



**LOCAL LEGISLATIVE CAPABILITIES AND COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE OF
SANGGUNIANG BAYAN MEMBERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LOS BAÑOS:
BASIS FOR FRAMEWORK**

JELLYN S. DE UNA

Administrative Assistant

Laguna College of Business and Arts

+639560687942

deuna.jellyn@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The main thrust of this study was to assess the level of significance of the local legislative capability and cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan Members in the Municipality of Los Baños. This study used a descriptive correlational design. The total population was 136 respondents which were composed of Sangguniang Bayan Members of Municipality of Los Baños and its constituents. The result showed that the Sangguniang Bayan Members of Los Baños are capable to plan, formulate policies and enact legislative outputs for the improvement of the Municipality of Los Baños. Moreover, a significant relationship between the level of the local legislative capability and cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan Members in the Municipality of Los Baños was revealed. The Sangguniang Bayan Members and their staff may undergo enhanced training programs which will hone them in performing their duties and responsibilities.

Keywords: *Local Legislative Capability, Cooperative Governance, Municipality*

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INTRODUCTION

In democratic countries, where power is believed to be in the hands of the people and run entirely by and for the people's will, the controlling of state institutions is carried out by the legislative body. As a representative body, the parliament whose members are elected by the people has right and obligation to protect and control people's interests and carry out people's mandate. Therefore, in taking those tasks, the legislature is given some functions including the controlling function as contained in the RA 7160 also known as The Local Government Code of 1991.

Moreover, central to the implementation of local autonomy assumed by various parties can bring a very significant change to the pattern of government management in the implementation of the main functions of government. These functions are development, service, and community empowerment. The shift of authority from the central to the local government has had an enormous impact in all aspects. The enactment of Law on Local Government is expected to have a real impact on the improvement of public service.

In the case of municipalities, the Sangguniang Bayan is the source of legislation. It passes ordinances and resolutions for the effective administration of the municipality. Local governance draws strength and focus from quality local legislation. More than a mere procedural act or legislative formality, legislation is concerned primarily with substance, where its supreme objective is general welfare and well-being.

Moreover, the main goal for making legislation is to give legal effect to a government policy decision for deliberate change to address a social, economic or political need. If governments are to achieve effective legislative intervention, they require legislation to be of a quality that is appropriate for affecting the policy outcome for which it was formulated and implemented. This is important for developing municipalities that are seeking to effect changes that will assist to overcome developmental challenges and in reducing poverty. Development programs often rely on some level of legislative intervention for effecting foundational policy and legal reforms, which are prerequisite for building a framework for change. Legislative intervention also facilitates the successful implementation of the program's activities and deliverables, in keeping with developmental objectives for social welfare and economic growth.

However, legislative capability is complex. It is the standard for evaluating legislative effectiveness, yet there is no certainty about its content because it differs depending on the

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functions and purposes of legislation, on the needs and the priorities in specific historical, political and social contexts, on the viewpoints of different actors and on different legal traditions, types of policy, drafting traditions and practices. It is a trans-jurisdictional issue that is contextual, multidisciplinary, and dependent on methodology. It is determined by the environment and area of law concerned and by the interrelationship of the lawmaking process, the substantive content of the legislation, the form and language of the legislative text, the manner of the implementation and operation of the legislation and its real-world impact and outcomes.

To ensure that all municipalities perform their responsibilities and functions consistently the four pillars of cooperative governance can be incorporated in the process. This is not about changing systems but is a new way of making sense of cooperative governance. It addresses current gaps in strengthening owner relationships and democratic practices that are not clearly part of other business or governance models. The Four Pillars of Cooperative Governance are: Teaming; Accountable Empowerment, Strategic Leadership and Democracy.

As it is, governance is to facilitate cooperative governance and support all spheres of government, promote traditional affairs and support associated institutions through: developing appropriate policies and legislation to promote integration in government's development programmes and service delivery; providing strategic interventions, support and partnerships to facilitate policy implementation in the provinces and local government; and creating enabling mechanisms for communities to participate in governance.

With there in mind, the researcher who works in the Municipal Government of Los Baños, wishes to realize her advocacy which is to help constituents. She may do this by assessing the level of significance of legislative capability and cooperative governance of Sangguniang Bayan Members in the Municipality of Los Baños. In doing so, she may be able to help the people in deciding whom to elect as their representatives to the Local Legislative Councils during the local elections. Competent Legislators will result to good laws or policies that will redown to improved benefits for the people.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study employed a descriptive-correlational research design that aimed to interpret the relationship between the two identified variables, the local legislative capabilities and cooperative governance. Descriptive-correlational research used two or more sets of data to examine the existence and strength of their relationship. Sarino (2016) stated that the correlation tests are used to determine how strongly the scores of two variables are associated with each other. Correlation denotes positive or negative association between variables in a study. Two variables are positively associated when larger values of one tend to be accompanied by larger values of the other. The variables are negatively associated when larger values of one tend to be accompanied by smaller values of the other.

Correspondingly, Curtis (2016) cited the importance of correlational research has been reported in the literature, yet few research texts discuss design in any detail. Its intention is to discuss important issues and considerations in correlational research and suggest ways to avert potential problems during the preparation and application of the design. In addition, the findings from correlational research can be used to determine prevalence and relationships among variables, and to forecast events from current data and knowledge. Despite its many uses, prudence is required when using the methodology and analyzing data. To assist researchers in reducing mistakes, important issues are singled out for discussion and several options put forward for analyzing data. Furthermore, findings generated from correlational research can be used, for example, to inform decision-making, and to improve or initiate health-related activities or change. In the study, the relationship between the level of legislative capability and the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of the Municipality of Los Baños was also described.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Discussion per problem and per table/thematic chart followed by discussion, interpretation/reflection, and supporting literature.

