

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BARANGAY TANOD IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND ORDER IN BARANGAY BAESA, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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This research evaluates the effectiveness of Barangay barangay tanod personnel in Barangay Baesa, Quezon City, focusing on their role as primary peacekeepers in a rapidly urbanizing community of 55, 000 residents. While vital for crime prevention, these volunteer units often face significant hurdles in training, resources, and operational performance. The study identifies a critical "research gap" in existing literature: the lack of localized, data-driven assessments of how urbanization impacts grassroots security. To address this, the study analyzes performance through three lenses: Determinant Mapping, Community-Based Initiatives, and Skill Enhancement Programs. This study employed a descriptive quantitative research design to objectively evaluate the performance of Barangay barangay tanod personnel in Barangay Baesa, Quezon City. The methodology focused on systematic observation and data analysis without variable manipulation to ensure an accurate assessment of local crime prevention efforts. Data were gathered from a diverse sample of 40 respondents, including ten (10) Barangay barangay tanod personnel, ten (10) business owners, and twenty (20) residents. Due to the large population and time constraints, convenience sampling was used to select participants capable of providing immediate and relevant input on community security. Skill Enhancement Program: Achieved the highest weighted mean (3.67), specifically highlighting superior training in community patrolling. Determinant Mapping: Earned a mean of 3.59, with the highest individual score (3.80) attributed to the tanods' ability to identify crime-prone areas. Community-Based Initiatives: Recorded a mean of 3.48, indicating strong local participation in peace and order efforts. Despite high performance scores, the study exposed systemic weaknesses. While the barangay tanod personnel are skilled, they lack the modern infrastructure required for urban peacekeeping. To bridge the identified gaps, the study proposes the "Tanod Pang-pamayanan Program." This framework focuses on professionalization through mandatory legal certification and modernization via a GPS-driven crime-mapping system and a dedicated quick-response hotline. These measures aim to reduce response times to under 10 minutes and shift the unit from reactive patrolling to predictive crime prevention. Ultimately, the research implies that the safety of Barangay Baesa depends on evolving the Tanod from a volunteer force into a tech-integrated, professionally trained community response unit.

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