Privately owned and operated flea markets come under this group. Although the administration of these markets may profit significantly from them, the neighborhood's residents get no public advantages.

Due to lower tax revenue and higher hospital and recovery costs, the COVID-19 pandemic has raised fiscal deficits in many Southeast Asian countries. The amount of money that may be used to invest in social and economic development—particularly local public markets—decreases as a result. The likelihood that recent progress toward the objectives may be undone has grown as a consequence, and consumers may suffer as a result.

Public markets, or Palengkes, have been a tradition in the majority of the Philippines for decades. However, the government has recently reinterpreted this custom. Popular markets, where regional farmers and other small vendors sell their items to those with little disposable money, are institutions established by governments in response to public demand and pressure, in addition to providing a crucial social role. As a consequence, they are seen as being in the public domain and are therefore subject to public defense. The relevance of the public market in Philippine towns is best summed up by Emil de Guzman, a Filipino-American activist from San Francisco: "The public market acts as a meeting place for the community."

A plaza serves as the hub of any city or town in the Philippines. The palengke, a big one-story building that accommodates all of the local stores, vendors, and small enterprises under one roof in distinct areas where people purchase and sell products and services, is the hub of all activity. "The palengke has been purposefully divided into sections to allow merchants who sell the side of the same item by side, such as butchers selling meat, dealers of fresh fish and shellfish, and rows of freshly produced vegetables," says a local resident. The stalls selling eggs, mangoes, papayas, dried fish, and other items are separated from the booths selling garlic and onions, tofu, and coconuts. Additionally, separate from the other booths selling garlic and onions are the vendors of coconuts. Then there are the places in the neighborhood that sell apparel, cosmetics, umbrellas, and so on. The list goes on and on. Many individuals visit the palengke to shop and barter for the best deals.

The Sangguniang Panglungsod has the power to ratify laws that create markets, regulatory permit city governments to operate such markets, and control the construction of talipapas, private markets, or other structures of a like kind. (Secs. 447, 5, ii and 458, 5, ii, Republic Act 7160).

Currently, two major public markets covering three hectares of government property are visible in the heart of Tarlac City's business district. The Uptown and Downtown market. The downtown market is on F. Tanedo St., while the uptown market is on Ninoy Aquino Blvd. The Downtown market concentrates on dry goods, where you may get amazing deals on shoes, purses, and clothing. The uptown market, on the other hand, offers fish, meat, poultry, vegetables, fruits, and cattle, as well as having a section dedicated to dealers and wholesalers known as "bagsakan," who sell products to retailers in neighboring cities and towns.

Tarlac's Omnibus Market Code was created in 1994 by Mayor Genaro "Aro" Mendoza and was reenacted in 2008 by Mayor Gelacio "Ace" Manalang. Provisions. Night markets were added, and minor revisions were made. The City's Omnibus Market code was amended in 2020 thanks to the efforts of Mayor Cristina C. Angeles, Vice Mayor Genaro "Aro" Mendoza, the chairman of the Market Committee, Councilor Emy Ladera-Facunla, and recommendations from the City Economic Enterprise Management Officer, Dr. Mina C. Taedo, and the City Legal Officer, Atty. Joselito Castro (City Ordinance No. 038-2020 Series of 2020 "An Ordinance Enacting The Updated Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code Of 2020") to make the operation of the City Public Markets a sustainable and responsive tool that supports and strengthens the city's economy and life Marketgoers and customers in general; and market stall/space occupiers in particular. To modernize and standardize market administration systems via professionalization of market operations, people, and services. To ensure that the market-going public, in general, and bona fide vendors, ambulant, and hawkers, in particular, make the best use of the City Public Markets, their premises, and all authorized spaces, service facilities, and utilities by implementing its tax policies, administrative regulations, and penal provisions in a systematic, orderly, and consistent manner. To serve as a mirror of well-managed Public Markets and a credible show window of the City Government's economic enterprises in this part of the Region, to protect the welfare and safety of the general public who transact personal and official business there; and to serve as a mirror of well-managed Public Markets and a credible show window of the City Government's economic enterprises in this part of the Region.

Vendors and marketgoers are required to adhere to basic laws and regulations, hygienic protocols, security and stability, restriction of rules of conduct, maintenance of service areas and facilities, acquisition of fees and charges, and effective market administration in public markets, which are implemented by the Local Government using the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code.

The researcher has the position of Senior Market Coordinator. Observing that the management of the public market did not comply with the omnibus market code, the researcher yearned for change. With a long-standing improper culture, the so-called shift had an effect, but additional conviction and efficient implementation are required. With the mobilization of initiatives and the addition of other LGU offices and national agencies, the researchers' vision of transformation is now in motion.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and execution of Tarlac City's current Omnibus Market Code. This evaluation is necessary to establish the city's concerns and to provide timely intervention methods for appropriately addressing issues and obstacles in the execution of the existing policy.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study evaluated the implementation of the Omnibus Market Code of the City of Tarlac.

Specifically, this study answered the following questions:

1. How is the implementation of the Omnibus Market Code of the City of Tarlac described and evaluated in terms of the following areas?
 - 1.1 Market Stalls
 - 1.2 Common Usage Service Areas and Facilities
 - 1.3 Awarding of Market Stalls
 - 1.4 Rules and Regulations and Prohibited Acts
 - 1.5 Rates of Market Fees and Charges
 - 1.6 Authority to Declare Special Market Zones

- 1.7 Private Markets
- 1.8 Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises
- 1.9 Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for the use of Non-Traditional Market Enterprises
- 1.10 Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls
- 1.11 Food Terminal
- 1.12 Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council
- 1.13 Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection
- 1.14 Fines and Penalties
2. What are the problems encountered in the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code
3. What are the proposed measures in the implementation of the omnibus market code?
4. What are the implications to Public Administration?

III. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The research looked at how the city of Tarlac implemented the omnibus market code. The researcher believed that the results of this study would be useful for the following during the conduct and implementation of the study:

To **the City of Tarlac**, this research will aid the city in identifying the gaps, difficulties, and challenges in the current Market Code's implementation. Furthermore, the research will be used as an evidence-based tool to enhance the overall operations and functions of the City's Public Market.

To **other Local Government Units (LGU's)**, the findings of the research will be used as a reference for various public officials and staff working under the City Economic Enterprise and Management Office (CEEMO) to ensure that the essential services and programs of the city are implemented appropriately for the general welfare of the whole community. The outcomes of this research will also aid in the development and implementation of fundamental programs or intervention measures to answer the public's demand for improvements in the operation of CEEMO.

To **Market Administration**, public administrators and workers will benefit from this research by learning more about their role in implementing the Market Code's core rules and requirements. An added benefit of the study's findings is that they will aid market management in devising new strategies for enhancing every aspect of market operations—from sanitation and cleanliness to safety and security—as well as the market's overall management.

To the **elected Sangguniang panglungsod and Sangguniang bayan**, The study's findings will serve as a foundation or set of principles for future revisions to the Market Code's current laws and resolutions. Public Markets in various parts of the region are to be better managed via this study.

To **students of Public Administration**, the current research may be used as a supplementary educational resource, a review of the literature, or a reference for the application of the fundamental laws and regulations of the various Market Codes in the Philippines.

To **Consumers**, this research will serve as a foundation for delivering customers happiness, convenience, simplicity of transaction, safety, and the ability to meet their daily requirements in the most convenient way possible throughout their shopping experience.

To **Future Researchers**, this research will assist future researchers in gaining complete knowledge and information that may be used as a foundation or reference by other researchers who seek to perform similar research.

IV. SCOPE AND DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study, titled *The Implementation of the 2020 Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code: An evaluation*, focuses on the implementation of the various market regulations, specifically in the areas of Market Stalls, Common Usage Service Areas and Facilities, Awarding of Market Stalls, Rules and Regulations, and Prohibited Acts, Rates of Market Fee's and Charges, Authority to Declare Special Market Zones, Private Markets, Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for the use of Non Traditional market Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls, Food Terminal, Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council, Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection, Fines and Penalties for the years 2021-2022.

The research also identified the many concerns and obstacles that Tarlac City encountered throughout the installation and execution of its omnibus market code. This action is introduced in response to the strict adherence to the health and safety measures imposed by the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) and the city government to avoid the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, the study's materialization necessitates the development of intervention strategies and plans for adequately addressing public market challenges.

This study does not include cold storage areas, slaughterhouses, common terminals, and parking spaces due to exclusion requirements in research studies. Furthermore, this study did not feature ambulant sellers; rather, it concentrated on the stallholders located in various portions of the Tarlac City Public Market.

V. DEFINITION OF TERMS

For purposes of clarity, the following terms used in the study are defined:

Consumer Council. In this study, The Consumer Council is a group of private citizens who work with the City Government to execute certain aspects of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code, notably those concerning consumer rights. (Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code)

Economic Enterprises. In this study, Economic enterprises are government-owned establishments that are self-sustaining, if not revenue-generating entities. Examples include public marketplaces, slaughterhouses, and public cemeteries. (Manasan, Rosario G.; Castel, Cynthia G.)

Ejection. In this study, to expel someone, an individual, or a group from something, particularly by using physical force, power, or influence. (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ejection>)

Facilities. It describes structures, tools, or services offered with a certain objective in mind. (Oxford Language / Google Definition)

Fines. In this study, After a violation has been committed, a guilty individual may be required to pay a quantity of money that has been predetermined by the law as part of their punishment. This sum of money is referred to as a "fine." (Oxford Language / Google Definition)

Food Terminal. It refers to a place where goods such as fish, fruits, vegetables, and other edible items are sold to customers. Products are being offered for purchase on a retail level. (Implementing Rules And Regulations To Govern The Processing Of Application For Locational Clearance Of Markets – Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board)

Franchise Stalls. It is a situation in which the owners of a business hand over the rights to use the business's rights, brand recognition, and model to third-party operators in exchange for fees or royalties as well as ongoing assistance in the form of counseling or brand management. This situation is referred to as a "business model licensing agreement." (Oxford Language / Google Definition)

Market Fees. It refers to the amount of money payable by a Trader to use the Plot. (Oxford Language / Google Definition)

Non-Traditional Market Enterprises. In this study, It refers to market stalls designed and constructed with larger space occupancy and higher rental and service rates due to their unique structure, design, and amenity requirements. (Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code)

Penalties. It means the quality or state of being penal; liability to punishment.

Private Markets. A private market is a privately held institution that has gone through the privatization process, in which a formerly owned by the government firm, operation, or property is now owned by a private, non-government entity. (Oxford Language / Google Definition)

Public Utilities. It refers to the provision of basic commodities and services; water, gas, electricity, telephone, and other communication networks account for a large portion of the public utility market. (Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code)

Service Areas. In this study, service areas are locations on the market that provide a variety of services, such as garage services, restroom facilities, and so on. (Oxford Language / Google Definition)

Special Market Zones. In this study, a special market zone is a territory of a government that is governed by distinct economic laws than other areas of the same nation. (Oxford Language / Google Definition)

VI. RESEARCH DESIGN

The descriptive, evaluative research approach was employed in this study to evaluate the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code. Descriptive research is the process of identifying the influence and significance of a system's growth. It gathers information on a phenomenon that may or may not be quantifiable, such as close-ended scales, open-ended survey questions, observation, and interviews. The purpose of the research is to evaluate or measure the results against hypothesized standards (Hubbard, 2016).