1.1 Local Administration Governance

The study gathered all the data from the assessments of both Sangguniang Bayan Members and their constituents to answer the level of legislative capability of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños.

Table 1.1 shows the level of legislative capability of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños assessed by the incumbent Sangguniang Bayan Members and constituents of Los Baños in terms of Local Administration Governance.

Table 1.1

Level of Legislative Capability of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assessed by the incumbent Sangguniang Bayan Members and Constituents in terms of Local Administration Governance.

Indicators	Members		Constituent		Composite	
	\bar{X}	VI	\bar{X}	VI	\bar{X}	VI
The SANGGUNIANG BAYAN MEMBERS OF LOS BAÑOS...						
1. Review the powers and duties of municipal officials and employees.	3.42	FC	3.20	C	3.31	FC
2. Review positions and salaries, wages, allowances and other benefits of officials and employees paid from municipal funds.	3.32	FC	3.08	C	3.20	C
3. Enact the appropriate ordinance to create the MDRRMO including the allocation of necessary staffing/personnel and budget (Sec. 6, IRR of RA 10121).	3.44	FC	3.13	C	3.29	FC

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in this sense were groups, organizations, and individuals who had a "stake" in or whose interests will be affected by the process of adopting laws or regulations. Many ordinances were established as a result of the legislative body's reaction to an existing situation. This form of legislation was reasonable, although it frequently had a short-term impact on fixing an issue. Local legislation can be more proactive if it tackled or anticipated what residents required for a higher quality of life before they brought it to the notice of legislators. Furthermore, local law can be beneficial if it addressed long-term, strategic goals that contributed to the LGU's vision for its residents. Because local legislation included the local legislative body or sanggunian exercising law-making abilities, it served as the legal foundation for the acts of the local chief executive charged with enforcing the regulations. The Sangguniang Bayan was a "deliberative assembly" of people who convened and made decisions by majority vote of its members. A member of the sanggunian was supposed to propose legislative measures, giving his knowledge and skills on certain issues to improve the proposed measure's quality. If a councilor was unfamiliar with the subject of a proposed ordinance, he was required to study it, conduct research, and acquire information in order to prepare for the session.

Table 1.2

Level of Legislative Capability of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños assessed by the incumbent Sangguniang Bayan Members and Constituents of Los Baños in terms of Local Social Governance

Indicators	Members		Constituent		Composite	
The SANGGUNIANG BAYAN MEMBERS OF LOS BAÑOS...	X	VI	X	VI	X	VI
Give financial support to vocational and technical schools and similar post-secondary institutions.	3.34	FC	3.21	C	3.28	FC
Support health and sanitation such as quarantine, sanitary standards and regulatory on the sales of products.	3.44	FC	3.27	FC	3.36	FC
Promote Peace and order and public safety.	3.50	FC	3.37	FC	3.44	FC
Formulate or update Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and integration of identified programs projects and activities in the Annual Investment Plan (R.A. 10121, DILG MC 2013-01).	3.50	FC	3.37	FC	3.44	FC

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According to Xue (2020), the global air environment was becoming increasingly polluted. Environmental governance was the becoming more important to governments. A variety of financial tools have been used to aid their objectives. They presented a cooperative inter-provincial air pollution governance model based on Black-Scholes options pricing in this study. To begin, they created a Black-Scholes model and utilized it to calculate the spot price of options. Second, in a cooperative game, they developed an optimum pollution reduction model for each province and utilized the minimal core approach to allocate cooperative money rationally. Based on these findings, we advocate that the Chinese government encourage the use of cooperative governance to establish win-win collaboration among provinces. This methodology can raise the efficiency of the utilization of environmental resources while decreasing the cost of environmental governance.

Guinid (2018) noted that the Sangguniang Panglungsod for cities, Sangguniang Panglungsod for provinces, and Sangguniang Bayan for municipalities were responsible for local-level legislation. Sangguniang Barangay were the smallest level of government, followed by both. The vice governor and city/municipal mayors presided over the Sangguniang Panglalaman, Panglungsod, and Sangguniang Bayan, respectively. The presidents of the Association of Barangay Captains and the Federated Sangguniang Kabataan serve as ex-officio members in addition to the ten elected members from the provinces and cities. There were just eight regular members elected at the municipal level. The President of the Municipal Sangguniang Kabataan Association and the President of the Association of Barangay Captains both served as ex-officio members.

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The general assessment was **3.15** and interpreted as **Capable**. The indicator, "establish municipal-operated markets, slaughterhouses or animal corrals and regulation of the construction and operation of private markets or other similar buildings and structures" had the highest mean of **3.26** and interpreted as **Fully Capable**. While, "Ban the use of the compressor as a breathing apparatus of all fishing activities (DILG MC No. 129, s. 2002)" had the lowest mean of **2.87** and interpreted as **Capable**.

This implies that the Sangguniang Bayan Members established strong legislative measures to support the sector of Tourism, Trade and Business Enterprise, and Industry Promotion.

