

**“IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-CRIMINALITY PROGRAM TO MAINTAIN PEACE  
AND ORDER IN BARANGAY SAN ROQUE ANTIPOLO CITY”**

**A Research Presented and Submitted to  
Faculty of the  
World Citi College Antipolo Campus**

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements in  
Criminological Research 1 for degree of  
Bachelor of Science in Criminology

John Joseph L. Dave

Jerecho P. Frias

Bridgette Xyza O. Guevarra

Lovely Joy M. Sanglay

**2024**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title page.....	i
Table Contents.....	ii
Abstract.....	iii

### CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale.....	1
1.2 History of Barangay.....	6
1.3 Literature Review.....	7
1.4 Local Literature.....	7
1.5 Foreign Literature.....	10
1.6 Theoretical Framework .....	14
1.7 Conceptual Framework.....	15
1.8 Statement of the Problem.....	17
1.9 Assumptions of the Study.....	19
1.10 Significance of the Study.....	20
1.11 Definition of Terms .....	21
1.12 Scope and Limitation.....	24

### CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Design.....	25
2.2 Population and Sampling Method.....	26
2.3 Theoretical Sampling .....	27
2.4 Research Locale.....	28
2.5 Subject of the Study .....	28

2.6	Data Gathering Procedure.....	29
2.7	Key Informant Selections.....	30
2.8	Structured Interviews.....	30
2.9	Research Themes.....	30
2.10	Respondents.....	30
2.11	Research Instrument.....	32
2.12	Limitations of the procedure.....	33
2.13	Ethical Considerations .....	34
2.14	Data Collection Procedures.....	35
2.15	Thematic Analysis.....	36

### **CHAPTER 3: PRESENTATION AND EVALUATION OF SURVEY**

3.1	Presentation Discussion and Insight Base on the Interview.....	37
3.2	Training/Seminars.....	38
3.3	Program in Crime Prevention.....	39
3.4	Finance; and Logistical Support.....	40
3.5	Barangay Patrolling and Crime Response.....	42
3.6	Public Safety and Security.....	43
3.7	Community Empowerment.....	44
3.8	Challenges Encountered.....	45
3.9	Output Propose.....	46

## **CHAPTER 4: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

4.1	Summary of findings.....	49
4.2	Conclusion.....	50
4.3	Recommendation.....	51

## **ABSTRACT**

This study aimed primarily to determine the Implementation of the Anti-Criminality Program to Maintain Peace and Order in Barangay San Roque, Antipolo City through Integrated Barangay Patrol System, Barangay Peacekeeping Operation, Anti-Criminality, Public Safety. Barangay San Roque has collaborated with other Philippine National Police to create the Integrated Patrol System. The goal is to enhance the implementation of the Anti-Criminality Program in Barangay San Roque to maintain peace and order. This involves providing public safety services as the primary responsibility. It includes proactive crime prevention strategies such as patrolling by the Barangay Tanods to prevent and reduce crime incidents. This proactive approach aims to prevent the possible offenders before committing the crimes and by removing the element of opportunity. The operational and procedures that improve crime prevention and solution through Barangay Tanod with their presence in the community particularly in the crime-prone area.

The Barangay Patrol System oversees public safety and anti-crime efforts, with Barangay Tanods playing a crucial role, especially at night, in ensuring residents' safety and preventing crimes. We utilized stratified random sampling to select respondents for this qualitative study, conducting face-to-face interviews with open-ended questions. The study found that in Barangay San Roque, pro-active patrols enhance security by deterring criminals and fostering safety. However, challenges include resource constraints and lack of cooperation among constituents. There is a significant relationship between crime prevention strategies and the index crime rate.

## **Chapter 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **RATIONALE**

In the Philippine setting, Barangays serve as the smallest administrative region, governed by one leader, the Barangay Chairman (according to the law)/Barangay Chairperson (GAD Advocates)/Barangay Captain (street term) (Viray, 2021). The Punong Barangay (Barangay Chairperson) plays a vital role in preparing and executing government policies, initiatives, and services for the citizens (Flores, 2019). The Barangay Captain serves as the administrator of one barangay, with the help of barangay councilors, his primary duty is to control the peace, order, and security of his or her area of jurisdiction (Antonio, 2020). However, such a position is still a tremendously heavy obligation to be carried by the shoulder of only one person, this is because of the considerable number of families within the barangay and the vastness of its territory (Goldstein, 2020). To make the performance of such obligation more efficient, the Barangay Captain has the power to appoint barangay police officers or barangay peacekeeping action team to screen the peripheries of “puroks” or ABS TR AC T This study utilized the descriptive-correlational design to gather data from 65 respondents in the 50th barangay of Ozamiz City. An adapted survey questionnaire was the main instrument used in gathering data for the study. Results revealed that the level of effectiveness of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) in relation to public safety and the implementation of curfew hours as perceived by the 50th Barangay Resident of Ozamiz City was very effective in the level of implementation of curfew hours. While

