

PERCEPTION OF EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS IN BARANGAY 105 ZONE 8 DISTRICT I, TONDO MANILA

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INTRODUCTION

With more than 3,000 drug war-related killings and counting, there is no doubt that President Rodrigo Duterte is continuing the unwritten state policy of extrajudicial killings (EJKS) against perceived "enemies of the state."

Whereas before, the policy was directed against suspected rebels or political dissenters, this time it is against suspected illegal drug users and traffickers. An EJK is often justified by making it appear that the victim deserved it. During Arroyo's time, the AFP came up with a powerpoint presentation titled "Knowing Thy Enemy" that labelled activists and their organizations as "communist front organizations" and "enemies of the state." Local area commands would come up with an "Order of Battle," a list lumping together names of activists, suspected NPA rebels and their sympathizers. Many of those on the list eventually ended up dead, missing, arrested, tortured or forced into "surrendering." Military officials would later blame the communists themselves for the killings, saying it was the result of an internal purge.

Nowadays we have that ubiquitous cardboard saying "Drug pusher, huwag tularan." Like the activists during Arroyo's time, suspected drug users and dealers are subject to public villification through "Oplan Tokhang." They are forced into

surrendering and admitting guilt on the basis of a nebulous list drawn up by the police and barangay officials. In fact, many of those who surrendered have succumbed to vigilante killings. Police say the killings are part of the drug syndicates' effort to cleanse its ranks.

Alleged criminals killed in police operations are another disturbing matter. The rise in incidents of drug suspects reportedly killed while trying to resist arrest are too dramatic to be given a presumption of regularity. A number have telltale signs of a rubout as acknowledged by the police themselves.

What makes today's EJKs particularly complicated is that the victims are considered undesirable members of society. Unlike activists or revolutionaries, drug addicts and pushers have no redeeming quality. These are not idealists being killed for exercising their constitutional rights or addressing legitimate social grievances. Druggies, for most people, are the scum of the earth that should be wiped out from existence.

To be sure, no government in its right mind would openly admit employing EJKs against its own people. However, EJKs as state policy have manifested itself in the following ways:

1. Rampant and widespread summary executions and the impunity by which such killings are committed, especially by the police, military and state-backed vigilante groups.

2. Systematic violation of due process rights and other civil and political liberties in the course of law enforcement or internal security operations, including witch hunting, public vilification and use of raw information to publicly accuse persons of a crime, making them vulnerable to attack;

3. Massive failure to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators;

4. Top officials not only tolerate but actually encourage the killings through the offer of rewards, support and protection to those who commit them.

Notice that when activists or rebels are summarily executed, their families and the communities that they have served immediately demand justice. Human rights groups, whose orientation has traditionally been, and for good reason, to protect the rights of political dissenters immediately investigate and act to prevent more killings. Networks of organizations are easily formed to hold the perpetrators to account.

On the other hand, when drug dealers are killed, their families hang their heads in shame and the community silently rejoices at the loss of another troublemaker. Everything is accepted as a consequence of the victims' alleged illegal activities.

Statement of the Problem

The researches aim to determine the perception of

Extrajudicial Killing in Barangay 105 zone 8 District 1, Tondo Manila and how their safety or security for their lives is being affected by this issue.

Specifically, this study has to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile according to:

a) Age

b) Gender

c) Educational Attainment

2. What is the perception of the respondents on extrajudicial killing in Barangay 105, Zone 8 in District 1 Tondo Manila

as to:

1.1 Info

1.2 House visitation

1.3 Validation

1.4 Monitoring

1.5 Evaluation

3. Is there a significant difference on the perception of the respondents on extrajudicial killing?

METHODOLOGY

This chapter is a presentation of methodology of research

tools

for

data collective

and research design, this serve as the sampling of the respondents, procedure, instruments/tools of measurements treatment of data.

Methodology of Research

The researches utilized descriptive methods of research. And the primary aimed of this study is to evaluate the levels of perceptions on Extrajudicial killing in Barangay 105 Zone 8 in District 1 Tondo Manila. This study presented the problems encountered by the constituents in extrajudicial killing and how effective is the solutions proposed by the government.

Population and Sampling

The researchers had carefully chosen the respondents. Through the use of survey form used to answers the questions presented. And estimated the number of respondents, barangay officials 20, parents 20, out of school youth 20 this presents each group was utilized.