Khalid (2016) asserted that using good governance concepts in the public sector was critical for increasing citizen trust and service delivery. Despite efforts to enhance service delivery, critiques and complaints about public services persisted. The purpose of this study was to analyze the state of good governance practices in Malaysia's public sector. Primary data were gathered from the replies of 109 department heads from 24 federal ministries to a survey questionnaire. The respondents' perceptions of good governance practices were assessed using a seven-point Likert scale and evaluated using descriptive statistics and path measurement modeling. Standard diagnostic tests were also performed to ensure the data and model's dependability. The findings revealed that nine elements were relevant in measuring excellent governance procedures. However, relatively few individuals in Malaysia's public sector exercise fraud control at the lowest level. The engineer group implemented good governance at the greatest level among the service groups, while the health service group performed good governance at the lowest level. As a result, there were still opportunities to develop good governance mechanisms and make Malaysia's public sector more efficient. The study's findings assisted policymakers in improving the efficiency of Malaysia's and other nations' public sectors.

1.4 Local Environmental Governance

The following table shows the level of Legislative Capability of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Local Environmental Governance

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Table 1.4

Level of Legislative Capability of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños assessed by the incumbent Sangguniang Bayan Members and Constituents of Los Baños in terms of Local Environmental Governance

Indicators	Members		Constituent		Composite	
	X	VI	X	VI	X	VI
The SANGGUNIANG BAYAN MEMBERS OF LOS BAÑOS...						
Advocate solid waste collection and disposal.	3.30	FC	3.37	FC	3.34	FC
Charge penalties for acts that endanger the environment and activities that result in pollution or ecological imbalance.	3.38	FC	3.09	C	3.24	C
Establish, maintain, protect, and conserve communal forests and watersheds, tree parks, greenbelts, mangroves, and other similar forest development programs.	3.40	FC	3.22	C	3.31	FC
Provide measures against the establishment of illegal structures along rivers and estuaries which impede normal water flow; and measures to prevent overcrowding and congestion in municipal waters and fish ponds.	3.28	FC	3.08	C	3.18	C
Provide measures to prevent overcrowding and congestion in municipal waters and fish ponds.	3.24	C	3.09	C	3.17	C
General Assessment	3.32	FC	3.17	C	3.25	FC
Legend: 3.25-4.00 Fully Capable (FC)	2.50-3.24 Capable (C)					
1.75-2.49 Partially Capable (PC)	1.00-1.74 Not Capable (NA)					

The Table 1.4 shows the level of legislative capability of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assessed by the incumbent Sangguniang Bayan Members and constituents of Los Baños

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in terms of Local Environmental Governance. The general assessment was **3.25** and interpreted as **Capable**. The indicator, “advocate solid waste collection and disposal” had the highest mean of **3.34** and interpreted as **Fully Capable**. While the indicator, “Provide measures to prevent overcrowding and congestion in municipal waters and fish ponds” had the lowest mean of **3.17** and interpreted as **Capable**.

This implies that the Sangguniang Bayan Members are capable of planning, formulating policies and enacting legislative outputs for the improvement of waste management in the Municipality of Los Baños.

According to Sugiyanto (2020), risk management in Indonesia’s cooperative organization was still rarely implemented. Most of cooperative managers still view that risk management was only implemented for large-scale enterprises. As a form of responsibility of cooperative management (agent) to members as an owner of cooperative organization (principle), cooperative management must be operated by good cooperative governance and cooperative performance. The purpose of this study was to implement and identify risk management especially in saving and loan cooperative, and the final study to test and prove empirically about the directly and indirectly effect of implementation of risk management in cooperative organization on good cooperative governance and cooperative performance. Indirectly, Cooperative performance was not influenced by implementation of risk management, but influenced by implementation of risk management through good cooperative governance as an intervening variable.

Problem Number 2: What is the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assessed by the Sangguniang Bayan Members and constituents?

2.1 Team Effort

The next table shows the Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Team Effort

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Table 2.1

Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assessed by Sangguniang Members and Constituents in terms of Team Effort

Indicators	Members		Constituent		Composite	
	\bar{X}	VI	\bar{X}	VI	\bar{X}	VI
The people in the municipal government work for excellence and manage their own work.	3.20	M	3.29	FM	3.25	M
The people in the municipal government work together effectively as a team.	3.32	FM	3.15	M	3.24	M
The people in the municipal government have clear and common expectations about each work and clear expectations of individuals.	3.24	M	3.14	M	3.19	M
The municipal government has an effective decision-making system.	3.14	M	3.16	M	3.15	M
General Assessment	3.23	M	3.19	M	3.21	M

Legend: 3.25-4.00 Fully Manifested (FM) 2.50-3.24 Manifested (M)
1.75-2.49 Partially Manifested (PM) 1.00-1.74 Not Manifested (NM)

Table 2.1 shows the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assess by Sangguniang Members and constituent in terms of Team Effort. The general assessment was **3.21** and interpreted as **Manifested**. The indicator, “the people in the municipal government works for excellence and manage their own work” had the highest mean of **3.25** and interpreted as **Manifested**. While the indicator, “the city government has an effective decision-making system” had the lowest mean of **3.15** and interpreted as **Manifested**.

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This implies that there is evidence of good governance in the Municipality of Los Baños. Coordinated activity is a major component of management in an organization. It is said that the key to the performance and growth of today's enterprises resides in the capabilities of the organization, which in turn depend on the capabilities of its people. The capabilities of the individuals in an organization are required to provide solutions to customers. Individual capabilities are composed of attributes, competencies and mindsets. Most of the employees of the Municipal Government of Los Baños are employed for more than 10 years and have attended training programs through the years that is why most of them can manage their own work easily.

