

**PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE PROGRAMS AS TOOLS FOR PEACE
AND ORDER IN MANDALUYONG CITY**

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Introduction

The peace and order situation in the Philippines is an important duties and responsibilities of Philippine National Police for it was mandated by the Philippine Constitution that the state shall establish one national police, which is civilian in character and national in scope. The Philippine government has recognized the important role of the internal security and maintenance of peace and order in nation building. The 1987 Constitution stated one of the state principles that:

The maintenance of peace and order, the protection of life, liberty and property and the promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy. (Art. II Sec. 5, 1987 Constitution)

On June 2014, President Benigno Aquino ordered the DILG headed by Secretary Mar Roxas to focus on crime situation and made the necessary approach to the situation. In compliance with the statement of the president, secretary Roxas presided a command conference to drill-down on “What’s working, what’s not and I wish” on anti crime campaign. From the traditional approach, it shifted from status quo to Pagbabago.

The government is facing with various social problems and concerns and one of these problems is criminality, which affects every aspect of community life.

The campaign against crime is a continuing concern of Philippine National Police. PNP alone cannot do fighting criminality and its causes such as poverty, unemployment and other problems of socio-economic opportunities. Trust and participation of the community is very important to realize this goal.

In doing this, effective crime prevention and strategies must be develop to suppress this primary problem of the community, and because the police is known as the crime buster they often criticize by the public for not doing their job well. On the other hand, the citizens need to consider that the Philippine National Police remain as a crime buster to maintain the peace and order in this country.

Thus, the PNP has been duty-bound to change its strategies to this primary task in prioritizing its objectives on pre-emptive campaign of criminality in the community.

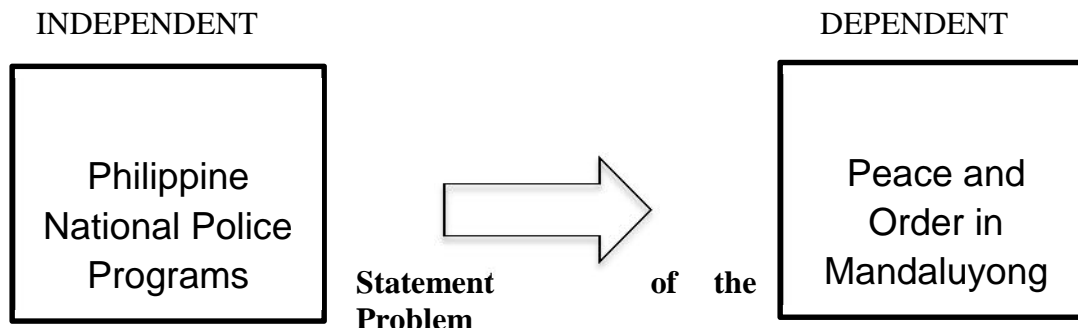
The Philippine National Police also launch an intensive and sustainable information campaign on their program to all external and internal stakeholders to facilitate their participation and involvement. One of these stakeholders is the local government unit; the PNP and its stakeholders must go hand in hand to establish public safety, which is the fundamental obligation of the state to its citizen.

Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 presents a schematic diagram of the variables of the study. An Independent or cause variable is presented, as the programs of Philippine National Police. The dependent or effect variable is the effectiveness and efficiency of every program of Philippine National Police in Mandaluyong City.

The arrows show the cause-effect relationship of the mentioned variables. The PNP programs are

the causes and the effectiveness and efficiency of its programs to the maintenance of peace and order in Mandaluyong city.



1. How effective each program in maintaining peace order?
2. What are the problems encountered in implementation of each program?
3. What are the programs to be enhanced in Philippine National Police?

Significance of the Study

The result of this study will give information to Philippine National Police to identify the strength and weaknesses of their programs in maintenance of peace and order to further improve and develop their strong points and make up for their weaknesses.

This will also serve as a pattern in the formulation of guidelines of Philippine National Police not only in Mandaluyong City but also in Metro Manila in general and other provinces and region. Finally, the community will be the beneficiaries in maintenance of peace and order in Mandaluyong City. The enhancement of its program will be brought about by the recommendations of this study.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study is delimited to Philippine National Police Programs in maintenance of Peace and Order in Mandaluyong City.

