PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE AQUINO ADMINISTRATION IN ADDRESSING CRIMINALITY IN METRO MANILA

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INTRODUCTION

Today, the government faced various formidable tasks. These are compounded by inherent problems suffered by the society. One of them is the problem of criminality which affects all parts of the country and every aspect of community life.

It is imperative to recognize crime as a complex matter. Its causations are numerous and its trends are difficult to ascertain. It proliferates with the acceleration of change and development and is magnified when this process is accompanied by the negative impact of population growth, unemployment, deteriorating economic condition and rapid urbanization.

Administration is an organizational process concerned with the implementation of objective and plans and internal operating efficiency. It is aggregate of those persons whose hande reigns of the government are placed for the time being.

Government is described as the repository of confidence and power of the people delegated by then for a fixed pertod of time for the express purpose of identifying, mobilizing, organizing, guiding and directing all available resources, human and other, to facilitate planned and participatory transformation of their society towards enbanced well-being of its people, via just enjoyment of all its needs, rights, sapirations and sustainable peace.

Not all forms of disaster are bearable, especially to those disasters that leave misery and devastation due to properties and lives lost. With the large number of missing people and unrecorded worth of properties damaged every typhoon any other form of natural disaster, Filipinos became resilient, vigilant, and stronger as a nation. However, because of the very limited resources, facilities and preparations of the people, casualties and fatalities happen during the occurrence of any of these disasters. People will

always blame to particular government groups or units to have missed their roles and responsibilities as government officials.

This is compounded by uncontrolled settlement in hazard areas, with high poverty rate, safety procedures and failure to implement construction standards, prone building degradation and non-protection of forests and coastal resources, and among others. The effects of these natural hazards and disasters are felt by millions of Filipinos who are among the poorest and marginalized. They are often trapped in a seemingly never-ending cycle of disaster, displacement and rebuilding.

The Philippines is still considered one of the poorest regions in the world. More than forty percent of Filipinos or about thirty seven million are under eighteen years of age. The children are the most affected in any disaster and calamity that may hit the regions. By this, the participation of the Local Government Units particularly the Philippine National Police in the disaster risk reduction and management is very essential. The citizens need practical risk reduction management tactics before, during and after the occurrence of any disaster and calamity. As mandated, yearly, the Government observes safety measures to prepare its people from possible hitting of these disasters. Different Local Government Units, including the Philippine National Police participate in the said programs. In the Line-up includes the Philippine National Police. This study finds the Disaster Risk Reduction and Manage extended by the Units of big help in directing activities. An effective approach for community-based centered Disaster Risk Reduction Management is very much needed.

A few studies have been confected to determine the capabilities of the Police officers on their roles and responsibilities in safety and incidents responses to natural disasters, Unresolved issues and problems still remain Laaues and problema. The Researchers find a gap in the execution of roles and responsibilities and implementation of systems. This study aimed to explore participants' knowledge on the prevailing disasters and calamities that often hit the community, determine participants knowledge on the existence of early warning systems which are known and employed in the community, to evaluate from participants how they have been educated in disaster preparedness and response in relation to disaster and calamities.

This study was an instrument to recommend measures to prevent or lessen casualties during declaration of alarms, occurrence and post occurrence of natural calamities. It helped determine the progressive strategies and techniques that can improve the processes and capabilities of the Police Officers in administrative directives, collaborative organizations, and effective communication skills, measurements and resources to implement strategies and policies in order to reduce the adverse impact of hazards, calamities and disasters. This was presented in a progressive framework.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Researchers aimed to assess the response capabilities on natural disaster of the Police Officers, Station 3, Manila.

It aimed to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the Police Officers of Station 3. Barangay Officials and Barangay Residents in terms of:

1.1 age:

1.2 gender;

1.3 highest educational attainment, and

1.4 position/task group?

2. How do the respondents assess the response capabilities on natural disaster of the Police Station 3, Manila in terms of the phases of risk reduction and management?:

2.1 Prevention

Preparedness: 2.2

Disaster Incident,

2.3 Recovery and Rehabilitation?

3. Is there a significant difference in the assessment of the respondents on the response capabilities on natural disaster of the Police Officers of Station 3, Manila?

4. What problems are encountered by the Police Station 3, Manila on natural disaster?

5. What strategies and techniques may be recommended?

METHODOLOGY

In the study, the descriptive method was used and intended to gather data and information. According to Cooper and Schindler (2010), a descriptive research is used to describe actual circumstances and facts on a group of people as they prevail at present.

Laerd's Statistics described descriptive statistics as a very important tool because if the Researchers simply present raw data, then it would be very difficult to visualize what the sets of data are showing. This is true especially if there is a lot of data to be presented. It enables the Researchers to present the data in a more meaningful way, which allows simpler interpretation of the data to be presented.

This descriptive method was supported by interviews and constructed survey questionnaires and are to be conducted among the target respondents. After completing all the data, analysis will be done about the differences and similarities.

