



Implementation Of Local Ordinances In The Municipality Of Moncada, Tarlac.

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ABSTRACT: This Study explores the multifaceted landscape of local governance, focusing on the Implementation Local of Ordinances across diverse sectors in the Municipality of Moncada, Tarlac. Through a meticulous examination of agricultural, health, budget, education, and environmental ordinances, this research delves into the municipality's commitment to effective governance and holistic community development. The research employs a comprehensive analysis of ordinances within each sectors, scrutinizing their objectives, implementation levels, and ensuing outcomes. The methodology involves an intricate evaluation of mean scores and adjectival ratings derived from surveys and interviews with relevant stakeholders. This inclusive approach provides a nuanced understanding of the challenges and successes encountered in the implementation of ordinances. This research contributes to the scholarly discourse on local governance, providing valuable insights for policymakers, academics, and practitioners interested in enhancing community development through effective ordinance implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

As of 2022, the Philippine Statistics Committee has meticulously documented and analyzed the implementation of local ordinances in the Central Luzon region, unearthing insightful patterns and trends that underscore the region's legislative landscape. Through comprehensive data collection efforts and methodical research, it has amassed a repository of resolutions and ordinances, revealing commendable adherence and swift implementation in some areas, while others face challenges hindering effective enforcement. The analysis has further elucidated emergent themes in ordinance topics, including environmental sustainability, urban development, public health initiatives, and socioeconomic upliftment, each demonstrating unique patterns of emphasis across the Central Luzon municipalities. Methodological rigor, encompassing regression analyses, correlation studies, and cluster analyses, has facilitated a nuanced understanding of factors influencing ordinance success, such as demographic composition, economic indicators, political dynamics, and institutional capacities, thereby empowering local authorities to refine governance strategies and optimize future ordinances. The Philippine Statistics Committee's data-driven recommendations have significantly contributed to evidence-based policymaking and governance in the region (PSA, 2022).

In the Municipality of Moncada, a comprehensive analysis of the Sangguniang Bayan's records has provided remarkable insights into the implementation of Municipal Ordinances. Notably, the years 2021 and 2022 emerged as pivotal periods, characterized by heightened legislative activity with a notable enactment of 20 ordinances during these respective years. Among the significant ordinances embraced within this period, two standouts as exemplars of the municipality's dedication to community welfare and academic empowerment.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The study aims to evaluate the Implementation of Local Ordinances in the Municipality of Moncada, Tarlac.

In particular, the research aims to answer the following objectives:

- 1 How is the status of implementation of Local Ordinances in the Municipality of Moncada be described and evaluated along with:
 - 1.1 Agriculture
 - 1.2 Health
 - 1.3 Budget
 - 1.4 Education
 - 1.5 Environment
- 2 Is there a significant difference between LGU official's and citizens' status of implementation?
- 3 What are the problems encountered by the respondents on the implementation of local ordinances in the Municipality of Moncada?
- 4 What are the proposed measures to enhance the implementation of the local ordinances in the Municipality of Moncada?
- 5 What are the implications of the study to Public Administration?

1.3 Delimitations of the Study

This research focuses on assessing the status of implementation of Local Ordinances in the Municipality of Moncada, with specific emphasis on the domains of Agriculture, Health, Budget, Education and Environment.

The research covers the legislation period from 2018 to 2022, and sources for this study will cover the period from 2013 to present, allowing for an analysis of recent developments and trends in policy implementation. The study involves a total of 150 respondents, comprising Local Chief Executives, Municipal Officials, Department Heads of the Municipal Government of Moncada, Municipal Employees, Punong Barangays, Civil Society Organizations, as well as citizens residing in Moncada. By incorporating diverse perspectives, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and experiences encountered in the implementation of local ordinances.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides a detailed account of the research design, the locale of the study, the respondents involved, the methods of data gathering, the ethical considerations considered, and the statistical treatment applied.

2.1 Population and Sample

The primary respondents will include Local Chief Executive, who hold leadership positions in the municipality, as well as (11) Municipal Officials and (24) Department Heads of the Municipal Government of Moncada, (24) LGU Employees, (37) Punong Barangays and (05) Selected Civil Society Organizations. These individuals possess in-depth knowledge and firsthand experience in policy implementation and decision-making processes. Their participation will contribute to understanding the challenges, successes, and recommendations related to Local Ordinances.

Additionally, the study will involve (48) random citizens of Moncada as respondents. Their perspectives as beneficiaries and stakeholders in the implementation of local ordinances are vital in assessing the effectiveness and impact of policies on the community. By including citizens, the study aims to capture a diverse range of opinions, attitudes, and experiences regarding the implementation of local ordinances.