This study is confined on the investigation on the effectiveness of PNP programs in maintenance of peace and order in Mandaluyong City in three groups of respondents namely: Residents from different barangays in Mandaluyong City; barangay officials; and PNP personnel.

This research dealt also on the problems encountered by the PNP in implementation of their programs in terms of Crime Prevention Measures, Crime Pre-emption Measures, Community Involvement and Social Media Campaign.

This research also determined the program to be enhanced in Philippine National Police as assessed by the Mandaluyong residence; PNP barangay officials and PNP personnel.

Definition of Terms

Crime Prevention as defined by the 2002 United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening

to influence their multiple causes.

Effectiveness in this study is the level of results from the actions of Philippine National Police personnel. Members of PNP who demonstrate effectiveness in the line of duty or workplace help produce high-quality results.

Law Enforcer is one whose principal responsibility is to enforce the law, and whose mandates under the constitution are to maintain peace to defend and protect the people.

Police Personnel in this study are the members of Philippine National Police assigned in Mandaluyong City.

PNP Programs are the collective measures implemented by the Philippine National Police in Mandaluyong City in maintenance of public peace, security, order and suppression of citizen's behavior that threatens and disturb peace within the community and an anti-criminality focused on police visibility, intensified law enforcement operations and police community partnership.

Literature Review

The Philippine National Police and Policing in the Philippines began on June 23, 1898 when the Department of Police and Internal Order was established by the Constitution of the Revolutionary Government under General Emilio Aguinaldo. The Commission Act No. 175 was created the organization Insular Constabulary on August 8, 1901 and was renamed as the Philippine Constabulary.

Since then, some organizational changes were created to cope with the recent trends and needs of the community and the country, the Philippine Constabulary became the significant arm of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

After the creation of the new Constitution a new police force was created which is national in scope and civilian in character and the establishment Philippine National Police under the Department of Interior and Local Government.

The Republic Act No. 8551 known as the "PNP Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998" the Philippine National Police (PNP) shall be a community and service oriented agency responsible for the maintenance of peace and order and public safety. The PNP shall be so organized to ensure accountability and uprightness in police exercise of discretion as well as to achieve efficiency and effectiveness of its members and units in the performance of their functions.

Peace and order is an essential ingredient to maintaining economic development, social order and political stability. A condition of peace and order facilitates the growth of investments, generates more employment opportunities and attracts more tourists.

Foremost in the government's agenda is the promotion of peace and order. This is exemplified in its continuous and active campaign against terrorism and criminality

However, threats to peace and order continue due to a higher-than-tolerable level of criminality caused by an ill-equipped and undermanned police force and the lack of desired holistic and

integrated approach to address rising criminality and terrorism.

In particular, the regular upgrading of the skills and knowledge of police personnel for efficient and effective policing is limited. Likewise, police lack adequate provisions of basic police equipment such as firearms and ammunition, communications and investigation equipment, vehicles and police facilities. The inadequate logistical support given to a police station account for much of its limited effectiveness. Police officials report that only 20 percent of the police stations were constructed in police-owned property while 80 percent are housed in rundown structures usually without the standard facilities like computers and fax machines.

Strengthening Community Policing and Community Partnerships

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. (Plant, J.; Scott M. 2009)

The Philippines has recently working to involve civil society and strengthening communities through different campaigns in maintenance of peace and order, although it is not easy to create an effective community policing or to enhance the police organization so that they are more vigilant and work hand-in hand with local government and the community.

The development or extension of community policing to urban or slum areas provides another example of partnership alliances that help to build better relationships between the police and slum dwellers, in addition to increasing safety and security.