The study's evaluation tries to comprehend the effects of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code implementation that were advantageous to market vendors/stall holders, market-goers, market administration and employees, and the Local Government Unit. The information gleaned from these may lead to significant suggestions. Face-to-face interviews were conducted in this study to obtain responses from participants by strict minimum health protocols established by the Department of Health, such as the use of a facemask and a face shield, as well as the frequent use of alcohol or disinfectant due to the pandemic. A survey questionnaire based on the provisions of Tarlac City's Omnibus Market Code was also distributed. Furthermore, the researcher used documentary analysis to gather part of the required data.

VII. RESEARCH LOCAL

The research was carried out in Tarlac City. Tarlac City, formally the City of Tarlac, is a first-class component city and the headquarters of the province of Tarlac in the Philippines. With 76 Barangays, it is the largest city in the province. The city has a land area of 274.66 square kilometers (106.05 square miles), which is 9.02 percent of Tarlac's total land area. According to the 2020 Census, the city has a population of 385,398 people. A total of 25.63 percent of the province's entire population was represented by this figure, which corresponded to 3.10 percent of the overall population of the Central Luzon area. It is calculated that the population density is 1,403 people per square kilometer or 3,634 residents per square mile based on these numbers.

VIII. RESPONDENTS OF THE STUDY

The respondents of the study came from the different stallholders of Tarlac city Public Market which is subdivided into ten different sections. Namely: fish section; meat section; Poultry section; dry goods section; Bagsakan section; vegetable and fruits section; eatery section; Parlor section, Watch, Shoe, and key repair section; and sari-sari section. This research involves a total number of 217 respondents who participated and contributed to the materialization of the study. This is composed of ten (10) respondents coming from the fish section, twelve (12) respondents from the meat section, six (6) respondents from the Poultry section, fifty-five (55) respondents from the dry goods section, five (5) respondents from Bagsakan section, six (6) from vegetable and fruits section, eleven (11) respondents from eatery(food terminals) section, four (4) respondents from parlor section, forty (18) respondents from Watch, Shoe and key repair section, twenty-four (24) respondents from sari-sari section, nineteen (19) respondents from the City Economic Management Office and forty seven (47) from market goers.

Table 1

Respondents of the Study

Section	No. Of Respondents
Fish section	10
Meat section	12
Poultry section	6
Dry goods section	55
Bagsakan section	5
Vegetable and fruits section	6
Eatery section	11
Parlor section	4
Watch, Shoe and key repair section	18
Sari-sari section	24
City Government Employee (CEEMO)	19
market goers	47
TOTAL	217

IX. SAMPLING DESIGN

During the process of selecting respondents, the researcher used two (2) different forms of sampling designs. When it came to the market stallholders registered in Tarlac City, consensus sampling was used to include the active and legitimate population of market stallholders which sums up to one hundred fifty-one (151), while convenience sampling was used to include nineteen (19) respondents from the City Economic Enterprise Management Office employees and forty-seven (47) individuals from marketgoers.

X. METHODS OF GATHERING DATA

Concerning the research equipment, the researcher employed three (3) different tools, including a questionnaire, an interview guide, and a documentary analysis.

Questionnaire. When it comes to research instruments, it is described as any device that has a collection of open-ended questions or other forms of prompts to gather information from a responder (Kamuni, 2018). This was done to allow for a more thorough investigation of the respondent's points of view, which helps to clarify specific points and concerns raised by the research. The questionnaire was designed comprehensively in compliance with the rules of the Omnibus Market Code of Tarlac City.

The researcher also developed two (2) sets of questionnaires, one of which is written and explained in English and the other of which is translated into the Filipino language, to allow better understanding and to aid the respondent's comprehension while completing the survey questions. To ensure that they are comfortable, convenient, and better understand the surveys, respondents are given the option of selecting which questionnaires they want to complete and why.

The data or information are obtained via the use of a questionnaire that is sent to the participants. During the collection of primary data via face-to-face conversation, the researcher concentrated on the traditional or conventional technique while also adhering to all applicable health and safety standards and recommendations. Before distributing the survey questionnaires to respondents, the required letter of consent and approval was obtained from the respondents. This was followed by the administration of the survey questionnaires. The researcher provides a thorough explanation of the nature and aim of the research, as well as the risks and benefits, to the participants in the study.

Interview. To get a more comprehensive picture of the study, the researcher performed an interview to acquire more data and information from the participants. The essence of an interview is an organized dialogue in which one party asks questions, and the other participant responds with the answer. During this period of the pandemic, face-to-face interviews were conducted by established health and safety practices and recommendations, if appropriate.

Documentary analysis. A significant portion of this work entailed the acquisition and examination of information through evaluating existing records, ex post facto papers, and other material facts that were relevant to the study's complete analysis. The current Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code, as well as associated ordinances and resolutions, were also sought from the City Economic Enterprise Management office and the Sangguniang Panglungsod, according to the petition.

XI. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The Informed Consent Form (ICF) recommended by the World Health Organization is one way in which the researcher ensures that the ethical requirements of research are faithfully followed throughout the study's administration and completion (WHO). Participants' right to privacy has been fully respected in the collection of personal information and data for this research. RA 10173 or the Data Privacy Law prohibits the researcher from disclosing any material that is intended to defy or evade the existing rules and jurisprudence. There will be strict confidentiality and anonymity safeguards in place, and the information collected will only be utilized for this investigation.

XII. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The following statistical treatments and processes are used to review and analyze the findings to aid the right analysis and interpretation of the data:

Mean. It is equal to the sum of all potential values weighted by the chance of that value occurring; that is, it is calculated by multiplying each possible value by the probability of that value occurring.

Frequency. Statistics that deal with the quantity and analysis of measures such as basic tendency, discursiveness, and percentiles are a key object of research in applied mathematics.

Percentage. As a fraction of one hundred, it may be represented numerically or numerically expressed as a ratio of one hundred. When you divide the entire or whole number by 100, you get a percent answer.

Ranking. It is a question-and-answer style that is used when a researcher is interested in creating some sort of priority among a group of items, whether they be policies, characteristics, organizations, persons, or any other subject or feature that is of interest to the researcher.

Likert Scale. A typical method of measuring respondent attitude in survey research utilizing primary and secondary data is to ask them how much they agree or disagree with a certain issue (Awang et al., 2016) The execution of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code was evaluated using a five-point scale. In addition, a three-point scale was used to evaluate the concerns and obstacles that were discovered throughout the development of the market code (see Table 1). For better comprehension, interpretation, and analysis, the researcher adopted the following range and adjectival grading system.

Index	Range	Adjectival Rating
5	4.21 – 5.00	Always Implemented
4	3.41 - 4.20	Often Implemented
3	2.61 - 3.40	Sometimes Implemented
2	1.81 – 2.60	Seldom Implemented
1	1.00 – 1.80	Never Implemented

Formula for the mean:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5}{N}$$

Legend:

\bar{X} = represents the computed mean of the study

X_1 = refers to the first 1st value

X_2 = refers to the second 2nd value

X_3 = refers to the third 3rd value

X_4 = refers to the fourth 4th value

X_5 = refers to the fifth 5th value; and,

N = refers to the number of respective values used in the study.

Percentage: Formula in computing the percentage score:

$$\frac{n}{N} \times 100$$

Legend:

N = represents the total number of populations utilized in the study

n = relates to the number of responses coming from the respondents

100 = refers to a constant number used in the statistical treatment

XIII. PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The examination and analysis of data collected from respondents and the interviews conducted by the researchers during the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code are presented in this chapter.

1. Implementation of the Tarlac City omnibus market code

The implementation of the Omnibus Market code of Tarlac City in the areas of Market Stalls, Common Usage Service Areas and Facilities, Awarding of Market Stalls, Rules and Regulations, and Prohibited Acts, Rates of Market Fees and Charges, Authority to Declare Special Market Zones, Private Markets, Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for the use of Non Traditional market Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls, Food Terminal, Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council, Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection, Fines and Penalties.

1.1 Market Stalls

Section 20 of the Tarlac Omnibus Market Code refers to the Eligibility of stallholders and the Zoning and Sectioning of Market stalls. Currently, the City Public Markets are divided into zones and sections.

Table 2
Market Stalls

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
Any person who possesses eligibility to lease any stall, food stand, booth, or space is entertained by the market authorities	4.28	Always Implemented
City Public Markets are divided into various Market Zones and Market Sections to facilitate their efficient administration	3.69	Often Implemented
Activity Center refers to the Main Lateral Area of the City Downtown Public Market building where programs and activities are held. Such programs and activities are held with permission from the City Mayor and under the supervision of the City Market Authorities.	4.24	Always Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>Often Implemented</i>

As shown in table 2, the City Economic Enterprise Management Office (CEEMO) entertained applicants applying for vacant market stalls. Applicants with a) an original copy and updated residence certificate, b) the applicant's Barangay Clearance, c) a voter ID to prove lawful residency, and d) two 2x2 photographs are eligible to apply. It accumulates a mean of 4.28, and this is verbally described as "Always Implemented."

Sections seen and applied by the city government to the market are Dry Goods (DG), Ready to wear (DRT), Textiles (DTX), Variety (DV), Tailoring (DTL), Mats (DM), Footwear (DFW), Glassware (DGL), beauty salons or "parlors," and food terminals or "Eateries" are the sections and zones that make up the downtown public market at the moment. As of the time of this writing, the City Government has submitted a request to the Paliparan Central Market Corporation demanding an updated market sectioning and zoning (PCMC). This is evident in the gathered mean of 3.69, verbally interpreted and presented as "Often Implemented." This provision's data indicate a lower mean. As a result, respondents lowered it because of the ineffective sectioning in the uptown public market.

The Main Lateral Area of the building that houses the City Downtown Public Market is referred to as the Activity Center. This is the location where a variety of events and activities, including Saturday masses, city programs such as stallholder get-togethers, Christmas parties for the vendor association, and promotions like "Baratillo week" during city fiestas and other activities, are conducted. Requests to use it may be made by both stallholders and the association that represents them. It obtained a weighted mean of 4.24, verbally interpreted as "Always Implemented."

The grand mean under the provision of Market Stall has a result of 4.07 or verbally presented and interpreted as "Often Implemented." The main lateral area is used efficiently based on the given provision. Market zoning and sectioning are always implemented as the stallholders follow the provisions of the Omnibus Market Code in the downtown market.

1.2 Common Usage Service Area & Facility

Section 21 discusses the provisions for using the Common Use Service Area (CUSA). Toilets are constructed, maintained, and sanitized by the city government. Weighing scales are also deployed for marketgoers.