Brown (2017) contributed to both corporate political activity (CPA) and capabilities theory research by proposing models that better defined the process that managers go through to cultivate a political capability. This was accomplished through the interaction of four components inherent in political actions: (i) corporate structure, (ii) firm-government connections, (iii) political access, and (iv) public policy pressure. Recognizing that achieving political aptitude was not a binary task, they proposed a political capability continuum to better characterize the scale with which different corporations dedicated resources toward shaping public policy.

Table 2.2

Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assessed by Sangguniang Members and Constituents in terms of Accountable Empowerment

Indicators	Members		Constituent		Composite	
	\bar{X}	VI	\bar{X}	VI	\bar{X}	VI
There is delegation of responsibilities.	3.22	M	3.22	M	3.22	M
There is delegation of power.	3.22	M	3.15	M	3.19	M
There is a system of accountability.	3.28	FM	3.16	M	3.22	M
There is check and balance in the city government.	3.26	FM	3.14	M	3.20	M
General Assessment	3.25	FM	3.17	M	3.21	M

Legend: 3.25-4.00 Fully Manifested (FM) 2.50-3.24 Manifested (M)
1.75-2.49 Partially Manifested (PM) 1.00-1.74 Not Manifested (NM)

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Table 2.2 shows the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assessed by Sangguniang Members and constituents in terms of Accountable Empowerment. The general assessment was **3.21** and interpreted as **Manifested**. The indicators, “there is delegation of responsibilities and there is a system of accountability” had the highest mean of **3.22** and interpreted as **Manifested**. “There’s a delegation of power” had the lowest mean of **3.19** and interpreted as **Manifested**.

It suggests that the Sangguniang Bayan Members were able to use their authority in allocating the tasks and responsibilities of employees in the Los Baos Municipal Government. They also carried out the powers and obligations delegated to them by national agencies and offices under the Local Government Code of 1991. Local Government Units also exercised additional authority and performed other activities and obligations that are necessary, suitable, or incidental to the efficient and effective provision of basic services and facilities.

Furthermore, Keping (2017) stated that in a time of great change, accelerating globalization, and increasing uncertainty, all countries, developed and developing, were the seeking a new form of governance that was better suited to the times in order to gain an advantage in economic competitiveness and generate substantial and sustainable social growth. As a result of the transition, the principles underlying the discourse and texts congruent with them have helped alter the theory of government in mainstream politics and have been agreed upon by worldwide politicians, intellectuals, bureaucrats, and business people.

Table 2.3

Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assessed by Sangguniang Members and Constituents in terms of Strategic Leadership

Indicators	Members		Constituent		Composite	
	\bar{X}	VI	\bar{X}	VI	\bar{X}	VI
There is a defined purpose and direction for the city government.	3.10	M	3.22	M	3.16	M
There is facilitation of movement toward the desired direction through proper management.	3.36	FM	3.21	M	3.29	FM

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There are adequate resources for the operation of the municipal government.	3.20	M	3.12	M	3.16	M
There is monitoring of activity progress.	3.16	M	3.21	M	3.19	M
General Assessment	3.21	M	3.19	M	3.20	M

Legend: 3.25-4.00 Fully Manifested (FM) 2.50-3.24 Manifested (M)
1.75-2.49 Partially Manifested (PM) 1.00-1.74 Not Manifested (NM)

Table 2.3 shows the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assessed by Sangguniang Bayan Members and constituents in terms of Strategic Leadership. The general assessment was **3.20** and interpreted as **Manifested**. The indicator, “there is facilitation of movement toward the desired direction through proper management” had the highest mean of **3.29** and interpreted as **Fully Manifested**. While the indicators, “there is a defined purpose and direction for the city government and there are adequate resources for the operation of the city government” had the lowest mean of **3.16** and interpreted as **Manifested**.

Based on the results, it appears that the Annual Investment Plan was properly utilized. Similarly, this implies that Municipal Government's resources are woefully inadequate for administration.

According to Sugiyano (2020), cooperative success required effective cooperative governance and risk management implementation. This study analyzed risk management, particularly in savings and loan cooperatives, and tests and experimentally proven the benefits of risk management implementation on effective cooperative governance and cooperative success.

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Table 2.4

Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assessed by Sangguniang Members and Constituents in terms of Democracy

Indicators	Members		Constituent		Composite	
	\bar{X}	VI	\bar{X}	VI	\bar{X}	VI
There is opportunity for meaningful participation in the affairs of the city government.	3.20	M	3.27	FM	3.24	M
People in the city government have the right to information, voice, and representation.	3.34	FM	3.19	M	3.27	FM
There is understanding of the diverse needs of the people in the city government.	3.24	M	3.19	M	3.22	M
There is a sense of ownership in decision making.	3.18	M	3.13	M	3.16	M
General Assessment	3.24	M	3.19	M	3.22	M

Legend: 3.25-4.00 Fully Manifested (FM) 2.50-3.24 Manifested (M)
 1.75-2.49 Partially Manifested (PM) 1.00-1.74 Not Manifested (NM)

Table 2.4 shows the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños as assessed by Sangguniang Bayan members and constituents in terms of Democracy. The general assessment was **3.22** and interpreted as **Manifested**. The indicator “there is opportunity for meaningful participation in the affairs of the city government” had the highest mean of **3.24** and interpreted as **Manifested**. While, “there is a sense of ownership of decision making” had the lowest mean of **3.16** and interpreted as **Manifested**.