Miguel Coronel, Major General of the Police and Commissioner of the National Police Commission in the Philippines, provides an account of the development of the community-oriented policing system (COPS) established in the Philippines in 1994. It forms part of the holistic National Anti-Crime Strategy, which is now included in the National Crime Prevention Program adopted in 2004. He emphasizes that the COPS program is 'people-powered', and uses the example of one of the first projects to illustrate its strengths. Following the restoration of democracy in 1986, a pilot initiative BAC-UP was developed in Bacolod City with decentralized community-based police stations at the local level, and modeled on the Japanese 'Koban' system. The project developed very strong police - community links at the local level which have continued to grow and been sustained over a period of 18 years. The COPS system is built on similar principles of high levels of integrity, trust, participation and civic-mindedness on the part of public officials and citizens. (Montreal, 2007)

Jones, T. & Newburn, T. (2002) cited Jose de Filippi Junior, Mayor of the City of Diadema, Brazil the remarkable achievements of the city in developing a strong crime prevention strategy over the past four years. Faced with the highest homicide rate among young men in the Metropolitan area of Sau Paulo in 2000, the Mayor has implemented a ten-fold strategy to reduce crime and create community awareness and involvement. The well-balanced strategy combines the introduction of local community policing, closing bars and restaurants between 11.0pm and 6.00am, the period when most crime and homicides occurred, with youth apprenticeship programs, improvements to schools and educational facilities, housing and environmental

upgrading, and public education campaigns.

Empowering Communities and Civil Society

Developing crime prevention partnerships and working collaboratively with the community can be difficult. It is often easier to focus on direct interventions, for example, with individual youth already in conflict with the law. Local government needs to focus their attention in supporting and assisting partnerships with civil society, including the private sector. This includes the challenges of integrating gender issues and the prevention of intimate violence, as well as women's safety in public space, into all urban strategies. New approaches are needed that recognize the increasing complexity of family structures and diverse ethnic and cultural communities. Mobilizing and engaging representative and meaningful participation with communities requires local governments to actively develop partnerships that are truly inclusive and not restricted to token consultation. This means seeking the views and engaging with ethnic minorities, or youth at risk, for example, in the gathering of data and information, analysis of problems and solutions and the design and implementation of initiatives. It means embedding that participation in ongoing decision-making in the city or neighborhood.

Crime Prevention and Suppression System

As important as it often is for the police to apprehend offenders so that they can hold them legally accountable for their crimes, and as important as it is for police to comfort and assist crime victims, it is equally important that police and others work to prevent crime and disorder in the community. At least in the long term, reacting to crime is nearly always more costly than preventing it.

Do not get bogged down in debates about the “root causes” of crime. While local government shares in the responsibility to remediate some of the social factors that contribute to crime and disorder, such as poverty, joblessness, homelessness, racism, education, these factors do not necessarily directly cause crime and disorder. Moreover, many of the causes of crime that are inherent in some people's character, such as greed, lust, laziness, anger, and hatred, are rather difficult for local government to change.

Instead, focus more on the near or immediate causes of crime, typically the situational and environmental conditions from which potential offenders take their cues as to whether or not to commit an offense at a particular time and place. It is these sorts of factors about which police and local government can do much more to prevent crime and disorder.

Foremost among the means of effective law enforcement is the wise utilization of all PNP available assets on the ground. One tested and tried instrument is the Police Security Containment Ring System (PSCRS), composed of the following five (5) major components, deployment of which depends on their availability and the situation on the ground:

The Innermost Containment Ring, which is composed of barangay tanods, CVOs, NGOs, radio groups, fire/disaster/calamity volunteer brigades that provide localized and needed police services to the barangays.

The Inner Containment Ring, composed of the foot patrol elements is in uniform for police

visibility while the detective patrol component is in “civilian” attire for police presence. Even if there are no uniformed police around the people will still think that a police eye is watching them because they will see police detectives in civilian causing the arrest of crime perpetrators.

The third component is the Middle Containment Ring, which is composed of bicycle or motorcycle-mounted patrols at control points who shall patrol the residential areas and make the transport loading and unloading areas as their standby points. This will prevent mugging of commuters specially during nighttime.

The Outer Containment Ring is composed of designated specialized units like the mobile patrols, which shall be deployed at chokepoints. Their task is to prevent the escape of fleeing criminal and react to call for police assistance.