The Department of Trade and industry, Tarlac District Office, provided weighing scales as "Timbangan ng Bayan" and were deployed in Uptown Public Market but were not seen strategically. Furthermore, out of the five deployed, three had already sustained damage as a result of negligence. As of this writing, the city government, through the City Economic Enterprise Management Office, in partnership of the Department of Trade and industry are finalizing a new Memorandum of Agreement for the deployment of new Timbangan ng bayan. The evaluation of respondents resulted in 2.96 and with an interpretation of "Seldom Implemented."

Table 3
Common Usage Service Area & Facility

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
"Timbangan ng Bayan" is located strategically in the different zones and sections, accessible to all consumers, and is provided with adequate security measures to prevent its easy dismantling or tampering by unauthorized person/s.	2.96	Seldom Implemented
To facilitate mobility, security, and safety, market passageways are always maintained free from any obstruction.	2.62	Seldom Implemented
The Market Authorities and PNP detailed in the vicinity of the City Public Markets exercise strict vigilance regarding obstruction and enforce strict compliance in the interest of the market-goers and other market clientele.	4.20	Often Implemented
All Public Markets are provided with public toilets and washing facilities and shall be kept at all times in excellent and sanitary conditions.	2.60	Seldom Implemented

Individual stallholders, food stand, booth, and space occupants shall provide their own properly covered garbage receptacles inside or within their stalls, food stand booths, or spaces, respectively, where they can put their trash to avoid littering on the premises.	2.44	Seldom Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>Sometimes Implemented</i>

Table 3 also shows results in obstruction of passageways. Passageways or “Pasilios” in the public market facilitate mobility, security, and safety for everyone, especially the marketgoers. In the uptown market, particularly inside the wet market, it is likely to see congested passageways. The vendors acknowledged that the administration of the PCMC had allowed this offense to continue and that the management had charged the vendors fees for “extensions.” This is one of the PCMC’s violations that has been brought before the court. This causes an obstruction that shows the results of 2.62, which is interpreted verbally with “Seldom Implemented.”

The PNP and the Market Authorities are vigilant in enforcing this provision of the Omnibus Market of Tarlac City. Throughout the public market’s operating hours, they are visible and consistently uphold safety and order for both market patrons and vendors. The market’s authorities are deployed and stationed in every single corner. Others are posted within the wet and bagsakan sections. In addition, the market authorities or Task Force Market have a roving unit that patrols the uptown market’s premises. The respondent’s evaluation has a mean of 4.20, which is interpreted as “Often Implemented.”

Linis Pinoy Janitorial Services manages the restrooms for both the downtown and uptown markets. The public market has three restrooms in total. One is in the downtown market, while the other two are in the uptown market. According to the contractor, due to minimal foot activity, one restroom in the uptown market has been closed. The contractor, as well as the respondents, admits that the current locations of toilets and washing stations require review. The result shows a mean of 2.60, “Seldom Implemented.”

The table also shows an evaluation of stallholders’ supervision of stall garbage receptacles. Particularly in the Uptown Market, not all stalls are seen to have their garbage bins and/or receptacles. The respondents resulted in a mean of 2.44, verbally interpreted and presented as “Seldom Implemented.”

Timbangan ng bayan and garbage receptacles are not visible in a strategic manner. The uptown public market passageways are blocked, and the public toilets are insufficient and poorly located. Common Usage of the city public market Service Area and facility resulted in a grand mean of 2.77, verbally interpreted and presented as “Sometimes Implemented.”

1.3 Awarding Of Stalls

Section 22 goes through the stall-awarding procedure. From the publication of the Notice of Vacancy, the application to lease a Market stall, the drawing of lots, the awarding, the acquisition of permits, and the posting of certificates of awards to strategic positions inside the market stalls.

A strategic bulletin board was furnished by the downtown public market and situated at the main entrance. In the market, the uptown public market also has a bulletin board in front of its office. Notice of Vacancies is seen in these areas. Table 4 shows the posting of Notice of Vacancy of Market Stall on the City Hall’s bulletin board and any conspicuous place within the City Public Markets. The respondents evaluated it with a mean of 4.29, which is interpreted as “Always Implemented.”

The Drawing of Lots or “Raffle of stalls” are conducted by the Market Awards Committee in the presence of the City Mayor. This often took place after previous stallholders had left their premises because of the stalls being forfeited or surrendered. The result from the evaluation of the respondents on this provision is a mean of 4.24, which is interpreted as “Always Implemented.”

Table 4
Awarding Of Market Stalls

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
When a new market stall has been constructed or a market stall has been vacated, CEEMO posts a Notice of Vacancy of Market Stall, on the City Hall’s bulletin board and any conspicuous place within the City Public Markets, at least fifteen (15) calendar days before the Drawing of Lots.	4.29	Always Implemented
The Drawing of Lots is conducted by the Market Awards Committee in the presence of the City Mayor, City Auditor, SP Chairman on the Committee on Market, and Presidents of registered/recognized Market Vendors Organizations or their official representatives.	4.24	Always Implemented
The Certificate of Award is then presented to the winning applicant by the City Mayor on the date, time, and place that are announced by CEEMO.	4.55	Always Implemented
No market stalls are awarded to the winning applicants unless the necessary market fees and charges have been paid to the City Treasurer or his deputy/ies and the Contract of Lease submitted to the CEEMO.	4.59	Always Implemented
No market stallholder operates in the City Public Markets without securing the necessary Mayor’s Permit. This permit shall be renewed every January of each year.	4.65	Always Implemented
The Mayor’s Permit and the Certificate/Letter of Award are conspicuously posted within the premises of the market stall and properly installed and placed at such a height that prevents them it is being removed or tampered with.	4.67	Always Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>Always Implemented</i>

The certificate of Awards is given to the winners by the City Mayor after the Drawing of Lots and fees are paid. To take possession of the stall, the person who won the bid paid a security deposit and signed a contract. This procedure is completed in a single day or two. The mean is 4.55 and 4.59, respectively, which are interpreted as "Always Implemented."

Market stallholder that legally operates in the Downtown public Markets secures necessary Business/Mayor's Permit and get renewed every year. These permits are checked and monitored regularly by the market authorities. The resulted mean is 4.65 and verbally interpreted as "Always Implemented."

Lastly, the process of awarding market stalls to authorized vendors is depicted in Table 4. Award certificates are enforced and observed from the moment a stall is empty until the time regulatory permits are displayed in conspicuous places. The respondents' findings resulted in a grand mean of 4.36, which translates to "Always Implemented."

1.4 Rules & Regulation and Prohibited Acts

Section 23 discusses the Rules and Regulations, as well as Prohibited Acts, that regulate market stall operations and the activities of stallholders and their workers within the City Public Markets and its grounds.

Table 5
Rules & Regulation and Prohibited Acts

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
City Public Markets are opened to the public from Monday to Saturday	3.39	Sometimes Implemented
Usage of market stalls are not used as living rooms and quarters by stallholders, food stands, booths, and space occupants and are remained inside the market building after the same has been closed.	3.13	Sometimes Implemented
Market stallholders are prohibited from occupying market stalls or spaces other than those assigned to them.	2.29	Seldom Implemented
Market stallholders are prohibited from sub-leasing their market stalls or selling their acquired privileges.	2.56	Seldom Implemented
All market stallholders, including their helper/s, if any, are wearing proper clothes/dresses such as shirts and knee-length walking shorts for men, sleeve blouses for women, or aprons for food terminals/kiosks	3.18	Sometimes Implemented
Market stallholders are not exposing their merchandise on spaces provided for the passageways and/or on other adjacent spaces exceeding the limits of their leased area for such exposures shall be construed as encroachment.	2.65	Sometimes Implemented
Market stallholders do not allow, tolerate, and/or consent to any individual/s to occupy any passageway adjacent to his/her stall	2.91	Sometimes Implemented
Public Official, officer, or employee of the City Government, whether temporary or otherwise, do not allow, consent, or tolerate the occupancy of encroachment of any sidewalk or passageways in any City Public Markets' premises or City streets by any individual/s, group or entity, except when authorized under an appropriate ordinance.	2.8	Sometimes Implemented
Market stallholders do not construct, repair, renovate, add, alter, or change the structure of any market stall or fixture without first securing the permission of the City Mayor thru the CEEMO Office.	2.11	Seldom Implemented
Merchandise, goods, wares, or commodities of market stallholders are not left unattended in the City Public Markets during non-operating hours.	2.49	Sometimes Implemented
Stalls with discarded or unsold perishable goods, such as meat, fish, and other sea foods in the stalls are not visible when the Public Market is closed	1.97	Seldom Implemented
Peddlers, hawkers, and sellers offer for sale or expose for sale any articles, goods, wares, commodities, and/or foodstuffs, such as vegetables; meat; fish; and other perishables, that easily deteriorate in the passageways and open spaces inside or within the premises of the City Public Markets, and within a one (1) hundred-meter radius surrounding the said markets are not seen.	2.46	Sometimes Implemented
Selling and vending mobile stores inside or within the premises of the City Public Markets is strictly prohibited.	2.99	Sometimes Implemented
City Market Officials and Personnel and PNP Personnel detailed in the vicinity of the City Public Markets ensure strict compliance.	2.82	Sometimes Implemented
No person/s shall idly sit, loiter, lie, and/or sleep inside or within the premises of the City Public Markets; nor shall any person/s beg or solicit alms or contributions of any kind inside or within the premises of the City Public Markets.	2.87	Sometimes Implemented

Gambling of any kind, either inside or within the premises of the City Public Markets, is strictly prohibited.	2.81	Sometimes Implemented
No person/s shall drink, sell, serve, and/or dispense liquor or intoxicating drinks inside or within the premises of the City Public Markets.	3.38	Sometimes Implemented
At the close of each day's business and before leaving, market stallholders shall clean their respective stalls, food stands, booth, or spaces. They shall also remove all dirty materials and place them in containers/garbage bags.	2.72	Sometimes Implemented
Cleaning (i.e., removal of scales and entrails and deboning) of any kind of fish is strictly prohibited inside the premises of the City Public Markets.	2.86	Sometimes Implemented
Vending on sidewalks, streets, avenues, alleys, roads, or any area intended for public use inside or within the premises of the City Public Markets and the Metro Barangays is strictly prohibited.	1.58	Never Implemented
Harboring is an act whereby a stall holder or establishment owner or operator, whether for profit or not, gives shelter or aid to illegal vendors even up to the extent of allowing, tolerating, aiding, and abetting them to encroach on roads, streets, sidewalks, and alleys, which are only intended for public use, is hereby declared illegal and strictly prohibited.	3.17	Sometimes Implemented
Private Markets, Satellite Markets/Talipapas, and/or similar types of businesses are hereby prohibited within the Metro Barangays.	2.53	Seldom Implemented
Grand Mean	2.71	Sometimes Implemented

These regulations are overseen by the Market Enforcement team, also known as The Task Force Market. These are the people stationed at various locations around the Downtown Public Market and the privately run Victory Uptown Market.

