

EFFECTIVENESS OF KATARUNGANG PAMBARANGAY IN RESOLVING PHYSICAL INJURY CASES IN BARANGAY FAIRVIEW, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Physical injury disputes in Barangay Fairview challenge peace and trust in local justice. Although Katarungang Pambarangay offers mediation, conciliation, and arbitration, limited local studies assess its real effectiveness. Research is vital to strengthen community justice and guide policy improvement. This study addresses gaps in evidence by evaluating its performance, challenges, and impact, providing timely insights to enhance grassroots dispute resolution. This study employed a quantitative, descriptive research design to assess the effectiveness of the Katarungang Pambarangay in resolving physical injury cases in Barangay Fairview, Quezon City. Data were collected through a self-made survey questionnaire, covering respondent demographics and their views on mediation, conciliation, and arbitration processes. Purposive sampling was used to select 80 respondents, including Lupon members, Barangay police officers, and residents. Data were analyzed using weighted means, percentages, and Kruskal-Wallis H test for comparisons. The study revealed that most respondents in Barangay Fairview were aged 31-55, married, male, and college graduates. Respondents expressed strong agreement on the effectiveness of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in resolving physical injury disputes. However, issues such as insufficient training, bias, resource limitations, and slow procedures were identified. Proposed programs aim to address these challenges by enhancing official training, ensuring fairness, improving resources, streamlining processes, and promoting equal participation in dispute resolution. Most respondents were male, married, aged 31–55 years, and college-educated. The findings indicate that mediation, conciliation, and arbitration under Katarungang Pambarangay were perceived as effective in resolving physical injury cases in Barangay Fairview, Quezon City. Significant differences were reported across respondent groups. The main challenges were insufficient training among barangay officials and perceived bias during dispute resolution. The study recommends improved training, stronger local justice mechanisms, and greater community participation.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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