The inferential method was also used in which Laerd Statistics stated that inferential statistics are techniques that allow Researchers to use the samples to make generalizations about the populations, from which samples are drawn. It is, therefore, important that the sample accurately represents the population. It arises out of the fact that sampling naturally incurs sampling error and thus a sample is not expected to perfectly represent the population.

The methods of inferential statistics are (1) the estimation of parameter (2) testing of statistical hypothesis. The study used this method to determine if there were significant differences in the assessment of the respondents as to the response capability of the Police Officers to different phases of extending assistance on risk reduction and management to calamities and natural disasters before or the prevention preparedness, during or the Risk Incident and after occurrence or Recovery and Rehabilitation.

The gathering of data through distribution of questionnaires was held and conducted at Police Station 3, Barangay 334 Manila City. It was concentrated to the hazard-prone areas and the most economically, less fortunate and deprived area in the City.

The gathering of data was limited from 2010 to 2018 and came up with substantial sets of information that supported the study. The gathering was done through personal interviews, distribution of questionnaires, and research from various school libraries in Metro Manila, different websites of government agencies, associations, schools, and social media sites of various authors.

The materials used include books, handbooks, manuals, newspapers, published and

unpublished journals; published and unpublished dissertations and theses; magazines; documentary reports; annual reports of agencies; and among others.

DATA GATHERING PROCEDURE

The study both used the direct and indirect methods of gathering data: (1) questionnaire (2) documentary analysis and (3) observations. It used the triangulation technique to validate the result of the study. The technique involved the application and combination of several research methodologies of the same phenomenon. The validation of data was done through cross verification from two or more sources.

The researchers conducted a dry run validation to only selected groups of respondents. This was to determine the survey questionnaires' proper construction, simplicity of words used, and clarity of each question, consistency and timeliness of the study.

STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF DATA

The following efficient and effective tools were used to statistically analyze and interpret the data collected. The sets of data were facilitated and processed by software called Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Likewise, it was used to generate the statistical results that include weighted mean, percentage, F-test and frequency distribution.

Aside from the adviser, the Researchers likewise consulted an expert and statistician in interpreting the statistical results derived from SPSS. This made sure that interpretation and analysis from the results of SPSS were corrected and validated.

Frequency. The study used the frequency to present each of the variables under study. It was used to statistically treat the first problem, which determines the number of occurrences and the total number of respondents. It answered the frequency occurrence of the treated variables. The first problem was to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of gender, highest educational attainment and task group/position.

The formula used for

frequency: $F = x / N$

Where:

F = frequency

x = number of occurrence

N = total number of respondents.

Percentage. The study used the percentage to measure the value of segment of a part from the whole of given data. It used to show the percentage of the respondents' answer on given questions. The researchers also aimed to answer the fire problem by determining the percentage of treated variables.

Formula used for the

percentage: $P = F / n * 100\%$

Where:

P = Percentage

F = the value of a part
  N = total value of a part that make up the whole

  100% = Constant

Weighted Mean. The Researchers also used the weighted mean in which, the generated perception of the respondents on per item in the rating scale was elicited. It was used since the respondents had been chosen from options of qualitative values and descriptions. How the respondents assessed the response capabilities on natural disaster of the Police Officers from Station 3, Manila to safety and incidents response to natural disasters in terms of the following phases of risk reduction and management prevention, preparedness, disaster incident, recovery and

rehabilitation; and problem no. 4) problems encountered by the Police Station 3, Manila on phases of natural disaster risk management that needed to be addressed.

The formula used:

$X = \sum fx / N$

Where:

X - weighted mean

N - total number of

respondent ΣX - sum of

total

Analysis of Variance (F-Test). It was used for unpaired small samples to reject or accept the hypothesis and to present significant differences on the responses of the respondents. The F-test was applied to determine the significant difference in the perception of the respondents on the response capability of the Philippine National Police Units to natural disasters to phases of risk reduction and management prevention, preparedness, disaster incident, recovery and rehabilitation.

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents clearly comprehensively the findings of the study. and It

discusses completely answered one by one the statement of the problems. From the statistical analyses, it becomes the reference and source of information by the researcher in coming up with comprehensive discussions for the remaining chapter. The presentation, analysis and interpretation of data are presented as follows:

Sub-Problem No. 1

1. What is the demographic profile of the Police Officers, Barangay Officials and Residents in terms of:

1.3 age:

1.4 gender,
   1.3 highest educational attainment; and

   1.4 position/task group?

Table 1: Distribution of the Respondents by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
20 Below	10	13
21-25	8	10
26-30	14	18
31-35	16	21
36-40	18	23
41-45	11	14
46-50	1	1
51 above	0	0
TOTAL	78	100

In the table, it is evident that the frequency of distribution for the ages of the respondents was 36 to 40. This is represented by 23% of the total population.

Table 2: Distribution of the Respondents by Gender

RESPONDENTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	46	59
Female	32	41
TOTAL	78	100

The table shows the frequency and percentage distribution gender of the respondents. Most were male represented by 59% of the total reputation.

TABLE: 3 Distribution of the Respondents on Highest Education Attainment

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
High School Graduate	37	47
College Graduate	38	49
With Masterate Degree	2	3
With Doctorate Degree	1	1
Total	78	100

The table shows the frequency and percentage of distribution on highest educational attainment in which, mostly were High School (47%) and College graduates (49%) of the total population.