From Monday through Saturday, the Tarlac Public Market is open for business. Sunday is set aside for cleaning and disinfecting. According to market authorities, vendors in both the uptown and downtown markets requested Saturday and Sunday hours of operation. The opening of the public market on weekends will improve stallholders' sales and compensate for losses sustained during the pandemic's peak. The findings of the respondents are 3.39, which is verbally interpreted as "Sometimes Implemented."

Stalls are occupied and used as sleeping quarters. Because the uptown market does not adhere to the sectioning of the public market, sellers are obliged to remain inside to preserve their goods. With a mean of 3.13, the results which is characterized and displayed as "Sometimes Implemented."

The same goes with stallholders that are using other stalls that are not their own. Stallholders abused closed stalls and are used as displays for their merchandise. This is evident in the uptown market as the result of the evaluation is 2.29 with a verbal interpretation of "Seldom Implemented."

The omnibus market code of Tarlac city strongly states that any person other than the market stallholder or his duly registered helper/s found occupying a market stall shall be construed as sub-leasing and shall be penalized accordingly. Nevertheless, Sub-leasing of stalls is prevalent in the Public Market. If stallholders are unable to keep their shops, they are urged to surrender them. Despite these provisions, an increasing number of stalls are being subleased. When a stallholder sub-leases a stall, the rental increases. Suppose the rental increases, and the government's goal of having a cheap rental stall for everyone is defeated. Also, sub-leased stalls are not acquiring suitable market orientations, which has a significant impact on the Tarlac City Omnibus Market code's implementation. As of the time of writing, 91 subleased booths had been identified and had been served with demand letters to quit their establishments. Once forfeited, these stalls will be raffled to new applicants. The result of the respondents is 2.56, which is translated as "Seldom Implemented."

Uniformity and order in and out of the Market stalls benefit stallholders and marketgoers. Wearing of proper uniforms was previously applied, but according to market authorities, uniforms are easily damaged, helpers misused, and there is a lack of discipline amongst the stall helpers. The Tarlac Public Market has a response rate of 3.18 or is verbally interpreted as "Sometimes Implemented."

Market vendors are not allowed to display their goods in the places designated for the walkways or on any other neighboring spaces that go beyond the boundaries of their rented space. These exposures are considered encroachment. The vendors are using the sidewalks and passageways to display their goods; thus, encroachment is a common occurrence, particularly in the uptown public market. The respondents resulted in a mean of 2.65 with a verbal interpretation of "Sometimes Implemented."

Vacant stall merchandise is displayed by other stalls. It is evident due to the huge inventory of the stallholders. The provision that does not allow or tolerate any individual to occupy any passageways adjacent to his or her stalls is "Sometimes Implemented," with a mean of 2.91.

Public Officials, officers, or employees of the City Government are seen as tolerating violators. Street vendors are removed but not confiscated as per the omnibus market code, and as soon as the market authorities move to another position, illegal vendors go back to their initial illegal spaces. The respondents resulted in a result of 2.80 or "Sometimes Implemented."

The lack of awareness of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code, particularly among stallholders who did not get sufficient orientation, construct, repair, renovate, add, alter, or change the structure of their stalls. this provision received a mean of 2.11, or "Seldom Implemented." This is particularly true with sub-leased stalls.

Again, Stalls with discarded or unsold perishable goods, such as meat, fish, and other sea foods in the stalls, are visible when the Public Market is closed due to encroachment. Also, these are left unattended when the public market is closed. Evidently, Respondent's results are shown as 2.49, "Sometimes Implemented, and 1.97, "Seldom Implemented," respectively.

Peddlers and hawkers are those who sell things in small amounts, often by traveling to different places. This causes the narrowing of passageways of the public market as it is still visible. Both uptown and downtown market peddlers and hawkers are visible and are constantly increasing. These types of vendors increased due to the current pandemic. Most of them are employees that were laid off from their previous employers. The respondents resulted in a mean of 2.46, verbally presented as "Sometimes Implemented."

The public market's stalls aren't cleaned after each day's business, but they are asked to remove all trash and put it in trash bags or containers before departing. This resulted in a turnout with a mean of 2.72 with "Sometimes Implemented." The downtown public market closes at 6:00 pm daily from Monday to Saturday. The market cleaners sanitize and clean the market after its operation. Vendors and market goer trash and garbage were collected by the market cleaners. Collected garbage from the public market is collected by the city garbage trucks at 8:00 pm. The uptown public market, on the other hand, faces an issue as it is evident that garbage is left inside market premises.

Moreover, as shown in Table 5, the market authorities submitted a demand letter to the management of the uptown market to provide a section for scaling and deboning of fish. The demand letter also states the adherence to this provision as it also reflects the cleanliness and sanitation of the wet section. The Cleaning and/or removal of scales and entrails and deboning, of any kind of fish is prevalent as respondents evaluated it with a mean of 2.86, verbally interpreted as "Sometimes Implemented".

At the Tarlac City Uptown Public Market, one of the most significant issues is the predominance of sidewalk vendors. Illegal vendors along the sidewalks of the uptown market are rampant. The city government is clearing it constantly, but vendors are coming back since the management of the Paliparan Central market Corporation is charging them with "extension" fees. The respondents of this study resulted in a verbal interpretation of "Never Implemented" with a mean of 1.58.

The Public Market also exhibits signs of harboring activity. In the act of harboring, a stall holder or establishment owner or operator provides shelter or assistance to illegal vendors. This assistance can go as far as allowing, tolerating, aiding, and abetting the illegal vendors to encroach upon sidewalks, and alleys, which are only intended for public use. The result came in at 3.17, which can be taken as "sometimes implemented."

The study's respondents gave this provision a mean of 2.71 as its grand mean, which translates to "Sometimes Implemented." Poor management capabilities in the uptown market translate into the interpretation of the respondents.

1.5 Rates Of the Market Fees & Charges

Section 24 accounts for Service Fees and Charges imposed on and collected from individuals for services rendered, privileges granted, or benefits enjoyed in the course of their business activity or occupation in any of the City Public Markets and their establishments, including spill-over areas such as neighboring or adjoining streets when declared as Special Market Zones.

Table 6
Rates Of Market Fees & Charges

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
Non-refundable fees of One hundred Pesos (100.00) are charged to and collected from all applicants for the privilege of occupying any stall, food stand, booth, or space in any building or any space within the premises of the City Public Markets	4.52	Always Implemented
Market stall rental fees are strictly paid by stallholders on a daily/monthly basis	4.06	Always Implemented
Market Collectors are seen daily to collect the stallholders' rental fee	4.24	Always Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	<i>4.27</i>	<i>Always Implemented</i>

The city government charged a Non-refundable fee of One hundred Pesos (100.00) from all applicants for the privilege of occupying any stall, or space in any building or any space within the premises of the City Public Markets. The table showed the weighted mean of 4.52 which translates to "Always Implemented".

Market stallholders paid rental fees on a daily or monthly basis based on their personal preferences. The City government rental fee collectors may be requested to collect its rental fees on a daily or monthly basis, whichever the stallholders prefer. The respondents resulted in a mean of 4.06 with verbally translates to "Always Implemented".

The City Treasurers Office Market collectors are directed to collect daily or monthly rental fees from the public market stallholders. The respondents resulted in a weighted mean of 4.24 translating to its verbal interpretation as "Always Implemented"

As shown in Table 5, this is highly evident as the respondents resulted in a grand mean of 4.27 which is presented and interpreted verbally as "Always Implemented".

1.6 Authority to Declare Special Market Zones

Section 25 details the declaration of special market zones. On the advice of the CEEMO Head and with the approval of the Sangguniang Panlungsod, the City Mayor may designate certain locations as Special Market Zones for Satellite Markets or Flea Markets. These Special Markets are governed by their Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) in terms of usage, fees, and length of stay.

Table 7
Authority to Declare Special Market Zones

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
Satellite Markets or "Talipapas", Night Markets, and Flea Markets are declared as Special Market Zones by City Mayor, upon the recommendation of the CEEMO Head, and after being duly authorized by the Sangguniang Panlungsod.	4.32	Always Implemented

Satellite Markets or "Talipapas" are declared Special Market Zones by City Mayor. Due to the pandemic, Satellite Markets, strategically located in different barangays were all authorized to lessen the inter-barangay movements of people. Some were retained due to the request of the residents and barangay officials. Respondents resulted in a mean of 4.32, which is verbally presented and interpreted in Table 7 as "Always Implemented"

1.7 Private Markets

Section 26 describes privately-owned buildings, structures, spaces, and/or their grounds, which are operated and managed under a lease through any legal authority and are authorized to house ten (10) or more duly-licensed stall lessees or ten (10) or more stalls for lease.

Table 8
Private Markets

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
Private Markets such as the Uptown Public Market (Victory Uptown Market are properly taxed by the city government	1.35	Never Implemented
Private Market is constantly coordinating all public matters with the City Government	1.29	Never Implemented
It follows the Omnibus Market code on these aspects:		
Cleanliness	2.07	Seldom Implemented
Sanitation and Waste management	1.72	Seldom Implemented
Rental Fees	1.75	Seldom Implemented
Sidewalk Vending	2.03	Seldom Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>Never Implemented</i>

Due to reportedly improper planning and sloppy execution of the previous administration's memorandum of understanding, private markets like the Uptown Public Market (Victory Uptown Market) are not appropriately taxed by the city government. This is evident as the respondents resulted in a mean of 1.35 which is verbally interpreted and presented as "Never Implemented".

Cleanliness and sanitation and waste management are evident in the mean shown in table 8. With a mean of 2.07, and 1.72 and verbally interpreted as "Seldom Implemented". As of this writing, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has issued a demand letter to the Paliparan Central Market Corporation's management, requesting that they repair the sewerage system, establish a new sanitation system, and stop sewerage from flowing directly into the Tarlac dike. PCMP's management is now facing legal action as a result of these infractions.

Moreover, sidewalk vending is prevalent throughout the uptown market as the respondents resulted in a mean of 2.03 or verbally presented as "Seldom Implemented". As stated above, market authorities are constantly removing illegal vendors but vendors keeps on coming back as soon as they are reprimanded.

The provision of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code in Private markets resulted in a grand mean of 1.70, which is also translated and interpreted verbally as "Never Implemented".

1.8 Funding of Public Utilities and other Economic Enterprise

The terms of Section 313 (a) of Republic Act No. 7160, often known as the "Local Government Code of 1991", about the establishment, management, and disbursement of a special account for the City's Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises are spelled out in Section 27. This is to ensure that Economic Enterprises, such as public marketplaces, Market Facilities, and Market Utilities, such as water and electric power systems, are adequately funded.

Table 9
Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
The City Government of Tarlac ensures the City's Economic Enterprises, such as the public markets, common terminal, and public parking spaces; Market Facilities, such as slaughterhouses and public cemeteries; Market Utilities, such as water and electric power systems are properly funded for.	4.27	Always Implemented

The provision of Funding for Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises is seen in new infrastructure projects, repair of existing ones, and consistent payments of bills for market utilities such as water and electric power systems. This is evident in Table 9 as the respondents' result of 4.27 or verbally interpreted as "Always Implemented".