It means that the Municipality of Los Baños follows a democratic administration style. This can also be ascribed to the fact that elected politicians have some authority that they can utilize to influence others. Participatory planning is an important creative strategy that can assist members to increase involvement and promote downward responsibility in financial administration. Participatory budgeting, in particular, can serve to improve local democratic culture, foster civic engagement, and encourage the creation of social capital by expanding citizen participation beyond the election process through the mechanism of topic and neighborhood meetings. Although the participatory procedures deployed are primarily concerned with achieving

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a better match between the distribution of local financial resources and the expressed demands of residents, they may also help to rectify weaknesses as revealed by the findings of local governance performance evaluation.

According to Guined (2019), legislation was a critical component of successful government. As a result, members of Legislative bodies must be competent in order to carry out their duties. This study evaluated municipal legislators' competency in areas such as effective communication, influence, policy research and analysis, connection development, and technical ability. The descriptive research approach was used in this study, with a questionnaire serving as the primary data collection tool. It was developed from the Department of Interior and Local Government's Competency Framework and Dictionary Manual. The representatives of the Provincial Board, City and Municipal Councils of Region 1's local government entities were the study's subjects. According to the report, Region 1 Legislators were largely male, married, and professionals undertaking their first term on the local Legislative Board/Council.

Problem Number 3: Is there a significant difference between the assessment of the Sangguniang Bayan Members and constituents on the level of legislative capability and the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños?

Table 3

Test of Significant Difference between the Assessment of the Sangguniang Bayan Members and Constituents on the Level of Legislative Capability and the Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños

Variables	T test	P value	Remarks	Decision
Local Administrative Governance	2.339	.021	Significant	Reject Ho
Social	1.944	.054	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Economics	.534	.594	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Environmental	1.715	.089	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Team Efforts	.414	.680	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Accountable Empowerment	.757	.450	Not Significant	Accept Ho

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Strategic Leadership .182 .856 Not Significant Accept Ho

Table 3 shows the test of significant difference between the assessment of the level of legislative capability and the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños. The probability value of .021 of local administrative governance was less than the level of significance at .05, thus the null hypothesis was rejected.

This suggests that there is a considerable disparity in the assessment of the amount of legislative competency and the level of manifestation of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños' cooperative governance in terms of local administration governance. Respondents, on the other hand, shared similar opinions about the following variables: social, economic, environmental, team efforts, accountable empowerment, strategic leadership, and democracy. Because the probability values were above the level of significance at .05, the null hypothesis was rejected.

In support, Safkaur (2019) concluded that one of the causes contributing to a lack of financial reporting was that many government entities in Indonesia had not been effectively open and accountable. The purpose of this research was to determine how the accrual basis was used in accounting records in the government and its impact on good governance. To assess the effect of factors, this study used a method of confirming causality. This research included 44 regency and municipal administrations in the regions of Papua and West Papua. The Observation Unit was DPPKAD, which operated in 44 provinces/cities/districts in Papua and West Papua. A census was used in the sampling process, so that all members of the population constituted the research sample. The findings of this study provided empirical evidence that the use of the accrual basis of financial reporting had an impact on good governance in the provinces of Papua and West Papua as a consequence of financial reporting by 44 district and municipal administrations.

Problem Number 4: Is there a significant relationship between the level of legislative capability and the level of manifestation if the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños?

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Table 4

Test of Significant Relationship between the Level of Legislative Capability and the Level of Manifestation of Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños

Legislative capability	Cooperative Governance	r value	p value	Remarks	Decision
Local Administrative Governance	Team Efforts	.536**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Accountable Empowerment		0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Strategic Leadership	.515**		Significant	Reject ho
	Democracy	.553**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
Local Social Governance	Team Efforts	.579**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Accountable Empowerment	.624**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Strategic Leadership	.613**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Democracy	.599**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
Local Economics Goernance	Team Efforts	.643**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Accountable Empowerment	.533**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Strategic Leadership	.552**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Democracy	.577**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
Local Environmental	Team Efforts	.641**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Accountable Empowerment	.612**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Strategic Leadership	.641**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
	Democracy	.661**	0.000	Significant	Reject ho
		.646**	0.000		

Table 4 shows the test of significant relationship between the level of legislative capability and the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los

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Baños. The probability values were all 0.000 which was less than the level of significance at .05, thus the null hypothesis was rejected.

It indicates that there is a substantial link between the amount of legislative competence and the level of manifestation of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños' cooperative government. This also indicates that the more the legislative competence, the greater the expression of cooperative government.

In support, Arive et al. (2018) noted that it was difficult to overstate the importance of local lawmakers in the development of rural areas. The function they performed was extremely important because they were responsible in producing legislation that not only addressed local concerns and issues, but also supported local chief executives in pursuing their development agenda. More crucially, the local legislators had the specific responsibility of passing the local governments' yearly budget. This financial plan had been created under the direction of the Chief Executives, but it still needed to be reviewed and implemented by the Legislators. As a result, it was critical that the Local Executives and the Legislators maintain positive working relationships.

Problem No. 5: Does the level of legislative capability singly or in combination significantly impact the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños?