The fifth is the Outermost Containment Ring, where the special police units (like the SWAT or anti-terrorist units) and the mobile groups shall serve as security elements at areas designated as strong points, where they can immediately react to call for armed support to beleaguered police personnel on the ground.

Adoption by police offices/stations of the Crime and Information Management System, which will systematize the recording, retrieval and analysis of crime data.

Another means of effective law enforcement is the adoption by police offices/stations of Crime and Information Management System. In simple terms, the Regional, Provincial and City, and Municipal Police Offices will indicate in their local maps the place and time a crime incident happened. The resulting inputs will constitute the basis for the deployment or redeployment of police resources to maximize their use for anti crime efforts.

Deployment of dedicated Police Intelligence and Investigation Teams for criminal gang/syndicates, terrorists, kidnappers, bank robbers, carnappers and specific crime prone areas. The deployment of dedicated intelligence, investigation and manhunt teams is another means of organizational effectiveness. Teams for specific activities involving Internal Security/Terrorist Groups, Kidnapping, Robbery, Hijacking and Carnapping are formed in all police units in varying scale depending on the threat analysis and availability of personnel. These teams shall conduct legal offensives against members of syndicated crime groups to force them out of the locality or, better still, to prevent them in the commission of crimes.

Aggressive Anti-Illegal Drugs Campaign

Illegal Drug is the country's number 1 enemy. A high percentage of our populace is affected by this menace and majority of the heinous crimes committed is drug-related. It is for this reason that we do not only put to jail drug pushers but also rehabilitate drug users. The supply and demand reduction strategies should be coupled with a heightened drug education campaign.

Strengthening of the Programs for Public Safety and Internal Security

The government considers the crimes such as killings; kidnappings, extortion and etc, committed by the insurgent groups as a criminal act not a political act. It is for this reason that crimes committed by them should be investigated and appropriate cases filed so that justice is afforded to the victims.

People who feel that they are not safe in their houses, streets and place of work are predisposed to crime. The police therefore has to lend support.^{[1][2]}

Pursuing the objectives for Gender Awareness Development

This concept will involve the strengthening of Gender and Development thrust of the PNP in collaboration with government organizations, NGOs and women organizations in the country, as great percentage of crimes committed nowadays, involve women and children as victims.

Effective Policing Requires Collaboration

Plant, J. & Scott M. (2009) To effectively regulate and discourage crime and disorder, the police must be supported and assisted of others with following reasons:

The number of police officers available for duty at any time is far fewer than most citizens imagine, and they cannot possibly establish a physical presence in all places at all times in a community.

Police authority, great as it is for certain tasks, is often relatively inadequate compared with what people expect of police.^{[1][2]} Police do not directly control most of the conditions that generate society's crime and disorder opportunities.^{[1][2]}

Police authority is founded in part, of course, on what the law grants, but the extent to which police can effectively use their legal authority heavily depends on the public's support of and trust in the police, which police must constantly strive to cultivate and sustain.^{[1][2]}

They also noted that the police must be able to work effectively not only within the operations of the criminal justice system, but also within other social and governmental systems, such as the following: Community organizations; Government agencies, including local, state, and federal regulatory systems and civil law enforcement systems;^{[1][2]} Government and nongovernment social service agencies; School systems; and Corporate and business communities.^{[1][2]}

In the Philippines, crime preventive measures including a mandate to all local governments to develop integrated area community public safety plans with the community, police and other agencies. It is important therefore the enhancement of Philippine National Police policies, protocols, including its working relationships with non-organizations and agencies, as well as with the criminal justice system, to achieve their objectives in maintenance of peace and order.

The Role of Local Authorities in Developing Comprehensive Strategies

Shaw, M. (2009) states the primary role of local government officials in providing a safe and secure environment for their citizens. Since crime and victimization occur at the local level, local governments have a key role in the development of safety and security, and such governments are in a strategic position to act effectively. Local authorities control land use, infrastructure, basic services, local social and economic policies and access to justice and above all they influence and shape local decision- making. An increasing number of local government have taken on such a leadership role, developing integrated mechanisms in local administration and working cooperatively with local institutions and other partners to develop community-wide prevention strategies.