1.9 Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for Use of Non-Traditional Market Enterprise

Due to its structure, design, and amenity requirements, Section 28 addresses the design of special stalls, which are designed with bigger space occupancy and higher rental and service charges.

Special Stalls are designed and constructed with larger space occupancy and with higher rental and service rates. In Tarlac City, special stalls are Puregold (Downtown Public Market), Chowking (Downtown Public Market), Bingo (Downtown Public Market), Baque (Uptown Public Market), and Market City (Uptown Public Market).

Table 10
Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for Use of Non-Traditional Market Enterprises

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
These Special Stalls are designed and constructed with larger space occupancy and higher rental and service rates due to their unique structure, design, and amenity requirements. Said Special Stall may have a minimum area of fifty (50) square meters per stall and the rates of which may not be less than fifty percent (50%) higher than the average of the highest rate of existing market stalls.		
Puregold (Downtown Public Market)	3.23	Sometimes Implemented
Chowking (Downtown Public Market)	3.22	Sometimes Implemented
Bingo (Downtown Public Market)	3.26	Sometimes Implemented
Baque (Uptown Public Market)	3.13	Sometimes Implemented
Market City (Uptown Public Market)	3.06	Sometimes Implemented
These Special Market Stalls follow the Omnibus Market Code of Tarlac City in terms of:		
Cleanliness	1.48	Never Implemented
Sanitation and Waste management	1.40	Never Implemented
Rental Fees	3.57	Often Implemented
Sidewalk Vending	2.13	Seldom Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	2.72	<i>Sometimes Implemented</i>

Puregold, Chowking, and Bingo are located in The Downtown Public Market. All these three special stalls exercised proper construction designs. But due to lesser awareness of the respondents, especially the market goers, the impression of a privately owned establishment was differently defined. Most of the respondents thought that the special stalls are owned and not leased to the city government. The respondents interpreted “Sometimes Implemented” with a mean of 3.23, 3.22, and 3.26 respectively.

Baque and Market City in the Uptown Public Market resulted in a mean of 3.13 and 3.06 respectively with a verbal interpretation of “Sometimes Implemented”. The outcome of the results according to the respondents with 1.48, 1.40 respectively, with a verbal translation of “Never Implemented”. The supervision in sanitation and waste management are in continuous battle as both ends are finger-pointing who to blame. Lack of manpower from the operators aggravates these issues.

Sidewalk Vending is evident from these special Stalls. Illegal vendors on roads and market passageways are visible as the respondents result in a turnout with a mean of 2.13 or “Seldom Interpreted”.

The Special market Stalls have larger space occupancy and higher rental and service rates due to their unique structure, design, and amenity requirements. The respondents’ results, as seen and presented in Table 9 resulted in a grand mean of 2.47, which is interpreted as “Sometimes Implemented”.

1.10 Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls

The terms of usage, fees, and charges, and length of stay for Franchise Stalls are governed by the Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) per section 29. In addition to the Franchise Rental Fees, all franchise booths also pay a Franchise Fee.

Franchise Stalls are covered by Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) terms of their usage, fees and charges, and length of stay. A Franchise Fee is collected from all these franchises namely Puregold (Downtown Public Market), Chowking (Downtown Public Market), Bingo (Downtown Public Market), Baque (Uptown Public Market), Market City (Uptown Public Market), and Foodcourt of the Downtown Public Market.

Table 11
Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
Franchise Stalls shall be covered by Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) terms of their usage, fees and charges, and length of stay. A Franchise Fee shall be collected from all franchise stalls exclusive of the Franchise Rental Fees as stated herein.		
Puregold (Downtown Public Market)	4.28	Always Implemented
Chowking (Downtown Public Market)	4.22	Always Implemented
Bingo (Downtown Public Market)	4.33	Always Implemented
Baque (Uptown Public Market)	4.24	Always Implemented
Market City (Uptown Public Market)	4.23	Always Implemented
Downtown Public Market (Foodcourt)	4.30	Always Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	4.26	<i>Always Implemented</i>

Puregold located at the Downtown Public Market resulted in a mean of 4.28 with a verbal interpretation of “Always Implemented”. Chowking located at the Downtown Public Market resulted in a mean of 4.22 with a verbal interpretation of “Always Implemented”. Bingo located at the Downtown Public Market resulted in a mean of 4.33 with a verbal interpretation of “Always Implemented”. Baque Market Corporation located at the Uptown Public Market resulted in a mean of 4.24 with a verbal

interpretation of “Always Implemented”. Market City located at the Uptown Public Market resulted in a mean of 4.23 with a verbal interpretation of “Always Implemented”. Downtown Public Market food court located at the Downtown Public Market resulted in a mean 4.30 with a verbal interpretation of “Always Implemented”. These stalls adhere to the regulations established by the city government.

1.11 Food Terminal

Food Terminal stalls are now designated Franchise Stalls and are covered by Section 30 of this Code. These include all Tarlac City public markets.

Table 12
Food Terminal

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
Food terminal in both Downtown and Uptown Public Market pays its rental fees on a daily/monthly basis	3.64	Sometimes Implemented
These Food Terminal follow the Omnibus Market Code of Tarlac City in terms of:		
Cleanliness	3.24	Sometimes Implemented
Sanitation and Waste management	3.12	Sometimes Implemented
Rental Fees	3.09	Sometimes Implemented
Sidewalk Vending	3.03	Sometimes Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>Sometimes Implemented</i>

The food terminal located in both Uptown and Downtown Public Market pays rental fees on a daily or monthly basis. This resulted in a mean of 3.64, as shown in Table 11, with a verbal interpretation of “Sometimes Implemented”. With the proper coordination between vendors and the market authorities, the sanitation and safety of the area are sometimes kept clean. This is evident as the respondents’ results are 3.24 and 3.12 respectively with both verbal interpretations of “Sometimes Implemented”. Sidewalk vendors were turned into legitimate vendors as most of them were given food stalls located at the uptown and downtown market. The respondent’s result is 3.03 which is verbally interpreted and presented as “Often Implemented”.

A food court is a cluster of food booths or service counters with a variety of vendors. Meals are picked up from one of the vendors and delivered to the public eating space. The food may also be ordered as takeout to be consumed elsewhere, such as at home or work. It may be packed in paper food containers in this situation. Food court vendors may also offer pre-packaged meals for customers to take home. The table shows a grand mean of 3.22 which is interpreted verbally as “Sometimes Implemented”

1.12 Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council

The Tarlac City Consumer Council is the City Government's partner in implementing certain aspects of this Code, particularly those regarding the protection of consumer rights. Members of the Tarlac City Consumer Council are empowered to monitor the prices of basic commodities and foodstuffs at the City Public Markets, as well as the proper use of weights and measures, and to report violators to the DTI and/or concerned Market Authorities. In addition, they aid the Meat Inspection Service Unit in inspecting all meat products.

The Tarlac City Consumer Council is the City Government's partner in the implementation of certain provisions of this Code, particularly those related to consumer rights protection. This is currently not prevalent in the Tarlac City Public Market. As shown in Table 12, the respondents resulted in a mean of 1.49 or “Never Implemented”.

Table 13
Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
The Tarlac City Consumer Council is the City Government's partner in the implementation of certain provisions of this Code, particularly those related to consumer rights protection.	1.49	Never implemented
The Members of the Tarlac City Consumer Council monitor the prices of basic commodities and foodstuffs in the City Public Markets, monitor the proper use of weights and measures, and report violators to the DTI and/or concerned Market Authorities.	2.32	Seldom Implemented
They assist the Meat Inspection Service Unit in the inspection of all meat products.	2.58	Seldom Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>Seldom Implemented</i>

Monitoring is also done by the group on prices of basic commodities and foodstuffs in the City Public Markets, monitoring of proper use of weights and measures, and reports violators to the DTI and concerned Market Authorities. It resulted in a mean of 2.80, verbally presented as “Never Implemented”. No group members and officials are visible

Moreover, they also must assist the Meat Inspection Service Unit with all meat products but unfortunately, no inspections are done by the association for a long time now. As per The Department Of Trade and Industry, the Consumer council is a volunteer group, as of this writing, the market authorities requested the DTI to activate again the council by contacting the officers and

reminding its duties to the city. It resulted in a mean, by the respondents, of 2.58, verbally interpreted as “Seldom Implemented”.

The grand mean shows a weak relationship and implementation of the Tarlac Consumer council as it is not visible and efficient in its role. The grand mean resulted in a verbal interpretation “Seldom Implemented” with a numerical value of 2.13

1.13 Cancellation Of Lease Right and Ejection

Section 32 stipulates that failing to pay monthly or daily costs within the allotted timeframe constitute abandonment and are sufficient cause to initiate forfeiture proceedings against the stall occupant.

Table 14
Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
If a Market stallholder, his helper/s, or his duly designated representative who fails to pay the monthly or daily fees herein prescribed for three (3) consecutive months is considered as abandonment and are enough grounds for the enforcement of forfeiture proceedings on the stall he/she occupies.	4.27	Always Implemented
Non-payment of other regulatory fees mandated by other laws or ordinances, or violation of any provision of this Code is sufficient to cause the revocation of his/her Contract of Lease and cancellation of his/her Certificate of Award, and his ejection from the market stall so occupied.	4.24	often Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	4.25	<i>Always Implemented</i>

A Market stallholder, his helper/s, or his duly designated representative who fails to pay the monthly or daily fees herein prescribed for three (3) consecutive months is considered as abandonment and is enough grounds for the enforcement of forfeiture proceedings on the stall he/she occupies. This provision resulted in a mean of 4.77 or “Always Implemented”.

Regulatory fees are to be paid by market stallholders. Failure to adhere is sufficient for Revocation of his/her Contract of Lease and cancellation of his/her Certificate of Award. This provision resulted in a mean of 4.24 or “Always Implemented”.

The provisions under the are of Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection garnered a grand mean of 4.25 with a verbal interpretation of “Always Implemented”

1.14 Fines and Penalties

A summary of the penalties and fines that have been stated in prior sections is found in Section 33. This is done for clarity and enforcement. Implementation of Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code. The table presents the grand mean of the other tables that have been mentioned, which have been computed to display the overall mean. In Tarlac Public Markets, solid waste management remains a serious difficulty. Ineffective garbage collection and a lack of disposal facilities were addressed by the city government. The provision of Wastes Management is shown in table 15. The respondents resulted in a mean of 4.14 or verbally interpreted as “Often Implemented.”

In Tarlac Public Markets, solid waste management remains a serious difficulty. Ineffective garbage collection and a lack of disposal facilities were addressed by the city government since the takeover of the Angeles Administration. A full swing of waste segregation and deployment of new garbage trucks are also seen. The provision of Wastes Management is shown in table 15. The respondents resulted in a mean of 4.14 or verbally interpreted as “Often Implemented.”