in the problems encountered by the responders during the implementation of curfew for Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) resulted as not serious. As to the level of performance of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) the result revealed satisfactory ratings among the BPAT. And lastly, the level of public safety of the 50th barangay residents got a safe rating by the community. The researcher recommended that the Barangay Peacekeeping Action team are encouraged to continue their effectiveness in the implementation of curfew hours and public safety. Furthermore, this study will show the barangay peacekeeping action team's dedication to their duty to maintaining peace and order in their community. Keywords: Curfew hours, Public safety, Level of effectiveness, Performance, Peacekeeping. zones of the entire barangay and to extend the barangay services, particularly in maintaining peace, security, and order, through crime responding, patrolling, and hazard identification (Gapangada, 2018).

Community is a formed society of individuals with shared commonalities and differences with their values, beliefs, culture, traditions and etc., being part of a community creates connection and communication, builds relationships, forms a kind of social system and provides basic essentials for everyday life. Mainly, every individual wishes to live in a neighborhood in which they may establish their own home and raise a family in the future. When people choose a place to live, they consider a variety of factors, including the ideal community's ability to achieve specific conditions that fit their lifestyle. Nowadays, individuals prefer to settle in areas where they can achieve a peaceful life. Living in harmony with their neighbors,

having a quiet surrounding, and having a child friendly environment all provide benefits not only for the residents but for the entire community (Mondal, 2018).

Barangay is the Philippines' basic unit of the government. Each barangay is under the administration and supervision of cities and municipalities as the lowest level of political and governmental subdivision in the Philippines. In every barangay there are Barangay Tanod which play an important part in the development and process of the barangay, In the Philippine setting, Barangays serve as the smallest administrative region, governed by one leader: the Barangay Chairman (according to the law)/Barangay Chairperson (GAD Advocates)/Barangay Captain (street term). The Punong Barangay (Barangay Chairperson) plays a vital role in preparing and executing government policies, initiatives, and services for the citizens. The Barangay Captain serves as the administrator of one barangay. With the help of barangay councilors, his primary duty is to control the peace, order, and security of his or her area of jurisdiction. However, such a position is still a tremendously heavy obligation to be carried by the shoulder of only one person. This is because of the considerable number of families within the barangay and the vastness of its territory. To make the performance of such obligation more efficient, the Barangay Captain has the power to appoint barangay police officers or "barangay tanods" to screen the peripheries of "puroks" or zones of the entire barangay and to extend the barangay services, particularly in maintaining peace, security, and order, through crime responding, patrolling, and hazard identification. (Donald Sumad-On 2020)

This study to determine the capabilities and knowledge of the barangay officials and Barangay Tanod regarding their duties and responsibilities, in relation



of anti-criminality program and contributors in the performance and efficiency to maintain peace and order in Barangay San Roque. The purpose of this research study the Barangay Officials and Barangay Tanod, their duty and responsibilities in our society, to actual controllable and uncontrollable points that need enhancement, intervention, and plan in crime prevention to the purpose is to assisting the Philippine National Police to maintain the peace and order and crime prevention. Further the study is to determine the effectiveness of ensuring Peace and Order in a Barangay San Roque and the implementation and effectiveness their program and activities to maintain peace and order to ensure public safety. It is to strengthen and support the Barangay Justice System and to conduct crime prevention and deterrence measures to protect the vulnerable sectors of the community. According to Knock (2019), a peaceful environment is one in which people and communities can realize their full potential, make progress, and enjoy their rights freely while also being aware of their obligations. The three-year Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan is made up of activities and programs aimed at fostering public safety and peace in a specific area, as well as the combined Integrated Area/Community Public Safety Plan of all the cities and municipalities in the province, as stated in DILGMC no. 2015-128. To investigate the applicability and efficacy of the POPS Plan in tackling the issues of criminality in the province of Albay. Respondents were members of the community, provincial police officers, and barangay authorities. The findings showed that the government's efforts to solve the crime issues are being addressed by the peace and order councils in a suitable manner.

The community-oriented policing system of the Philippine National Police (PNP) has gone a long way towards providing proactive police services to the citizens. However, a continuous effort to improve the delivery of these services must be implemented as peace and order and public safety concerns are constantly evolving.

The Barangay Peacekeeping Operations (BPO) and its implementors, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPAT) are examples that the PNP does not stop at giving our countrymen the best possible policing system. Hence, the preparation of this manual does not culminate by its publication. It is a work in progress. Thus, all PNP members and even the citizenry are enjoined to submit or forward comments, recommendations or reactions to the nearest police station or BPAT Desks. All inputs will then be utilized to update and upgrade this manual.