Crime through the years

PNP Crime Statistics (2013) show that there was a steady drop in crime rates from 108 per 100,000 people in 2002 to 69 in 2007. It slightly increased the following year to 75 but took a large jump to 552 in 2009, due to changes in the crime reporting system of the PNP.

In 2010, the average monthly crime rate was 28.2. This means that for every 100,000 people, there were around 28 incidents of crime every month. This declined in 2011 to 20.9 and was further reduced to 18.9 in 2012. In addition, for the 1st semester of 2012, a total of eight validated kidnap-for-ransom cases (KFR) were recorded by the PNP's Anti-Kidnapping Group (AKG), three were perpetrated by organized crime groups (OCGs) while five were terrorist-related incidents. The following month, July 2012, only four KFR incidents were reported compared to a total of 11 incidents in the previous year. There has been an almost ten percent decrease in recorded crime volume for the entire country from 2011 to 2012.

As for the kidnapping cases perpetrated by OCGs, the PNP reports that there has been a substantial decline over the years beginning from 2009. From 35, the cases have gone down to 21 in 2010, 11 in 2011, and seven cases in 2012.

It must be noted though that while there was a decrease in (national) overall crime incidence, crime volume in the National Capital Region (NCR) has increased from 2011 to 2012 by 10 percent. In 2012, the average monthly crime rate in the NCR is 38.6, a substantial increase from 32.8 in 2011 and 28.2 in 2010.

Police visibility

The police are the first line of defense against crime. It has been concluded that crime will be reduced if the number of police will be increased. The PNP has targeted a 1:700 police-to-population ratio in 2010; 1:600 in 2020; and 1:500 in 2030. The actual police-to-population ratio for 2010 was registered at 1:662, better than the target.

With the hiring of additional police officers, the ratio has further improved to 1:620 as of March 2013. However, the Philippines still fares poorly compared to its Asian neighbors. Given this, police presence across the archipelago is being intensified through community support, tourism, and other interventions to fight and prevent crime. A program called Pulis Nyo Po sa Barangay (PnpSB) deploys 31,596 policemen to supervise almost 40,000 barangays nationwide; 1,715 policemen are also manning tourism assistance centers and desks all over the country.

Crime resolution

A criminal case is considered solved when: 1) the offender has been identified, taken into custody, and charged before the prosecutor's office based on sufficient evidence against the accused; 2) when some elements beyond police control prevent the arrest of the offender, such as when the victim refuses to prosecute after the offender is identified, dies or absconds; and 3) the arrest of one offender can solve several crimes or several offenders may be arrested in the process of solving one crime. Based on the PNP figures with the new system of reporting, there appears to be an increasing trend in crime solution efficiency.

Crime solution efficiency is the percentage of solved cases out of the total number of crime incidents handled by law enforcement agencies. For 2009, crime solution efficiency was at 13.23. It improved to 18.64 percent in 2010 and continued its upward trend in 2011 and 2012 with crime solution efficiency recorded at 29.87 and 36.67 percent respectively, indicating an average increase of nine percent in efficiency between these two years. Albeit the improvement, the efficiency remains low.

Crime-free Philippines.

There are many ways of controlling, if not totally eliminating crime. The main solution is to increase police presence and visibility especially in crime prone areas. Increasing the police population should also mean producing more quality graduates from the police academy who shall maintain peace and order and ensure public safety and internal security. Strengthening PNP accountability mechanisms should also ensure good conduct among the members of their organization. Finally, the cooperation of local government units and civil society groups is also a key in eliminating crime through the implementation of community programs such as the improvement of street lighting to reduce the prevalence and incidence of crime in dark streets and roads, conduct of awareness seminars, and promoting crime prevention by way of developing neighborhood watch programs.

Research Methodology

This presents a discussion of the method of research used, respondents of the study, sampling procedure, instruments used and data gathering procedures and statistical treatment of data.