Respondents of the Study

The respondents of this study were composed of (3) groups, out of school youth, parents, barangay officials (that includes barangay chairman and kagawad) and the total of one hundred respondents (60). They were described as to their age, sex, civil status and educational attainment.

Research Instrumentalities

Permission is sought first from the head of the barangay to distribute the questionnaire or survey form to gathered data. The researchers started to formulate the

questionnaire after the permission is granted. The researchers will have constructed (100) questionnaire and written in English language.

The researchers will use questionnaire to know the answer, opinion, idea of respondents about their level of perception on extrajudicial killing.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers will first submit request from the head of the barangay to conduct the study. And when the request is granted the questionnaire will be distributed to the

respondents. And collected the survey questionnaire before it

is analyze and interpreted by the researchers.

Statistical Treatment Data

The data treated appropriate statistic such as frequently distribution, mean, percentage formula:

Percentage Method

Was used in determining the frequent of response and in establishing the distribution of respondents according to the variable with the study.

Formula:

$$k = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

Where:

\% = percentage

f = frequency

n = total number of respondents

100 = constant

Weighted Mean

Five point scales was used to determine the level of effectiveness of the Perceptions on extrajudicial killing in Barangay 105 Zone 8, District 1 Tondo Manila:

$$WM = ((f) + v(f) + v(f) + v(f) + v(f) + v(f)) / N$$

Where:

V = Value

E = Frequency

N = Number of cases or total sample

Ranking Method

We used to identify the position of an individual or a group in a series of ranks. This will help the researchers in knowing of the respondents with the highest rank of the majority answer of the researchers.

Likert's Scale

The Likert's 5 points scale were used by the researchers in ranking the responses of the students, faculty and school security respondents.

TABLE 1

| Option | Range | Verbal Interpretation | Symbol |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 5 | 4.20 – 5.00 | Strongly Agree | SA |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 4 | 3.40 – 4.19 | Agree | A |
| 3 | 2.60 – 3.39 | Neither Agree Nor Disagree | NA/DA |
| 2 | 1.80 – 2.59 | Disagree | D |
| 1 | 1.00 – 1.79 | Strongly Disagree | SD |

TABLE 2

Summary on the Assessment of Respondents

| Criteria | Youth | | Parents | | Brgy Officials | | Total | | Ranking |
|---------------------------|-------|----|---------|----|----------------|-----------|-------|----|---------|
| | WM | VI | WM | VI | WM | VI | WM | VI | |
| Information Dissemination | 4.19 | A | 4.12 | A | 4.11 | A | 4.14 | A | 1 |
| House Visitation | 3.80 | A | 3.68 | A | 3.47 | A | 3.65 | A | 2 |
| Validation | 3.68 | A | 3.81 | A | 3.36 | NA/D A | 3.62 | A | 3 |
| Monito | 3.1 | A | 3.1 | A | 3.1 | NA/D A | 3.1 | A | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|---|------|-----|------|---|------|-----|---|
| rank | 48 | | 65 | | 32 | | 48 | | |
| Evaluation | 3.44 | A | 3.23 | N/A | 3.48 | A | 3.38 | N/A | 5 |
| Total | 3.72 | A | 3.70 | A | 3.55 | A | 3.65 | A | |

Table 2 shows the summary on the assessment of respondents on the Perception on the Extrajudicial Killing in Barangay 105 Zone 8 in District 1, Tondo Manila.

Looking at the summary table, it could be observed that the youth respondents rated Information Dissemination, House Visitation, Monitoring, and Evaluation Agree with obtained overall mean value of 4.19, 3.80, 3.68, 3.48, and 3.44 respectively. The overall impressions of the youth respondents on the five variables presented were Agree with grand mean of 3.72.

On the part of the parents respondents they rated Information Dissemination, House visitation, Validation, and Monitoring Agree with obtained overall mean of 4.12, 3.68, 3.81, and 3.65. They rated evaluation Neither agree nor disagree with obtained grand mean of 3.23 respectively. The parents respondents perception on the criteria presented were Agree as evidenced by the grand mean obtained of 3.70.

Meanwhile the barangay official rated Information Dissemination, House Visitation, and Evaluation Agree with obtained overall mean of

4.11, 3.47, and 3.48. They rated Validation and Monitoring Neither agree nor disagree with obtained grand mean of 3.36, and 3.32 respectively. The barangay official respondents perception on the criteria presented were Agree as evidenced dissemination with a total mean obtained of 3.55.