Market stallholders are prohibited from sub-leasing their market stalls or selling their acquired privileges. Any person, other than the market stallholder or his duly registered helper/s found occupying a market stall shall be construed as sub-leasing and shall be penalized accordingly. Respondents resulted in a weighted mean of 3.71, with a verbal interpretation of “Often Implemented”

Proper coordination from the market authorities to the stall holders also resulted in a fair mean of 3.33 and 3.71, respectively, as it was verbally interpreted as “Sometimes Implement “ in the provision of Alteration of market Stalls and Abandonment, as shown in Table 15. Many stallholders violate these provisions as they are closing their operations for 30 consecutive days without any notice to the market authorities.

Moreover, the weighted mean for the provision of Intoxicating Drinks and Weighing scales resulted in a verbal interpretation of “Sometimes Implemented”, 2.46 and 2.70 respectively as Intoxicating drinks and damaged or defective weighing scales are visible in the public markets. Market Authorities are confiscating defective weighing scales only based on customers' complaints. and are submitted to the City Treasury Department. Sidewalk vending and harboring also resulted in a mean of 3.46 and 3.78 with a verbal interpretation of “Often Implemented”

Table 15
Fines And Penalties

Provisions	Mean	Adjectival Description
For violating any of the prohibitions of Section 21 (4), Solid Waste Management, the violator is penalized as follows: First Offense - a fine of One Hundred Pesos (Php 100.00), Second offense - a fine of Five Hundred Pesos (Php 500.00) and confiscation of the merchandise, Third Offense - a fine of One Thousand Pesos (Php 1,000.00) and ten (10) days imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court.	4.14	Often Implemented
Cancellation of Certificate of Award, imprisonment for a period not exceeding one (1) year, and/or a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos (Php 5,000.00). The penalty of imprisonment and/or fine shall also be imposed on the buyer or sublessee as a violation of Subleasing of stalls/Selling of stall privileges	3.71	Often Implemented
Cancellation of certificate of award for the violator of alteration of market stalls	3.33	Sometimes Implemented
Cancellation of certificate of award for the violator of abandonment of market stalls	3.37	Sometimes Implemented
Cancellation of certificate of award for the violator of intoxicating drinks	2.46	Sometimes Implemented
A fine of One Hundred Pesos (Php 100.00) for the first offense, a fine of Five Hundred Pesos (Php 500.00) and confiscation of his/her merchandise for the second offense, and a fine of One Thousand Pesos (Php 1,000.00) and ten (10) days imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court for violators of Weights and Measures	2.70	Sometimes Implemented
A fine of Five Hundred Pesos (Php 500.00) or five (5) days imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, and confiscation of the bladed instrument for violators of Bladed instruments	3.06	Sometimes Implemented
A fine of One Thousand Pesos (Php 1,000.00) and confiscation of goods with the right to redeem for its First Offense, a fine of Two Thousand Pesos (Php 2,000.00) and confiscation of goods with the right to redeem for its Second Offense, a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (Php 5,000.00), confiscation of goods and imprisonment for a period not exceeding six (6) months for its Subsequent Offenses for the violators of street/sidewalk vending wherein, confiscated perishable goods shall be turned over to the City Social Welfare and Development Office.	3.46	Often Implemented
A fine of Three Thousand Pesos (Php 3,000.00) for the first offense, a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (Php 5,000.00) for the second offense, a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (Php 5,000.00), and cancellation/revocation of the license or privilege and perpetual disqualification from being a market stall awardee for the third offense for the violators of Harobing streets and sidewalks vendors	3.78	Often Implemented
<i>Grand Mean</i>	<i>3.33</i>	<i>Sometimes Implemented</i>

The grand mean, as shown in table 15, obtained a result of 3.33 which is interpreted and presented as “Sometimes Implemented”.

1.15 Overall Implementation of Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code

Table 16 shows the grand mean in the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code in the areas of Market Stalls, Common Usage Service Areas, and Facilities, Awarding of Market Stalls, Rules and Regulations, Prohibited Acts, Rates of Market Fees, and Charges, Authority to Declare Special Market Zones, Private Markets, Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for the use of Non Traditional market Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls, Food Terminal, Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council, Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection, Fines and Penalties.

Table 16
Overall Implementation of Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code

Market Code	Grand Mean	Adjectival Description
Awarding Of Market Stalls	4.50	Always Implemented
Authority to Declare Special Market Zones	4.32	Always Implemented
Rates of Market Fees and Charges	4.27	Always Implemented
Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises	4.27	Always Implemented
Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls	4.26	Always Implemented
Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection	4.25	Always Implemented
Market Stalls	4.07	Often Implemented
Fines And Penalties	3.33	Sometimes Implemented
Food Terminal	3.22	Sometimes Implemented
Common Usage Service Area & Facility	2.77	Sometimes Implemented
Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for Use of Non-Traditional Market Enterprises	2.72	Sometimes Implemented
Rules & Regulation and Prohibited Acts	2.71	Sometimes Implemented
Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council	2.13	Seldom Implemented
Private Markets	1.70	Never Implemented
Over-All Grand Mean	3.47	Often Implemented

The area of "Awarding Of Market Stalls" had the highest calculated grand mean of 4.50, as indicated in the table. "Always implemented" is the verbal interpretation of the reported result. This demonstrates that stallholders agreed and understood that before conducting market activities, they may get the relevant government clearances and register their company with the City Economic Enterprise Management Office (CEEMO). In addition, respondents overwhelmingly agreed that residents may be given priority over non-residents in the awarding and adjudication of stalls in the Public Market.

Authority to declare Special Market Zones ranked second as it obtained a grand mean of 4.32 with a verbal translation of "Always Implemented"

Public markets are under the Local Economic Enterprise. It generates funds for the City Government of Tarlac. The Omnibus Market Code of Tarlac City provides a provision that states that Market stalls may pay rental fees on a daily or monthly basis. With the help of the City Treasurer's Office, Market collectors are daily deployed to collect rental fees from the stall holders. Rates of Market Fees and Charges hold third as shown in Table 16 as it resulted in a grand mean of 4.27 and verbally interpreted as "Always Implemented".

Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises came in fourth in the table with a grand mean of 4.27 and a translated verbal value of "Always Implemented." This signifies that the Tarlac City Government places a high premium on sponsoring local economic enterprises that result in a return on investment and financial benefit to the city.

Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls is all covered by Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) terms of their usage, fees, and charges, and length of stay. This provision ranked fifth, with a grand mean of 4.26, and is interpreted as "Always Implemented", as it indicates a delicate implementation from the city government. This is important as it provides legality to the partners of the Tarlac City Government.

The provision for Cancellation of lease Rights and Ejection ranked sixth with a grand mean of 4.25 which is interpreted as "Always Implemented.

Based on the data presented, the implementation of the omnibus market code of Tarlac City public market in the area of Market Stalls as evaluated by the respondent accumulates a grand mean of 4.07 and is verbally interpreted as "Often Implemented".

The Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code establishes the required restrictions, fines, and penalties that may be followed by stall owners for the public market to function effectively and efficiently. As a result, Table 16 shows a grand mean of 3.33, verbally presented as "Sometimes Implemented" for the provision of Fines and Penalties.

The provision for the Food Terminals in Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code is verbally interpreted as "sometimes implemented" as the respondents resulted in a grand mean of 3.22.

The provision for Common Usage Service Area & Facility ranked tenth as it attained a grand mean of 2.77 with a verbal translation of "Sometimes Implemented".

Moreover, the Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for Use of Non-Traditional market Enterprises resulted in a grand mean of 2.72 or "Sometimes Implemented"

Rules & Regulations and Prohibited Acts came in at twelve places as it resulted in a grand mean of 2.71 or "Sometimes Implemented".

The Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council currently does not have any role in the Tarlac City Public Market. That is evident as the respondent resulted in a grand mean of 2.13 with the verbal interpretation of "Seldom Implemented" as shown in Table 16.

The Victory Uptown Public Market, or the Uptown Public Market. The Paliparan Central Market Corporation (PCMC) leased the 2-hectare area under Mayor Gelacio "Ace" Manalang's administration. From 2014 through 2039, the tenant will have a 25-year lease. They pay the city government 1 million pesos(1,000,000.00) a month in rent for the 1200 stalls they have there. The City Economic Enterprise and Management Office's market authority provided these statistics. An extremely low grand mean of

1.70 and an interpretation of "Never Implemented" attributed to the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code not being understood, poor staff turnover and coordination, and managerial ineptitude throughout the last eight years.

Based on the overall summary of the implementation of the Tarlac City omnibus market code in the areas of Market Stalls, Common Usage Service Areas, and Facilities, Awarding of Market Stalls, Rules and Regulations, and Prohibited Acts, Rates of Market Fee and Charges, Authority to Declare Special Market Zones, Private Markets, Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for Use of Non Traditional market Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls, Food Terminal, Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council, Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection, Fines and Penalties,

It receives a 3.47 overall grand mean score and is vocally translated and summarized as "Often implemented." This demonstrates Tarlac City's decent methods to execute the main policies and regulations of the various areas and provisions enshrined in the Tarlac City omnibus market code.

2. Problems encountered in the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code

The following are the issues faced in the implementation of the market code, as determined by the results and conclusions. This includes developing a detailed action plan or passing resolutions to strengthen local ordinances and advanced market operations.

Table 17 shows the issues that different public market stallholders, market authorities, and market goers face. Respondents identify noteworthy issues in the public market based on the information provided.

Table 17 Problems encountered in the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code

Problems Encountered	<i>f</i>	%	R
Incapacity in managing the Uptown Market of the Victory Uptown Market corporation	211	97.24%	1
Failure of market vendors and stallholders to follow the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code	210	96.77%	2
Unavailability of assistance from the local market committee	209	96.31%	3
The Downtown and Uptown association of market vendors in the City is not proactive	207	95.39%	4
Lack of knowledge about the Market Code for vendors	201	92.63%	5
Market operations are hampered by insufficient and out-of-date city ordinances and resolutions.	200	92.17%	6
Personnel with little or no experience working in the public market	107	49.31%	7
The absence of support from the local police in enforcing the far more important elements of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code.	50	23.04%	8

"Incapacity in managing the Uptown Market of the Victory Uptown Market corporation" ranked 1 as it gathers a total of 211 respondents with 97.24% versus the total respondents. The complaints are coming from both market vendors and market patrons. Market patrons observe inept enforcement and inadequate oversight of stall owners. While rental fee collecting is its primary concern.

Second in rank is "Failure of market vendors and traders to follow the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code" as it garnered a total of 210 respondents or 96.77%. The omnibus market code serves as a guide for stallholders and is crucial to their ability to conduct safe, efficient, and effective business. Additionally, it lowers the implementation of the aforementioned code to its poor grade since it consistently breaks the prohibitions and limitations.