Table 5 illustrates the Regression Analysis on the Impact of the Level of Legislative Capability on the Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Team Efforts

Table 5.1

Regression Analysis on the Impact of the Level of Legislative Capability on the Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Team Efforts

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Decisions	Remarks
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
(Constant)	.690	.258		2.677	.008	Reject H_0	Significant
Social	.343	.120	.319	2.867	.005		

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Environment	.260	.109	.269	2.392	.018	Reject ho	Significant
R – Square	=	.444					
Adjusted R Square	=	.427					
F-value	=	26.103					
Significance	=	.000					

Table 5.1 illustrates a regression study of the influence of legislative competence on the level of manifestation of cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Team Efforts. According to the chart, the level of manifestation of cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baos in Terms of Team Efforts was highly influenced by social and environmental factors. The null hypothesis was rejected since the probability values of .005 and .018 were both less than the level of significance of .05.

The study's results suggest that social and environmental factors has influence on the level of manifestation of cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Team Efforts.

A multiple linear regression was used to predict the level of manifestation of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Banos' cooperative governance in terms of Team Efforts. A significant regression equation was discovered, with an F value of 26.103 and a probability value of .000. with a corrected R square of 42.7 percent, the social aspect had an F change of 85.532 and a probability of .000. having an R square corrected of 38.5 percent. The environment had an F change of 10.400 and a probability of .002. with an adjusted R square of 42.5 percent because the probability values were all smaller than .05, the model was thought to have accounted for a statistically significant amount of variance in the outcome. The degree of legislative competence, whether alone or in combination, has a considerable influence on the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Banos in terms of Team Efforts.

According to Pandes (2018), information and communication technology (ICT) had streamlined government functions, resulting in a more efficient and transparent administration. However, due to the high expense of ICT, a substantial portion of government services remained in the manual method. The stages of the Princeton Project Management Methodology (PPMM) were used in the creation of LeMTrac in this work. This report used a developmental-quantitative research approach with two (2) groups of respondents: end-users and IT specialists. With an average Likert score of 4.72 for the ISO 9126 Software quality criteria Usability, the majority of respondents rated the system as "very acceptable." The findings also showed that incorporating

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LeMTrac into the Sangguniang Bayan (SB) Offices in the Municipal Local Government Units (LGU) of Nabua and Bula, Camarines Sur, improved document accessibility, security, and management.

Table 5.2

Regression Analysis on the Impact of the Level of Legislative Capability to the Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Accountable Empowerment

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Decisions	Remarks
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
(Constant)	.566	.274		2.065	.041		
Social	.283	.127	.245	2.223	.028	Reject ho	Significant
Environment	.377	.116	.363	3.262	.001	Reject ho	Significant
<hr/>							
R – Square	=	.453					
Adjusted R Square	=	.436					
F-value	=	27.137					
Significance	=	.000					

Table 5.2 shows the regression analysis on the impact of the level of legislative capability on the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Accountable Empowerment. Based on the table, social and environmental factors significantly impact the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Accountable Empowerment. The probability values of .028, and .001 were both less than the level of significance at .05, thus the null hypothesis was rejected.

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The results of the study revealed that social and environmental factors significantly impact the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Accountable Empowerment by 45.3 %.

A multiple linear was calculated to predict the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Banos in terms of Accountable Empowerment. A significant regression equation revealed that social and environmental factors had an F value of 27.137 and probability value of .000. with adjusted R square of 46.3%. The social factor had an F change value of 93.657 and probability value of .000. with adjusted R square of 40.7%. The environmental factor had an F change value of 8.837 and probability value of .004. with adjusted R square of 44.0 %. Since the probability values were all less than .05, it was interpreted that the model had accounted for a statistically significant amount of variance in the outcome. The level of legislative capability such as social and environmental factors singly or in combination significantly impact the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Accountable Empowerment.

According to Brinkerhoff (2016), involving people in holding public officials and service providers responsible was a popular cure for public sector performance shortcomings, featuring prominently in many international donor-funded programs and leading to broad replication. However, there was disagreement over the contextual elements that determined the successful transfer of social accountability. Much of the research overemphasized demand-side variables (civil society and citizens). However, supply-side elements (state structures and processes) as well as the form of state-society relations were significant as well. This article looked at four programs in developing nations to see how these contextual elements affected the goals and outcomes of social accountability. The importance of supply variables in allowing social responsibility for service delivery and government performance, notably the degree of decentralization and the availability of space for public interaction, stood out. Citizens' ability and incentive to occupy available space, collect and express their complaints, and collaborate with state actors in analyzing service delivery effectiveness and issues were crucial.

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Table 5.3

Regression Analysis on the Impact of the Level of Legislative Capability to the the Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in Terms of Strategic Leadership

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Decisions	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Remarks	
(Constant)	.855	.234		3.650	.000		
Environment	.359	.099	.397	3.636	.000	Reject ho	Significant
R – Square	=	.474					
Adjusted R Square	=	.458					
F-value	=	29.555					
Significance	=	.000					

Table 5.3 shows the regression analysis on the impact of the level of legislative capability on the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Strategic Leadership. Based on the table, environmental factor significantly impacted the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Strategic Leadership. The probability values of .000 was less than the level of significance at .05, thus the null hypothesis was rejected.

The results of the study revealed that social and environmental factors significantly impact the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Strategic Leadership by 47.4 %.