As a whole, Information Dissemination with a total mean value of 4.14 rank 1; House Visitation with a total mean of 3.65 rank 2; Validation with a total mean value of 3.62 rank 3; Monitoring with a total mean value of 3.48 rank 4; Evaluation with a total mean value of 3.38 rank 5.

However they obtained grand mean of 3.65 is verbally interpreted as Agree.

The implies that the respondents perception on Extrajudicial killing were Agree.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The salient findings the study as are follows;

1. On the profile of the respondents.

There were a total of 60 respondents, 6 or 10% on the bracket of ages 16-18, 14 or 23.33% on the bracket of ages 19-21, 15 or 25% on the bracket of ages 22 - 25 5 or 8.33% on the bracket of ages 26-30, 8 or 13.33% on the bracket of ages 31-35, 7 or 11.70% on the bracket of ages 36 - 40 5 or 8.33% on the bracket of ages 51 above.

As the gender there were a total of 60 respondents, 28 or 46.67% were female, 32 or 53.33% were male.

As the civil status there were a total of 60 respondents, 27 or 45% were single, 5 or 8.33% were separated, 23 or 38.33% were married, 5 or 8.33% were widow.

As the educational attainment there were a total of 1 or 1.67% were elementary, 20 or 33.33% were high school, 29 or 65% were college.

2. On the perception on the extrajudicial killing

Information Dissemination. The assessment of youth, parents, barangay official on the five components presented yielded a grand mean of 4.14 and verbally interpreted Agree. House Visitation. The assessment of youth, parents, and barangay official on the five components presented under the House Visitation yielded a grand mean of 3.65 and verbally interpreted Agree.

Validation. The assessment of youth, parents, and barangay official on the five components presented under the Validation yielded a grand mean of 3.62 and verbally interpreted Agree. Monitoring. The youth, parents and barangay official on the five

components presented under the Monitoring yielded a grand mean of 3.48 and verbally interpreted Agree.

Evaluation. The youth, parents, and barangay official overall assessment on the five components presented was Neither agree nor disagree as observed by the grand mean of 3.38.

3. On the significant difference on the assessment of the respondents.

As we fail to reject the null hypothesis, there is an evidence that there is no significant difference on the assessment of the respondents on the Perceptions on Extrajudicial Killing in Barangay 105 Zone 8 in District 1, Tondo Manila.

Generally, the three groups of respondents gave common perception on the variables presented on the Perception on Extrajudicial Killing in Barangay 105 Zone 8 in District 1 Tondo Manila.

Conclusion

In the light of the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn.

1. The respondents were a mixture of male and female, youth, parents, and barangay official.

2. The assessment of the youth, parents, and barangay official on their perception on the extrajudicial killing were agree on Information Dissemination wherein it obtained the highest weighted mean.

3. The youth, parents and barangay Official share Common discernment on the perception on extrajudicial killing

Recommendations

Based on the conclusion drawn, the following recommendations were drawn;

1. This study is effective to the three groups of respondents, it is suggested to future researchers to conduct another study related to the perception on the extrajudicial killing when this situation will happen again in the future in order to find the differences of this study and also the relationship of this to some other field of studies.

2. The fact that there are some cases of extrajudicial killing happened in the present it is suggested that the government should tighten their investigation and monitor the killings in our country. Punished in the name of law for those who is criminally liable for this summary executions. And it is suggested that the police and military

should carry out the law properly and do their duties as 'to serve and protect'.

3. Urged the administration of President Rodrigo Duterte to stop the spate of killings in the country, and instead of bringing security and the rule of law, it is believe that the violent campaign against drug trade has made the country unsafe with more innocent people killed, and drug lords evading arrest and murder cases arising. And suggested to call on the President government to condemn murder spree, immediately solve the vigilante killings, and act on the failed police operations, and serve justice to the victims and families of the murdered. 4. And lastly, it is suggested that the Philippine government to address the drug problem as a health and human rights issue by strengthening and investing the country's program's and systematic rehabilitation efforts to drug addicts who have surrendered. And hoping that the war on drugs and the fight versus crime will be undertaken in a way that there is a constitution that there is a consistent constitution that guarantees respect for human rights at all time.