"The Unavailability of assistance from the local market committee" ranked 3rd with a total of 209 or 96.31% of the total respondents. It is determined that operations may be periodically monitored and supported by the Local Market Committee

Rank 4 is "The Downtown and Uptown association of market vendors in the City is not proactive", as the members are outdated and inactive, and it requires new and active members. The result is 209 with a percentage of 96.31% from the respondents.

With a total of 207 or 95.39% of the total respondents, "Lack of knowledge about the Market Code for vendors" is on the 5th rank as it resulted in a total of 201 or 92.63% of the total respondents. This is important for the implementation of the omnibus market code because it is intended to be followed by the vendors/stallholders and enforced by the market authority. Because of a lack of competence, its implementation of it will be subpar.

Moreover, the Sanggunian is implementing insufficient or obsolete city ordinances and resolutions to promote and develop regular activities in the public market. This is evident as the result of the "Market operations are hampered by insufficient and out-of-date city ordinances and resolutions" ranked 6th with 200 total respondents or 92.17%.

"Personnel with little or no experience working in the public market" is ranked 7th, as shown in table 16, with a total of 107 or 49.31% of the total respondents.

Lastly, 50 respondents, or 23.04% observed "The absence of support from the local police in enforcing the far more important elements of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code". Uptown Market Local police are visible in the area as police vehicles are doing inspections and providing assistance to marketgoers.

3. Proposed measures in the implementation of the market code

Areas of Concerns / Problems	Measures	Objective	Strategy	Expected Outcome
Incapacity in managing the Uptown Market of the Victory Uptown Market corporation	Despite the ongoing legal dispute, the city government took full responsibility for enforcing the omnibus market rules at the Victory Uptown market.	To improve the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code's execution at the Uptown Public Market	Constant coordination with the management of the Paliparan Central Market Corporation (PCMC)	Efficient, safe, clean, and systematic operation at the Uptown Public Market
Failure of market vendors and stallholders to follow the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code Lack of knowledge about the Market Code for vendors	Adequately address the pauses or gaps in the existing status of the public market to improve the implementation of the market code	To enhance the execution of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code.	Established and use a committee to suggest plans or initiatives aimed at improving the quality of essential services provided to public consumers.	Improved the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code
Market operations are hampered by insufficient and out-of-date city ordinances and resolutions.	Utilize and maximize the potential of the members of the Local Market Committee	To give importance, active engagement and cooperation between local government officials and citizens in implementing the Market Code	Conduct due diligence and competence in enforcing the market code's rules	The committee will serve as the city's alter ego or strong arm, catering to the public's requests and demands.
The absence of support from the local police in enforcing the far more important elements of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code.	Form a Task Force to defend and protect public consumers' health and safety.	To defend and protect public consumers' health and safety.	Promote and carry out the national government's prescribed health procedures.	Excellent service towards consumers and stallholders' health and safety.
Failure of market vendors and stallholders to follow the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code	Individuals may be appropriately informed about the application of the market code rule, and this information may be reinforced.	To educate the stallholders on the significance of the market code's key clauses. To evaluate the public's wants, the feedback process may be strengthened.	This initiative may be expanded via a series of seminars, webinars, and training workshops targeted at improving the quality of fundamental public services	Assist in a more educative way of implementing the Omnibus Market Code.
Illegal Sidewalk Vendors in the public market	Allocate and/or construct additional infrastructure exclusively for sidewalk vendors	To provide a dedicated area for sidewalk vendors To convert sidewalk vendors into legitimate vendors	Identify a strategic area that is suitable for trading and retail for sidewalk vendors.	Public market passageways and roads are cleared of obstruction and illegal vendors.
Unavailability of assistance from the local market committee	Maximize the use of a citation ticket based on the omnibus market code restrictions and prohibitions	To monitor violators of the market code and prevent precedence of an unlawful act.	Deputize the task force market, permanent, casual, and job orders, for the use of the Market Citation ticket. Provide efficient orientation on the violations for the restrictions and prohibitions of the omnibus market code	Excellent execution of the Rules & Regulation and Prohibited Acts

The results of these measures are undertaken to improve the implementation of the market code. Several concerns or issues include a lack of compliance by market merchants and stallholders with the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code. Lack of understanding of the Market Code among merchants Inadequate and out-of-date city ordinances and resolutions impede market operations. The lack of help from the local police in implementing the considerably more crucial provisions of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code, The shortage of aid from the local police in enforcing the considerably more critical conditions of the Tarlac

City Omnibus Market Code, The inability of the Victory Uptown Market organization to manage the Uptown Market. Illegal sidewalk vendors within the marketplace. Lack of compliance by market merchants and stallholders with the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code, Lack of understanding of the Market Code among merchants.

The measures include enhancing the implementation of the market code; it is necessary to adequately handle the pauses or voids in the current state of the public market. Use and optimize the capacity of the members of the Local Market Committee to form a Task Force to defend and safeguard the public's health and safety. Individuals may be adequately educated on the implementation of the market code norm, and this education may be reinforced. The city government assumed full responsibility for implementing the Victory Uptown market's omnibus market regulations, notwithstanding the continuing court issue. Allocate and build additional infrastructure solely for sidewalk sellers. Based on the omnibus market code's rules and prohibitions, maximize the use of citation tickets.

The objectives are to strengthen the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code. To give importance, active engagement, and cooperation between local government officials and citizens in implementing the Market Code; to defend and protect public consumers' health and safety, and to educate the stallholders on the significance of the market code's key clauses. To evaluate the public's wants, the feedback process may be strengthened, providing a dedicated area for sidewalk vendors, converting sidewalk vendors into legitimate vendors, monitoring market code violators, and preventing precedence of an unlawful act.

These strategies are established and used by a committee to suggest plans or initiatives to improve the quality of essential services provided to public consumers. Conduct due diligence and competence in enforcing the market code's rules; Promote and carry out the national government's prescribed health procedures., This initiative may be expanded via a series of seminars, webinars, and training workshops targeted at improving the quality of essential public services, Constant coordination with the management of the Paliparan Central Market Corporation (PCMC), Identifying strategic areas that are suitable for trading and retail for sidewalk vendors, Deputize the task force market, permanent, casual, and job orders, for the use of the Market Citation ticket, Provide efficient orientation on the violations for the restrictions and prohibitions of the Omnibus market code.

The expected outcomes have Improved the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code; The committee will serve as the city's alter ego or strong arm, catering to the public's requests and demands. excellent service towards consumers and stallholders' health and safety. Assist in a more educative way of implementing the Omnibus Market Code. It cleared public market passageways and roads of obstructions and illegal vendors. Excellent execution of the rules and regulations and prohibited acts.

4. Implications to Public Administration

Local economic enterprises (LEEs) include, among others, public markets, slaughterhouses, hospitals, public cemeteries, parking lots, sports, recreational and cultural facilities, public utilities such as water and power supply and distribution and telecommunications, garbage collection and disposal, and public transportation and terminal services. Even though LEEs are intended to be self-sustaining, if not revenue-generating entities, many of them face ongoing deficits. Here in Tarlac City, the LEE are the public markets, Common Terminals, Public Cemetery, and Slaughterhouse.

Local Government Units are required under RA 7160 to create Local Economic Enterprise. To boost productivity and income, agricultural diversification, rural industrialization, and people's economic and social well-being.

The outcomes of this research reveal that the success and growth of the only local economic enterprise directly managed by the city government of Tarlac, the public market, is heavily dependent on the correct execution of market administration. The authority to supervise and manage the public market and human resource people may be appropriately exercised and maintained.

According to current legislation and laws, the local government has the authority to enact laws and ordinances to guarantee the effective administration and execution of essential public market policies and regulations. This power involves the obligation for providing high-quality fundamental services to suit the needs of the general public and to satisfy customers.

The basic LGU services and resources are outlined in the Local Government Code. However, it treats commercial firms and public utilities separately. Public markets are the main focus of economic enterprises, whilst the other services and facilities are considered utilities and services.

The study's findings allow for the addition of novel initiatives to enhance the services provided in the community. This study serves as a foundation for other cities to evaluate their local economic enterprise, specifically, the public market performance in terms of Market Stalls, Common Usage Service Areas and Facilities, Awarding of Market Stalls, Rules and Regulations, and Prohibited Acts, Rates of Market Fee's and Charges, Authority to Declare Special Market Zones, Private Markets, Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for Use of Non Traditional market Enterprises, Authority to Allocate Franchise Stalls, Food Terminal, Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council, Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection, Fines and Penalties.

Moreover, the study's implications in public administration focused on how local governments adopted and suggested ways to strengthen the omnibus market code. It also means that the city's local administration may reinforce the concepts of openness, accountability, and adequate regulation when imposing taxation. At the moment, the substantial role of local enterprises may be empowered, supported, maximized, and given precedence to promote the city's goods and services.

XIV. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides a summary of the findings, conclusions, and suggestions based on the respondents' evaluation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code's implementation.

Summary of Findings

The following is a summary of findings in the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code based on data obtained and research results.