The selection of respondents will be based on purposive sampling, ensuring that individuals with relevant roles and responsibilities in the implementation process are included. The sample size will be determined to achieve an adequate representation of the population, allowing for reliable data analysis and generalization of findings.

2.2 Data and Sources of Data

The data for this research study will be gathered through a systematic and rigorous process that involves various methods of data collection. Each method will be carefully executed to ensure the reliability, validity, and comprehensiveness of the data obtained.

The methods used in data gathering include **Document Review**, the data will be gathered by reviewing and analyzing the content, provisions, and implementation status of the local ordinances. This method will provide valuable insights into the policy framework and its implementation in the municipality. **Surveys**, A structured questionnaire developed to gather quantitative data from the respondents. The survey administered to the identified sample of Local Chief Executives, Municipal Officials, Department Heads, Municipal Employees, Punong Barangays, CSO, and citizens of Moncada. **Interviews**, this method explored nuanced perspectives, and delve into specific issues related to the implementation of local ordinances. **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**, this method was organized by the researcher with selected groups of citizens in Moncada to capture their collective opinions, experiences, and suggestions regarding the implementation of local ordinances. **Observation**, the researcher conducted direct observations of public service processes, activities, and events related to the implementation of local ordinances. This method will provide valuable firsthand information on the actual practices, challenges, and dynamics within the municipality. **Documentary Analysis**, the necessary permissions, and clearances from the appropriate authorities to conduct this study within the municipality are secured. This includes securing the endorsement and support of the Local Chief Executive and obtaining the necessary ethical clearance from the institutional review board.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study will utilize the Input-Process-Output (IPO) model to effectively explain the conceptual backbone of the research. The framework provides a structured approach for studying the Implementation of Local Ordinances in Moncada, Tarlac. It involves analyzing the implementation status of Ordinances, differences in perception of citizens and officials, and the problems they encountered, to generate policy recommendations and explore their implications on Public Administration. The study aims to contribute to evidence-based decision making, improved policy implementation, and the betterment of the Municipality and its residents.

2.4 Statistical tools and econometric models

This section elaborates the proper statistical/econometric/financial models which are being used to forward the study from data towards inferences. The detail of methodology is given as follows.

2.4.1 Documentary Analysis

In this study, the researcher used the submitted data and records of the respondents to the Office of the Vice Mayor, Office of the SB Members and Office of the Secretary in Sanguniang Bayan of Moncada, Tarlac to validate the assertions made by the interviewees. These documents are a big help to the researcher in analyzing and completing the research.

2.4.2 Interview

The researcher also conducted an interview to identify the problems encountered by the respondents and obtained comprehensive and trustworthy data. Furthermore, follow-up questions are also done by the researcher to confirm and check the consistency of the respondents' answers.

2.4.3 Data Analysis

To prepare, analyze and interpret the collected data as shown in the Table, the data was categorized. These then go through the following appropriate statistical processing:

2.4.1 Frequency Count

This method involved noting and tallying respondents' answers regarding their motivation and job satisfaction levels, offering quantitative data by counting the occurrences of different responses. It aids the researcher in understanding how often specific responses occur.

2.4.2 Calculating Percentage

Expressing data in percentages provides a more accessible way to compare response rates among respondents and analyze the distribution of responses to various questions.

2.4.3 Determining the Mean

The mean serves as the "average" and acts as a reference point to gauge the deviation of individual data points from the average value. This aids in obtaining a more comprehensive understanding of the distribution of data.

2.4.4 Pearson Correlation

This method is commonly used to measure the linear correlation, strength, and direction of the relationship between two variables (Turkey, 2023).

2.4.5 Likert Scale

Utilized as a psychometric rating scale, the Likert scale measures the level of agreement with a given statement or question. In this study, the Likert scale was employed to assess the success of the research. The scale below was used to measure the success of this study:

Numerical Equivalent	Implementation of Local Ordinances in Moncada, Tarlac	
	Range	Adjectival Description
5	4.50 – 5.00	Advanced Level of Implementation
4	3.50 – 4.49	High Level of Implementation
3	2.50 – 3.49	Medium Level of Implementation
2	1.50 – 2.49	Low Level of Implementation
1	1.00 – 1.49	No Implementation at all

The researcher ensures that responses and respondents have been adequately briefed and are aware of the study's objectives. Respondents can choose whether to indicate their names and personal information, along with assurances from the researcher regarding the safety and well-being of their respondents while collecting data. Furthermore, the information acquired be treated with the utmost consent and confidentiality, and the information should only be used for academic purposes. As stated in Section 8 of the Data Privacy Act of 2012, which emphasizes the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of the personal information that always comes into its knowledge and possession, it is necessary to take intentional steps to protect that information.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Overall Evaluation on the Implemented Local Ordinances