Sub-Problem No. 2

How do the respondents assess the response capabilities on natural disaster of the Police Station 3, Manila to phases of risk reduction and management in terms of:

2.1 Prevention

Preparedness; 2.2

Disaster Incident; and

2.3 Recovery and Rehabilitation?

Table 4: Summary of the Respondents on Response Capability on Natural Disaster of Police Station 3, Manila

Indicators	PNP Officers		Brgy Officials		Brgy Residents		Comp WM	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
Prevention and Preparedness	4.47	VC	3.44	C	3.30	MC	3.74	C
Disaster Incident	4.39	VC	3.34	MC	3.42	C	3.72	C
Recovery & Rehabilitation	4.36	VC	3.43	C	3.60	C	3.80	C
Total Composite Mean	4.40	VC	3.40	MC	3.44	C	3.75	C

The above table exhibited the overall response capabilities of the Police Officers on natural disaster phases of risk management. It is illustrated on the above table that the Police Officers of Station 3, Manila are capable in all the variables prevention and preparedness, disaster incident and recovery and rehabilitation were assessed by the respondents as

capable, as shown by their respective weighted mean scores, 3.74, 3.7 and 3.80. Overall, the computed mean is 3.75. equivalent to capable.

Sub-Problem No. 3

Is there significant difference in the assessment of the respondents on the response capabilities of the natural disaster of the Police Station 3, Manila?

The table displayed the test of significant difference on assessment of the three groups of respondents- the Police officers, the Barangay Officials and the Residents, on the response capability on natural disaster by the Police Station 3, Manila.

The result showed that there was no significant difference on the assessment of the 3 groups of respondents on the response capabilities of the Polices Officers to natural disaster's phases of risk reduction management.

Sub-Problem No. 4

What problems are encountered by the Police Station 3 Manila on natural disaster?

The study demonstrated that the respondents assessed that Police officers lack effective communication and the coordination with the NDRRMC, PAG-ASA and local government units, residents not seriously cooperating in the practice of drop, cover and hold, inadequate trainings and seminars of police officers on natural disaster and lacks of workforce to ensure security in evacuation areas as moderately serious problems.

While, inaccessibility of modern and advanced equipment, tools, and supplies to perform tasks), lacks tools, equipment and other warning devices to alert all residents and non-availability of evacuation areas were assessed as serious problems. Overall, serious problems are encountered by the Police Officers in the preparation and preparedness of natural disaster.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings the following conclusions were drawns:

1. The residents of Barangay 334, Manila are High School and College graduates, they are educated the Folice officers are grouped into three: Operations, support and public media: the respondents objective of the study. were very cooperative in the

2. The overall response capabilities on the natural disaster of the Police Station 3, Manila to phases of risk reduction and management was capable. The Police Officers are capable of performing their extended tasks.

3. There was a significant difference in the assessment of the respondents in the response capabilities disaster of the Police Officers in Station 3, Manila. natural

4. The serious problems encountered by the Police Station during preparation and prevention phase include inaccessibility of modern and advanced equipment, tools, and supplies to perform tasks, lacks tools, equipment and other warning devices to alert all residents and non- availability of evacuation areas and Ineffective communication and coordination with the local government.

5. The very serious problems during the Disaster Incident are: spaces too narrow to assist in the forced relocation of residents, inaccessibility of modern equipment, tools, supplies and police personnel for search and RESCUE operations.

6. The serious problems encountered by the Police Station on natural disaster management are: inability to provide the needs and medicines of the residents in the evacuation areas, uncooperative attitude of residents, difficulty to come up and provide accurate reports and documentations on the disasters.

7. As observed, the Police Officers of Station 3, Manila, as assessed by the respondents, encounters serious problems on the given variables- prevention and preparedness, disaster incident and recovery and

rehabilitation, the phases of natural disaster management.

8. Overall, the Police Station are capable of performing their jobs, however, it encounters some serious problems on the given variables- prevention and preparedness, disaster incident and recovery and rehabilitation as phases on natural disaster management.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the Researchers recommend the following progressive strategies in prevention and preparation for possible hitting of natural disaster:

The Police Officers have improve note on test performance on system, operations and processes, communication, logistics, equipment, tools and supplies/materials.

The Police Officers has to consider the systems, operations and processes, and communications initiate awareness as to the safe places and structures in which to stay when alarmed by the PAG ASA, KREMC, Barangay Officials and other local governments. Conduct seminars on latest safety procedures, processes and awareness to prevent casualties: keep updated to latest reports and news on natural disaster using various media such as newspapers, gadgets, social media and latest technology: organized Unit system and proper communication procedures with the collaborative local agencies and residents

On their logistics and recommend specific and operations, the Researchers detailed ideas on intensive implementation of the road and streets clearing operations and programs: no parking, no cat policy, influence the residents to evacuate willingly and quickly, visibility of the officers in their posts to attain peace an order in their places and easy transfer of goods and services to the people.