A multiple linear was calculated to predict the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Banos in terms of Strategic Leadership. A significant regression equation revealed that environmental had an F value of 29.555 and probability value of .000. with adjusted R square of 45.8%. The environmental had an F change value of 103.970 and probability value of .000. with adjusted R square of 43.3%. Since the probability values were all less than .05, it was interpreted that the model has accounted for a statistically significant

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amount of variance in the outcome. The level of legislative capability such as environmental factors had significantly impacted the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Strategic Leadership.

Based on the result, Gabriel et al. (2017), the legislative and executive branches of local government were significant political institutions in nations with presidential systems of government. They were essential to fostering true local development according to Gabriel (2016), who also asserted that the Philippine Constitution established a system of checks and balances by dividing authority between the two arms of government. The executive branch and the legislature have long held a lot of influence in their respective towns. The legislative branch creates, alters, and repeals legislation while the executive branch carries out the implementation of municipal laws. However, the legislative branch also had oversight authority, which gave it some control over how local laws it had created were carried out in practice.

Table 5.4

Regression Analysis on the Impact of the Level of Legislative Capability on the Level of Manifestation of the Cooperative Governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of Democracy

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Decisions	Remarks
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
(Constant)	.695	.230		3.029	.003		
Social	.225	.107	.221	2.117	.036	Reject ho	Significant
Economics	.214	.094	.232	2.290	.024	Reject ho	Significant
Environment	.207	.097	.226	2.141	.034	Reject ho	Significant
R – Square	=	.509					
Adjusted R Square	=	.494					
F-value	=	33.896					
Significance	=	.000					

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Table 5.4 shows the regression analysis on the impact of the level of legislative capability on the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of democracy. Based on the table, social, economics, and environmental factors significantly impacted the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of democracy. The probability values of .036, .024 and .034 were less than the level of significance at .05, thus the null hypothesis was rejected.

The results of the study revealed that social, economics and environmental factors significantly impact the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños in terms of democracy by 50.9 %.

A multiple linear was calculated to predict the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Banos in terms of democracy. A significant regression equation revealed that social, economics and environmental factors had an F value of 33.896 and probability value of .000. with adjusted R square of 49.4%. The environmental factor had an F change value of 96.373 and probability value of .000. with adjusted R square of 41.8%. The economics had F change value of 15.540 and probability value of .004. with adjusted R square of 47.1%. The social had F change value of 6.113 and probability value of .015. with adjusted R square of 49.0 %. Since the probability values were all less than .05, it was interpreted that the model had accounted for a statistically significant amount of variance in the outcome. The level of legislative capability such as social, economics and environmental factors singly or in combination significantly impacted the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Banos in terms of democracy.

In support, Lawrence (2017), on the other hand, explored the link between cooperative governance and non-financial performance of cooperative organizations in Uganda. The study employed a cross-sectional approach, with data gathered from 293 cooperative groups in Uganda. To create the assessment model and test analytical models, confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling were utilized. The findings demonstrated a strong and favorable association between human rights monitoring and social performance. Furthermore, a strong and favorable association existed between innovation and social performance.

Morfi (2020) declared the relationships between farmer members' social networks and their interest in cooperative governance, notably their desire to be elected as representatives, with the same premise. According to several researches, member involvement in cooperative governance was tied to social variables. The empirical foundation consisted of random sample surveys of Swedish farmers performed in 1993, 2003, and 2013. The findings showed a substantial association between social networks and farmers' willingness to engage in cooperative

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governance. This link has remained despite the fact that the studied 20-year period was extremely volatile for Swedish agriculture. Members had been more eager to be elected over time when their social networks support them, with personal networks being more essential than professional networks. Professional networks were solely tied to desire, not real engagement in government.

Number 6: Based on the findings of the study, what framework may be proposed?

The figure next shows the the proposed framework. It determines the interaction of legislative capability and cooperative governance.

Based on the concepts and results, this study presents the proposed framework. It demonstrates the interaction of legislative capability and cooperative governance which is relevant to the effective performance of the Sangguniang Bayan Members of Los Baños to its constituency.