1. Market Stalls obtained a grand mean of 4.07, "Often Implemented" with the highest weighted mean of 4.28, "Always Implemented". Market stall applicants possess eligibility in acquiring market stalls and market authorities entertained the applicants. The provision in Market zoning and sectioning acquired a weighted mean is 3.69, "Often Implemented" as it is followed by the vendors.
2. Common Usage Service Area & Facility acquired a grand mean of 2.77, "Sometimes Implemented". The highest weighted mean is 4.20, "Often Implemented" for the provision of Market Authorities and PNP detailed in the vicinity of the City Public Markets exercise strict vigilance regarding obstruction and enforce strict compliance in the interest of the market-goers. It provides safety and orderliness for the vendors and market goers alike. The lowest weighted mean is 2.44, "Seldom Implemented" for the provision of stallholders providing garbage receptacles inside or within the stall premises. This, on the other hand, signified poor waste disposal in the public market.
3. Awarding of Market Stalls garnered a grand mean of 4.50, "Always Implemented". The highest weighted mean is 4.67, "Always Implemented" for the provision of mayor's permits and certificate of awards are posted in conspicuous places. Stallholders are legitimate and provide adequate space for documents provided and required by the city government. The participation of the local market committee during the drawing of lots or raffle of market stalls received the lowest mean of 4.24, "always Implemented"
4. Rules and Regulation and Prohibited Acts attained a grand mean of 2.71, "Sometimes Implemented". The provision under "City Public Markets are opened to the public from Monday to Saturday" received the highest weighted mean of 3.39, "Sometimes Implemented". Sidewalk vending, on the other hand, received the lowest weighted mean of 1.58, "Never Implemented" as is very evident in the uptown market
5. Rates of Market fees and charges attained a grand mean of 4.27, "Always Implemented". The highest weighted mean is 4.52, "Always Implemented". Stallholders do not have any objections to the fees given by the city government.
6. Authority to Declare Special Market Zones garnered a weighted mean of 4.32, "Always Implemented". Satellite markets or "Talipapas" are visible and are permitted by the city government.
7. Private Market has a very low grand mean of 1.70, "Never Implemented". Provisions stated in the omnibus market code, Waste management, and cleanliness rental fees, are not implemented.
8. Funding of Public Utilities and Other Economic Enterprises resulted in a high grand mean of 4.27, "Always Implemented". The city ensures the City's Economic Enterprises, such as the public markets, common terminal, and public parking spaces; Market Facilities, such as slaughterhouses and public cemeteries; Market Utilities, such as water and electric power systems are properly funded.
9. Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for Use of Non-Traditional market Enterprises has a grand mean of 2.72, "Sometimes Implemented". The highest Weighted mean is 3.23, "Sometimes Implemented". The result indicates that these Special Stalls are sometimes designed and constructed with larger space occupancy and higher rental and service rates due to their unique structure, design, and amenity requirements.
10. Authority to allocate Franchise Stalls obtained a high grand mean of 4.26, "Often Implemented with the highest weighted mean of 4.16. This indicates that the Franchise stalls are legally covered by the Memorandum of Agreements (MOA).
11. Food Terminal attained a grand mean of 3.22, "Sometimes Implemented". The highest weighted mean is 3.64, "Sometimes Implemented". Food terminals in the Public Markets provisions in Cleanliness, Sanitation and Waste Management, Rental Fees, and Sidewalk vending are sometimes implemented by the city government.
12. Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council obtained a grand mean of 2.13, "Seldom Implemented". The highest weighted mean is 2.58, "Seldom Implemented". The Tarlac City Consumer Council seldom practices its duties to Tarlac City Public Markets.
13. Cancellation of Lease Right and Ejection received a grand mean of 4.25, "Always Implemented" from the respondents. The highest weighted mean is 4.27, "Always Implemented". Permits and certificates of awards inside the Market stalls are visible. They also pay their monthly and/or daily fees regularly.
14. Fines and Penalties obtained a grand mean of 3.33, "Sometimes Implemented". The highest weighted mean is 4.14, "Often Implemented" as it covers violations of sidewalk vending. It also connects the provision of sidewalk vendor harboring as it garnered a weighted mean of 3.78, "Often Implemented". For the violation of intoxicating drinks, respondents garnered a mean of 2.46, "Sometimes Implemented", as respondents had seen such selling activities inside the public market.
15. Problems encountered in the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code showed the problem "Incapacity in managing the Uptown Market of the Victory Uptown Market corporation" ranked 1 as it attained a total of 211, 97.24% of the respondents as it showed below satisfactory rating in the management of Paliparan Central Market Corporation (PCMC). Sanitation and Waste management are low, Sidewalk vending is rampant, and market sectioning is unclear and not followed. As this study was being made, a court case between PMPC and the city government was still pending. The lawsuit seeks to dismiss the 25-year lease and hand it back to the city government to operate. Ranked 2 is the problem "Market stallholders and vendors disciplined towards the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code" as it garnered a total of 210 or 96.77% of respondents. Omnibus Market Code

seminars, orientation, and awareness campaigns for vendors are not provided by the city government. Ranked 3 is the "Unavailability of assistance from the local market committee" with a total of 209, 96.31% of the total respondents. The local Market committee provides support in aid of legislation and implementation of the said market code.

16. Measures undertaken to improve the implementation of the market code include a) Adequately addressing the pauses or gaps in the existing status of the public market to improve the implementation of the market code b) Utilizing and maximizing the potential of the members of the Local Market Committee c) Formation of a Task Force to defend and protect public consumers' health and safety. d) Individuals are appropriately informed about the application of the market code rule, and this information may be reinforced. e) Despite the ongoing legal dispute, the city government took full responsibility for enforcing the omnibus market rules at the Victory Uptown market. f) Allocation and/or construction of additional infrastructure exclusively for sidewalk vendors and g) maximizing the use of a citation ticket based on the omnibus market code restrictions and prohibitions

In addition, the creation and implementation of the new rules and regulations of the market code call for extreme skill as well as the highest care and attention to detail. h) Raising people's levels of awareness and understanding of the applicability of the provisions of the market code will be accomplished via a series of seminars, and training workshops whose overarching goal is to improve the quality of essential services. Lastly, the establishment of a specialized task force with the mission of preserving and protecting the safety and health of the general public's consumers, particularly at this time of the epidemic.

In addition, to carry out programs that put into action the guidelines for health and safety that have been established by the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) of the government.

Conclusions

The following are among the conclusions that may be drawn from the findings and outcomes of the study:

1. Tarlac City observed the guidelines and protocols for awarding market stalls to legitimate applicants.
2. Funding of public utilities and other City Economic enterprises like the Public Market is well taken care of. Payment of Electric Water bills was paid religiously every month.
3. Franchise stalls located at the Tarlac Public Markets were given priority based on the provisions of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code.
4. Public Market fees and Charges based on the Omnibus Market Code are paid on time by the market stallholders.
5. Food terminals located in the Downtown public market observed sanitary protocols and guidelines to protect the public's health and safety, as well as the health and safety of stall owners, sellers, and market authorities.
6. According to the conclusions of this study, the infringement of abandonment of stall does not have a penalty that is completely applied under the heading of Fines and Penalties. If a particular stall is unoccupied for thirty days in a row without being reopened, the owners of that stall do not get the appropriate action. secondly, faulty weighing scales are still accessible to the public and have not been removed. Last but not least, even though the market officials are regularly striving, there are several sidewalk vendors operating all across the uptown market.
7. City Public Markets are systematically divided into various Market Zones and Market Sections.
8. Because of the Covid-19 epidemic, all Satellite Markets or "Talipapas" have been recognized and declared as Special Market Zones.
9. Because some of the "Timbangan ng Bayan" is damaged and not used, it is no longer utilized or seen at Tarlac City Public Markets.
10. There is still a lot of subleasing of stalls. People who have stalls at the market also use spaces or stalls that aren't theirs. Encroachment or going past the limits of a market vendor's leased space is still a challenge.
11. There is a need for attention to be paid to the collaboration between the City administration and the Tarlac City Consumer council.
12. Despite the ongoing legal dispute, the operation of the Tarlac Uptown Market by the Paliparan Central Market Corporation (PCMC) needs to be improved.
13. The City Government administration of the Public Market is efficient as is required by the Omnibus Market Code.
14. The committee in charge of the local market does not take enough initiative and is not very supportive of the city's aims and activities. To provide the community with high-quality fundamental services, the committee has to be maximized.
15. It is imperative that a new set of committees be established, the primary purpose of which is to suggest plans or initiatives that are primarily intended to improve the quality of fundamental services provided to the general public.

In conclusion, the implementation of the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code frequently includes the implementation of the provisions of the market code in the following areas: awarding of market stalls, funding of public utilities and other economic enterprises, rates of market fees and charges, food terminal, and fines and penalties. In addition, the city government's implementation of its provisions is inconsistent in the areas of Fines and Penalties, Market Stalls, Cancellation of Lease rights and Ejection, Common Usage Service Area, and Facility, and Authority to Allocate Special Market Stalls for Use of Non-Traditional Market Enterprises.

Finally, the implementation of the provisions of the Authority of the Tarlac City Consumer Council and Private Markets calls for our undivided attention because it has not yet been implemented.

Given the foregoing, the city government, through the City Economic Enterprise Management Office (CEEMO), ensures that the Tarlac City Omnibus Market Code is implemented efficiently. The Omnibus Market Code's application in the Uptown Market, on the other hand, simply reduces its effectiveness and efficiency.

In response to the difficulties the city has faced in implementing the omnibus market code, it has been established that the city may demand and promote the active involvement and collaboration of all stallholders to fully execute the omnibus market code's requirements. According to the results, the members of the local market committee's minimal support for the city initiatives and the concerns of stakeholders inhibit the effective delivery of high-quality services.

To guarantee compliance with the execution of the market code's most important sections, the members of the local market committee's executives and members may explicitly explain their tasks, functions, and responsibilities. It is determined that the market code, as well as the makeup of the committee members, may be altered, amended, or recalibrated to properly implement the city's significant platforms and programs.

Recommendations

1. As of this writing, the legal dispute between the City Government and the Paliparan Central Market Corporation (PCMC) is still ongoing. However, the execution of the omnibus market rules for the public market may not be hampered by this judicial struggle. The market authorities may establish an additional task force market group exclusively for the Uptown Market on top of its current roster. This will guarantee that the omnibus market code for the private market is implemented.

2. It is needed that there may be a proactive involvement, participation, and cooperation of all stakeholders working hand in hand for the effective and efficient application of the Market code. This is necessary to achieve sustainability, advancement, and development.

3. In light of the facts presented above, it is suggested that the amended omnibus market code may be reproduced in some form, either in printed form or digitally, with the translation of the native or local language and that this may be a requirement. To ensure that all market players are kept abreast of the most recent advancements and changes in the fundamental rules and regulations that are put into effect in the city public market, complimentary copies of the omnibus market code will be provided to all market stakeholders.

In addition, the market committee, together with the market authorities needs to facilitate and run a series of seminars, training, webinars, and workshops to ensure continuous learning, the consolidation of existing knowledge, and effective collaboration to maintain the plans, programs, and developmental goals of the locality or city.

4. To adequately address the challenges and worries about the various components of the market code, a thorough action plan that is supported by evidence has to be put up comprehensively. The purpose of this is to provide the appropriate protection of the health, safety, and order of all parties involved in the public market.

5. Based on the study's conclusions, it is suggested that the Market Vendors Association elect or select a new set of officials. The officers will collaborate closely with the local administration on suggested plans and initiatives that support the market code's vision, purpose, and goals. The same can be said for the Tarlac Consumer Council, which acts as a go-between for the city government and the consumers of Tarlac City to protect them against dishonest business practices in the public market.

6. The members of the Sangguniang, the local market committee, and the market authorities all need to take notice of and review the fines and penalties that are being collected to address the issues and concerns of market vendors and stall owners regarding the unreasonable and unacceptable cost of the leased premises per square meter, as well as the problem of the city in the collection of rental fees.

7. It is suggested that the market committee, which is made up of the City Mayor as the Chairman, the City Economic Enterprise Management Officer as the Vice Chairman, the City Treasurer as a Member, the City Legal Officer as a Member, and the City Councilor as the Chairman on the Committee on Market as a Member, the City Uptown Public Market Vendors' Association Representative as a Member, and the City Downtown Public Market Vendors' Association Representative as a Member, may be utilized fully and strategically in light of the implementation of the omnibus market code and the city's plans and programs for the public market

8. The Sangguniang Panglungsod may convene to create a technical working group that would constantly evaluate, change, or rewrites the most essential and prominent elements of the execution of the Tarlac City omnibus market code.

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To God be the glory!

XVI. DEDICATION

"Trust in the LORD with all your heart; and lean not to your own understanding. In all your ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct your paths. - Proverbs 3:5-6"

I would like to dedicate this thesis to God, the Almighty Father, in appreciation of the love and direction He has shown me.

To our precious Daughters **Patrica and Sophia**, who have been my source of motivation and strength during the moments of despair and discouragement.

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