The descriptive research method was used in this study because of its appropriateness to the problem. According to Best and Kahn (2003), the descriptive method is used when the researcher's intent is to describe the status of something and probe into the similarities and differences among a particular group of individuals on the basis of certain characteristics of variables. The researchers also used documentary analysis that involves examination and interpretation of documents and records coming from the Philippine National Police.

For this particular study, the method sought to determine the effectiveness of PNP programs in maintenance of peace and order in Mandaluyong City.

Respondents of the Study

The researchers solicited the involvement of residence, barangay officials and PNP personnel in Mandaluyong City to distribute the questionnaire to different barangays and police precinct in Mandaluyong City.

There were three hundred nine (309) residences from different barangays who willingly helped the researchers to answer the questionnaire. Fifty six (56) barangay officials from different barangays in Mandaluyong City and eighty-six (86) PNP personnel. However, after careful analysis of the returned questionnaires, only 451 out of 500 samples were responded to the questionnaire.

Instrument Used

The primary data-gathering tool for this study is the researcher made questionnaire. The researchers requested the Philippine National Police and the barangay officials for validation of

the instrument. Part I of the instrument aims to solicit information about the following group respondents: barangay residence, barangay officials and PNP personnel.

Part II contains statements to collect data about the programs of PNP in maintenance of peace and order in Mandaluyong City namely: crime prevention measures, crime pre-emption measures, community involvement and social media campaign.

Data Analysis

To interpret the result of the study the researchers used the following statistical techniques and methods based on the sub-problems presented. Frequency and percentage was used to determine the distribution of respondents per group namely: residence of different barangays, barangay officials and the members of Philippine National Police. To determine the effectiveness of PNP programs in problem 1 the weighted mean was utilized. Below is the scale on the degree of effectiveness of PNP programs in Mandaluyong City.

Scale		Verbal Interpretation
4	3.50- 4.00	Very Effective
3	2.50- 3.49	Effective
2	1.50- 2.49	Slightly Effective
1	1.00- 1.49	Ineffective

Table 1
Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Barangay Residents	309	68.51 %
Barangay Officials	56	12.42 %
PNP personnel	86	19.07 %
Total	451	100%

The table above show that majority of the respondents came from the residence of different barangays in Mandaluyong City with a frequency of 309 or 68.51 percent followed by 86 or 19.07 percent from barangay officials and 56 of them belongs to PNP personnel.

Table 2
PNP Programs by Crime Prevention Measures

PNP Programs		PNP Personnel	Barangay Officials	Residence	Scale	Verbal Interpretation
Crime Prevention Measures						
1.	Intensify and increase police presence particularly in the prominent vital installation residences, commercial establishments, economic key points, places of convergence	3.15	2.54	3.00	2.97	Effective

2.	Continue to rationalize deployment of “Pulis sa Barangay” in order to strengthen and compliment the security measures being implemented by the barangays	3.20	2.59	2.48	2.69	Effective
3.	Sustained the conduct of Pamahalaan sa Pamayanan, Weekly Barangay Ugnayan/Pulong-pulong with LGUs, representatives or leaders from various sectors, like the academe, media entities, NGO’s and stakeholders	3.10	2.01	2.06	2.47	Slightly Effective
4.	Mobilization of barangay Tanod per barangay to augment PNP personel “Pulis sa Barangay” for the conduct of Oplan Sita to prevent motorcycle riding criminals in executing their plans.	3.12	3.05	3.11	3.19	Effective
5.	Conduct Seminars to barangay tanod/bantay bayan on Anti- Crime programs of PNP	3.15	2.33	2.58	2.68	Effective
Total		3.14	2.50	2.64	2.80	Effective

The table above shows that PNP programs in crime prevention were totally effective; the members of Philippine National Police were commendable in doing their duties and responsibilities in implementing its program for the maintenance of public peace and order. But the two groups of respondents rated moderately effective in terms item number three.

In spite of effectiveness of PNP program in crime prevention measures, extra effort is needed to strengthen their weakness in collaboration with various sectors. This was also the observation of (Scott, 2009) that effectivity of police in maintenance of peace and order is not only in the operation of criminal justice system but also the collaboration of governmental and non-governmental entities.