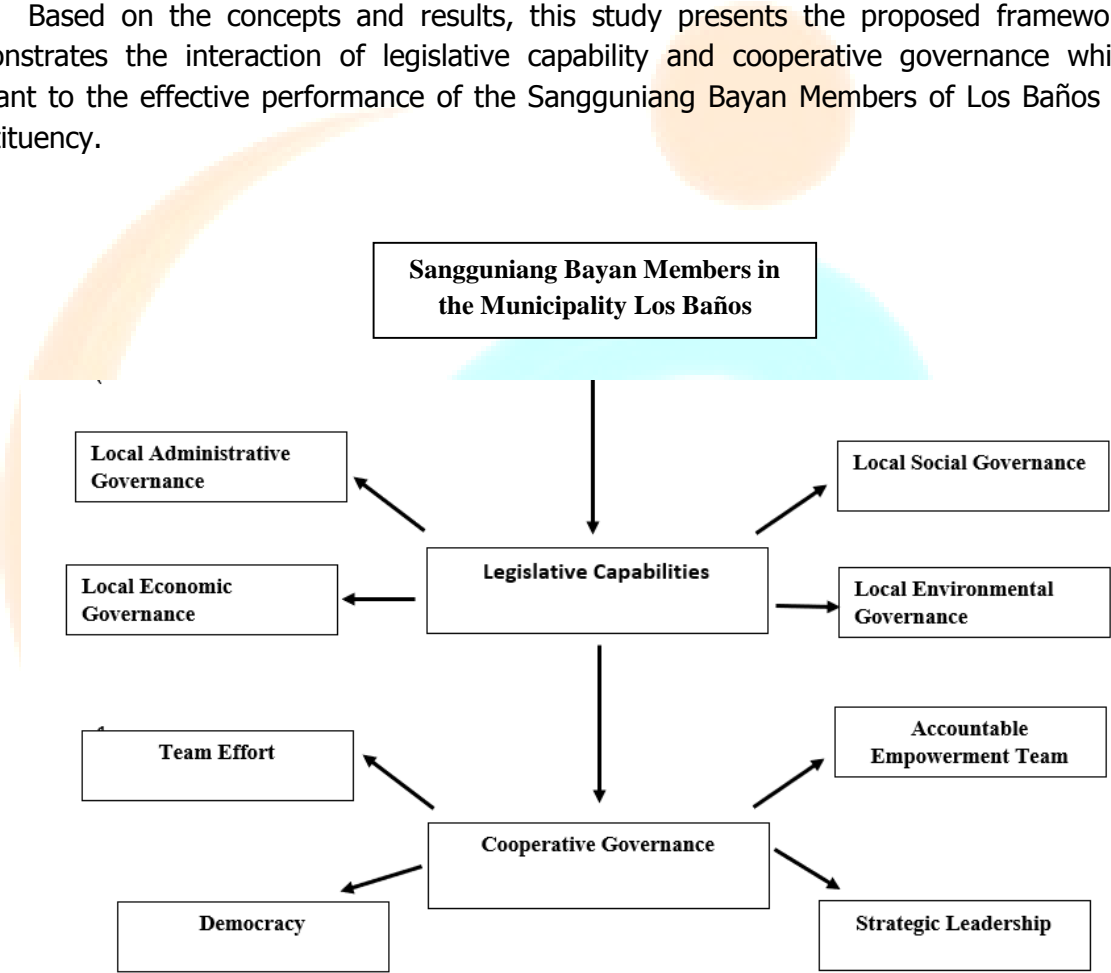


Figure 1. Proposed Framework

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The source of legislation is the Sangguniang Bayan. It approves the ordinances and resolutions for the effective management of the municipality. Local governance strengthens the quality of local legislation. The main goal of the legislation is the general welfare and well-being of the people.

Since the main focus of the study is the good of the constituents, the researcher conducted the study on the impact of the legislative capability to the cooperative governance. Legislative Capability is generally defined as organizational competency and administrative capability. Organizational competency is defined as an integrated set of work processes, structures, systems, and technologies that a LGU must have to render and sustain superior performance.

In the study the Legislative Capability focuses on the four variable namely Local Administrative Governance, Local Social Governance, Local Economic Governance and, Local Environmental Governance. Each variable has its own contents that support the Sangguniang Bayan. However, the efficiency of the Sangguniang Bayan creates a cooperative governance which is also the pillars of successful governance.

Cooperative governance is the act of steering cooperatively owned enterprises toward economic, social, and cultural success. It consists of answering key questions, defining roles and responsibilities, and establishing processes for setting expectations and ensuring accountability. It contains the Team Effort, Accountable Empowerment Team, Strategic Leadership and, Democracy.

CONCLUSIONS

The legislative capability of the Sangguniang Bayan is adequate. The leaders are capable to plan, formulate policies and enact legislative outputs for the improvement of the Municipality of Los Baños. On the otherhand, there is evidence of good governance in the municipal government. The leaders have the power to delegate tasks and responsibilities, but there is a need to improve their resources to formulate more effective programs and projects

Also, there is no significant difference in the assessment of the Sangguniang members and constituents on the level of legislative capability and the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance, while there is significant relationship between the level of legislative capability and the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños.

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In generalization, the social and environmental governance has a significant impact on the level of manifestation of the cooperative governance of the Sangguniang Bayan of Los Baños and there is a need for a Sangguniang Bayan Framework to improve their resources to articulate more productive programs and projects.

The Sangguniang Bayan and their staff may improve themselves more in crafting ordinances and resolutions and code. They may undergo training programs that will hone them in the preparation or drafting of legislative outputs. They can also seek technical assistance in the preparation of drafting legislative outputs. The Sangguniang Bayan may allot more funds from their total budget for attendance to training programs. The funds allotted may be based on the projected number and type of training programs they intend to attend or wish to be conducted in their municipality. These training programs are offered by various institutions such as the academe, The Development Academy of the Philippines, The Local Government Academy, the Department of Interior and Local Government, among others. Technical assistance can also be availed through the Municipal Local Government Operations Officers assigned in the LGU.

In addition, the Municipality of Los Baños may regulate and maintain the water supply services and facilities such as maintenance, repair, and operation of an efficient waterworks system. While, The Municipality may engage the whole community in building coordination and partnership with public and private organizations to improve their resources and economic status. All the members and constituents shall be governed by the same rules.

Moreover, there may be provision to understand the needs of the community. There may be improved public service. The whole municipality may be enjoined or come up with a monitoring tool to ensure the engagement of the citizens to participate. The Sangguniang Bayan may direct all efforts to profess transparency, accountability, and ethics in their duties. The Sangguniang Bayan members of the legislative may regularly monitor the training of the employees for the benefit of the organizations and attain the goals and objectives, mission, and vision of the local government

Furthermore, The Sangguniang Bayan Framework proposed in the study may be used and other researchers who intended to do further study in the same field conduct their study in adjacent cities and municipalities.

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