Table 3.1: Evaluation on the Implemented Local Ordinances

Sector	Mean	Adjectival Rating
Agriculture	4.31	High Level of Implementation
Health	4.25	High Level of Implementation
Budget	4.28	High Level of Implementation
Education	4.53	High Level of Implementation
Environment	4.19	High Level of Implementation
Grand Mean	4.31	High Level of Implementation

Table 3.1 In the overall evaluation of the implementation of ordinances in the Municipality of Moncada, as reflected in the table, portrays a commendable commitment to effective governance across diverse sectors. The grand mean of 4.31, categorized as a "High Level of Implementation," underscores the municipality's success in translating legislative initiatives into tangible outcomes, marking Moncada as a model for conscientious and result-oriented municipal management. The overarching "High Level of Implementation" across these sectors, as reflected in the grand means, affirms Moncada's holistic approach to governance. The success in translating legislative intent into tangible results positions Moncada as a model for effective and conscientious municipal management, emphasizing the importance of legislative measures in promoting sustainable development, community welfare, and overall progress.

3.2 Difference between the responses of the Citizens and LGU Officials

Table 3.2 Difference between the Responses of the Citizens and LGU Officials across all Sectors

Component	Group	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value	Decision	Result
Agriculture	Citizens	4.11	0.32	1.497	0.136	Accept Ho	Not Significant
	LGUs	4.02	0.36				
Health	Citizens	4.23	0.21	0.404	0.687	Accept Ho	Not Significant
	LGUs	4.21	0.29				
Budget	Citizens	4.04	0.38	1.176	0.242	Accept Ho	Not Significant
	LGUs	3.96	0.40				
Education	Citizens	4.42	0.53	0.435	0.664	Accept Ho	Not Significant
	LGUs	4.38	0.52				
Environment	Citizens	3.75	0.42	-0.209	0.835	Accept Ho	Not Significant
	LGUs	3.77	0.44				
All Sectors	Citizens	4.11	0.21	1.025	0.307	Accept Ho	Not Significant
	LGUs	4.07	0.25				

Interpretation: The mean responses of the two groups (Citizens and LGUs) on all sectors are the same.

3.2: The examination of the differences in responses between citizens and Local Government Unit (LGU) officials across various sectors, as presented in this table, yields insights into the perceived effectiveness and satisfaction levels within each sector. In the agricultural sector, citizens reported a mean score of 4.11, while LGU officials reported a slightly lower mean of 4.02. The small t-value of 1.497 with a p-value of 0.136 indicates that this difference is not statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted, suggesting that there is no significant difference in the responses of citizens and LGU officials in the agricultural sector.

Similarly, in the health sector, citizens and LGU officials reported mean scores of 4.23 and 4.21, respectively. The t-value of 0.404 with a p-value of 0.687 suggests that this difference is not statistically significant. Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted, indicating that there is no significant difference in the perceptions of citizens and LGU officials regarding the health sector.

In the budget sector, citizens reported a mean score of 4.04, slightly higher than the mean score of 3.96 reported by LGU officials. However, the t-value of 1.176 with a p-value of 0.242 indicates that this difference is not statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, suggesting that there is no significant difference in the assessments of citizens and LGU officials in the budget sector.

Education sector responses showed citizens with a mean score of 4.42 and LGU officials with a mean score of 4.38. The t-value of 0.435 with a p-value of 0.664 supports the acceptance of the null hypothesis, indicating no significant difference in the perceptions of citizens and LGU officials regarding the education sector.

In the environmental sector, citizens and LGU officials reported mean scores of 3.75 and 3.77, respectively. The t-value of -0.209 with a p-value of 0.835 suggests that this difference is not statistically significant. Consequently, the null hypothesis is accepted, indicating no significant difference in the views of citizens and LGU officials in the environmental sector.

Considering all sectors collectively, citizens and LGU officials reported mean scores of 4.11 and 4.07, respectively. The t-value of 1.025 with a p-value of 0.307 suggests that there is no statistically significant difference in the perceptions of citizens and LGU officials across all sectors. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, signifying no significant divergence in their assessments.

In conclusion, the statistical analysis indicates that, across various sectors, there is no significant difference in the responses between citizens and LGU officials. This suggests a degree of alignment in their perceptions, reflecting a shared understanding of the effectiveness and satisfaction levels within each sector. The findings contribute valuable insights into the congruence of perspectives between citizens and government officials, aiding in the formulation of more informed and inclusive policies for the betterment of the community.