Table 3
PNP Programs by Crime Pre-emption Measures

PNP Programs		PNP Personnel	Barangay Officials	Residence	Scale	Verbal Interpretation
Crime Pre-Emption Measures						
1.	Maintain night watch motorcycle & foot patrols in coordination with Bantay Bayan for the conduct of Oplan Sita to address the increasing of crimes against property and person.	3.52	3.25	3.16	3.31	Effective
2.	Strict implementation of Ordinances such as violation of drinking in public places, curfew for minors and others must vigorously enforce.	3.49	3.44	3.33	3.42	Effective
3.	Intensified law enforcement operations through persistent foot and mobile patrol, and 24/7 checkpoints be enforced.	3.42	3.06	3.10	3.19	Effective
4.	Continues and dedicated implementation of police initiated and intelligence operations	3.48	3.15	3.21	3.28	Effective
5.	Strict implementation and enforcement of City Ordinance 550, otherwise known as Riding in Tandem.	3.51	3.00	3.02	3.18	Effective
Total		3.48	3.18	3.16	3.28	Effective

The result indicates that the three groups of respondents rate crime pre-emption measures of Philippine National Police effective. It is interesting to note that the programs are well implemented that result to deterrence or inhibition of criminal behavior because of the presence of police personnel on the street called Pulis Nyo Po sa Barangay.

Strict implementation of PNP programs and deployment of policemen to supervise barangays in Mandaluyong City is a sign that the organization is serious in fighting criminality and maintaining public peace.

Table 4
PNP Programs by Community Involvement

PNP Programs		PNP Personnel	Barangay Officials	Residence	Scale	Verbal Interpretation
Community Involvement						
1.	Supervise barangay-based activities for confidence-building among members of the barangay to maximize community involvement	3.42	2.57	2.59	2.86	Effective
2.	Initiate projects that alleviate poverty like livelihood programs and employment opportunity in coordination with the LGU and business sectors.	3.00	2.59	2.48	2.69	Effective
3.	Encourage the public to get involve in Anti-crime programs of the PNP by reporting suspicious group or people or individual in their neighborhood.	3.36	2.01	2.06	2.47	Effective
4.	Carry out Police Community Relation, Barangay Peacekeeping Operations activities in areas that are prone to influence, infiltration and infestation of organization.	3.42	3.05	3.11	3.19	Effective
5.	Conduct regular symposium and dialogue in the barangays to ensure awareness of police programs and activities related to crime prevention control.	3.12	2.33	2.58	2.68	Effective
		3.26	2.51	2.56	2.77	Effective

It is clear that this part of PNP program has been successful because of the effort of barangay officials, residence and the police to go hand-in hand to battle criminality in their community. This is also the principle of Community-oriented Policing System (COPS) developed by Miguel Coronel, Major General of the Police and Commissioner of the National Police Commission in the Philippines. The COPS system is built on similar principles of high levels of integrity, trust, participation and civic-mindedness on the part of public officials and citizens. (Montreal, 2007) Brown, M. (2010), Local governments can play a pivotal role in community safety establishing local priorities through engagement of the community, local NGOs and service providers, fostering multi-sectoral partnerships, defining action plans and coordinating the delivery and evaluation of interventions.

However, the capacity of local governments and leaders for action remains limited. Working discussions with key actors in Philippine National Police, Local Government and non-government entities are underway to build their capacity to manage the implementation of the strategy.

Table 5
PNP Programs in Social Media Campaign

PNP Programs Social Media Campaign		PNP Personnel	Barangay Officials	Residence	Scale	Verbal Interpretation
1.	Creates facebook, twitter, instagram, website or any other accounts in internet in reaching out the citizens through the use of social media.	3.45	2.54	3.00	2.97	Effective
2.	Posts all the updates to their social media accounts in informing the public regarding to their programs.	3.00	2.47	1.58	2.35	Slightly Effective
3.	Maintain a helpline department in its website to entertain community problems and inquiries.	3.36	2.01	2.06	2.47	Slightly Effective
4.	Distribute Leaflets to inform the public about their programs.	3.42	1.59	2.01	2.34	Slightly Effective
5.	Establish linkage through the net with different barangays to strengthen its community involvement.	3.12	1.59	2.12	2.28	Slightly Effective
Total		3.26	1.96	2.15	2.48	Slightly Effective

The result above reveals that social media campaign of Philippine National Police is moderately effective due to insufficient updates of information uploaded in the Internet regarding their programs. Deficiency on maintenance of helpline department that cater community concerns especially in emergency response was also observed by the residence and barangay officials. Linkages in different barangays through the social media are also the concern of these two groups of respondents.

Table 6
Common Problems Encountered by the PNP

Common Problems Encountered	
1	No enough police personnel to man criminalities in Mandaluyong City.
2	No enough police mobile and motorcycle to patrol the entire barangay.
3	No maintenance of helpline department in its website to entertain community problems and inquiries.

Common problems stated by the respondent policemen were lack of employed police in uniform to attend the needs of the community 24/7 including the scarcity of police mobile and motorcycle needed for patrolling within the entire City of Mandaluyong. Aside from this maintenance of helpline department is also a concern as part of the success of the implementation of PNP programs.

Summary of Findings

The significant findings are summarized below:

The three groups of respondents were identified as residents of different barangays in Mandaluyong City with a frequency of 309 or 68.51 percent followed by 86 or 19.07 percent from barangay officials and 12.42 percent of Philippine National Police personnel.

Philippine National Police programs in maintenance of peace and order in Mandaluyong City are totally effective in three areas namely: Crime Prevention Measures Crime Pre-emption measures and Community Involvement Program while slightly effective in social media campaign. Logistics support were the common problems encountered by the Philippine /national Police.

Conclusions

In the light of the findings of the study, the following conclusions been made:

Generally, the status of the maintenance of peace and order through Philippine National Police Program is perceived and rated by the respondents as effective in three areas namely: Crime Prevention Measures; Crime Pre-emption Measures and Community involvement, while the combined response of barangay residence and officials in different barangays in Mandaluyong City indicate that Social Media Campaign of PNP was slightly effective.

Barangay officials, even the public believes that Police Mandaluyong has to exert more efforts in implementing its program to attain peace and order. Police program in Mandaluyong City still fall short in some aspects of crime prevention, maintenance of peace and order, coordination with other government agencies and NGOs and in the management of human and material resources.

The entire PNP organization was very much affected in its performance due to lack of logistics support from the government agencies concerned.

Recommendations

From the foregoing findings and conclusions, the researcher makes the following recommendations:

Strict implementation of police program in maintenance of peace and order in terms of crime prevention measures, crime pre-emption and community involvement is still encouraged. Social media campaign must be strengthen which is the least effective of its program.

Recruitment of young and qualified applicants for police department must be considered to increase the strength of the Police force thereby enhancing police visibility. Barangay officials and other sectors of the community are highly encouraged to support the police in maintenance of peace and order in the community. Specifically, in reporting to the police the presence of criminal elements in their respective barangay.

Conduct of regular consultations and meetings in different barangays in Mandaluyong. Representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and various sectors, like the academe must also considered in these consultations.

The police should continue mobile and foot patrols 24/7 especially in crime prone areas. Mandaluyong Police should conduct regular symposium and dialogue in the community to guarantee awareness of police programs and activities related to peace and order and crime prevention.

The national government through the DILG should provide enough police personnel, mobile, motorcycle and other equipment's for their operation.

Implications

From the findings and conclusions, the following implications are derived:

The police have done their part in performing their duties and responsibilities in the maintenance of peace and order. Though the police has not enough human and material resources, they still believe that they have served the public better. On the other hand barangay officials and the public feel that the said program is not being properly implemented, thus affecting the performance in the area of social media campaign. The respondents feel that what the police are doing is not enough to prevent and control crimes. Their thinking is understandable though because they are the recipients and victims of crimes.