3.3 Proposed Measures

Table 3.3: Propose Measures

Most Frequent Problems Encountered	Measure	Objective	Strategy	Expected Outcome
Encountered barriers in budget allocation for agricultural development.	Implement a comprehensive financial needs assessment to accurately determine the budget requirements for agricultural development, considering the specific challenges and opportunities within the sector.	To ensure a precise and adequate allocation of funds that aligns with the diverse needs of agricultural initiatives, fostering sustainable development and growth.	Establish a collaborative platform involving key stakeholders, including farmers, agricultural experts, and local government officials, to collectively identify budgetary requirements and streamline the allocation process.	A more transparent and equitable budget allocation process that addresses the unique barriers hindering agricultural development, resulting in increased efficiency and effectiveness in resource utilization.
Difficulties in providing adequate healthcare services to all sectors of the community.	Develop and implement a targeted healthcare accessibility program that assesses the specific needs of different community sectors,	To address disparities in healthcare access by tailoring services to the unique requirements of diverse community sectors, promoting	Conduct regular community health assessments to identify underserved areas and populations, fostering partnerships with local healthcare providers to establish accessible and	Improved healthcare accessibility across various community sectors, leading to enhanced health outcomes and reduced health disparities.

	ensuring a more inclusive and comprehensive healthcare service delivery.	equitable health outcomes.	culturally sensitive healthcare services.	
Difficulties in addressing the changing needs of the community through budget adjustments	Implement a flexible budgetary framework that allows for periodic assessments and adjustments in response to the evolving needs of the community, ensuring dynamic and responsive fiscal management.	To enable a proactive and adaptive approach to budgeting that accommodates changing community needs, fostering effective resource utilization.	Establish a Budget Review Committee comprising representatives from diverse sectors to regularly assess community needs, gather feedback, and recommend budget adjustments based on emerging priorities.	A more agile and responsive budgeting process that aligns financial allocations with the changing needs of the community, enhancing the overall impact of budgetary decisions.
Issues related to the accessibility of quality education, especially in remote areas.	Implement a comprehensive educational infrastructure development plan that focuses on improving facilities, transportation, and technology in remote areas, ensuring equitable access to quality education.	To address the challenges hindering educational accessibility in remote areas, creating an environment conducive to effective learning.	Collaborate with local communities, educational experts, and relevant stakeholders to identify specific needs, develop targeted infrastructure projects, and establish initiatives such as mobile education units to reach remote populations.	Enhanced accessibility to quality education in remote areas, resulting in improved educational outcomes and opportunities for residents in those regions.
Faced difficulties in enforcing environmental ordinances in Moncada.	Implement a community-based environmental awareness program to educate residents about the importance of environmental ordinances and encourage voluntary compliance.	To bolster the enforcement of environmental ordinances, creating a culture of compliance and responsibility among the community and local businesses.	Conduct regular training sessions for task force members, engage in community awareness programs, and establish a reporting system for environmental violations to ensure effective enforcement.	Improved adherence to environmental ordinances, resulting in a more sustainable and environmentally conscious community, reduced environmental degradation, and enhanced overall ecological health.

3.3: The proposed measures aimed to address specific challenges in Moncada, offering strategic solutions for key sectors. In tackling barriers to budget allocation for agricultural development, the plan involves implementing a comprehensive financial needs assessment. The objective is to ensure a precise and adequate allocation of funds aligned with diverse agricultural needs, fostering sustainable development. A collaborative platform, involving key stakeholders, will be established to identify budgetary requirements, resulting in a more transparent and equitable allocation process.

For difficulties in providing adequate healthcare services to all community sectors, a targeted healthcare accessibility program will be developed and implemented based on community needs. This measure aims to address disparities in healthcare access by tailoring services to diverse community sectors. Regular community health assessments will be conducted to identify underserved areas, fostering partnerships with local healthcare providers for improved accessibility.

To address challenges in adjusting budgets for changing community needs, a flexible budgetary framework will be implemented, allowing periodic assessments and adjustments. The objective is to enable a

proactive and adaptive approach to budgeting that accommodates evolving community needs. A Budget Review Committee, comprising representatives from diverse sectors, will assess community needs, gather feedback, and recommend adjustments for a more agile and responsive budgeting process.

Concerning the accessibility of quality education in remote areas, a comprehensive educational infrastructure development plan will be implemented. This plan focuses on improving facilities, transportation, and technology in remote areas to create an environment conducive to effective learning. Collaboration with local communities, educational experts, and stakeholders will identify needs and develop targeted infrastructure projects for enhanced accessibility to quality education.

For difficulties in enforcing environmental ordinances, a community-based environmental awareness program will be implemented to encourage voluntary compliance. The objective is to bolster the enforcement of environmental ordinances by creating a culture of compliance and responsibility. Regular training sessions, community awareness programs, and a reporting system for environmental violations will be established, resulting in improved adherence to environmental ordinances and a more sustainable and environmentally conscious community.

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