The standard manner where the introduction and rationale precede the essential BPO concepts which include the mission, vision and functions. The basic knowledge on the organization, conceptual paradigm and fundamentals are discussed in the middle part of the manual. Finally, recommended BPAT activities and operational procedures are aptly described towards the end. BARANGAY PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AND BARANGAY PEACEKEEPING ACTION TEAM "BPAT MANUAL" DIRECTORATE FOR POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CY 2009.

## **History of Barangay**

Barangay San Roque is formerly name is Barrio Uno, and had its share in the colorful history of Antipolo City, Rizal. Most recent was then the community heroic contribution to the World War II of the sons of San Roque who fought valiantly and shed their blood and lives. Historical pages show that during the Spanish time, a stone bridge was constructed by Fr. Redeo Martinez along what is now Martinez St.; the bridge is still existing and used by the barangay folks. When the Americans came, they built public schools and houses in the town of Antipolo – one of which is now known as Juan Sumulong Elementary School

The hilly Sitio Colaique has its own history to tell. Old folks vividly recall the horrible bombing of the Americans to clear the way for the deliberation. They were forced to evacuate. It was in Colaique, at the hut of Dominador Soriano, where the Blessed virgin of Antipolo temporarily sought refuge to keep her from harm. It was a certain Procopio Angeles who had the courage to take the Blessed Virgin Mary (wooden image) and remove her out of danger; he and a group of ANTIPOLEÑOS traversed from the Antipolo Cathedral through the hilly terrain going to the site. When Republic Act 3590 (Revised Barria Charter) was approved in 1961, Barrio Uno became Barangay San Rogue under the leadership of Manuel Caluma as the Barangay Captain. Through the provision of Republic Act No 3975 on 22 June 1963, Barangay San Roque became a fully recognized barangay of Antipolo City, Province of Rizal.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter presents the different literatures and studies both foreign and local studies are relevant and the information pertaining thereto may shed light to the study the researchers read different books, journal and other references which can contribute and made the study a fruitful one. Based on the reading, the researchers cited herein some significant studies and researches that are useful in these studies.

### **LOCAL LITERATURE**

Mangalimutan et.al 2020 stated that maintaining social order, political stability, and economic growth all depend on the people's peace and security. The government of the Philippines closely monitors the operation of public safety (POPS) and community peace and order. This descriptive-comparative study evaluated how well the POPS were being implemented in terms of public safety, anti-illegal drug campaigns, crime prevention and control, and ordinance enforcement.

The study of Galabin et. al 2021. This study sought to ascertain the extent of the Philippine National Police Operation efforts in the promotion of peace and order in Iligan City in order to serve as a basis for policy recommendations. The descriptive correlational technique, frequency count, percentage, mean and standard deviation, paired t-test, and Pearson-r correlations were all used in this non-experimental quantitative research design study. The Philippine National Police consistently carried out police operating procedure efforts in the promotion of peace and order, according to a high percentage of respondents. The results demonstrated that,

generally, there was a substantial correlation between the frequency of police operations and both index and non-index crime rates. According to Knock (2019), a peaceful environment is one in which people and communities can realize their full potential, make progress, and enjoy their rights freely while also being aware of their obligations. The three-year Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan is made up of activities and programs aimed at fostering public safety and peace in a specific area, as well as the combined Integrated Area/Community Public Safety Plan of all the cities and municipalities in the province, as stated in DILGMC no. 2015-128. To investigate the applicability and efficacy of the POPS Plan in tackling the issues of criminality in the province of Albay, a quantitative descriptive method was employed. Respondents were members of the community, provincial police officers, and barangay authorities. The findings showed that the government's efforts to solve the crime issues are being addressed by the peace and order councils in a suitable manner. Because of this conviction, the respondents take part in the efficient execution of the POC's POPS Plan, which aims to address the criminality issues. Therefore, it is advised that when creating a trustworthy strategy for public safety and law and order, government policy planners consult criminologists for their expertise in criminology.

According to Shirley Domingo (2019), the general belief that crime only occurs in a limited range of situations exacerbates the issue of criminality. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to evaluate how well the Philippine National Police's crime prevention initiatives were being implemented at a particular City Police Station. The police officers present when the questionnaire was administered and

the barangay officials selected through the use of a purposive sample technique approach were the study's respondents. The design of this study was descriptive-correlational. The findings indicate that respondents' opinions regarding the various Philippine National Police programs' implementation are positive and widely used. This is a result of the New Policing System, it is said. Consequently, this is a proactive strategy for upholding law and order.

According to the study of Habiatan, (2022) The study evaluated Cabagan, Isabela's level of peace and order ordinance implementation. The arithmetic mean, ANOVA test, and t-test were used to evaluate data collected from the 234 members of the barangay peace and order councils of the 26 barangays in Cabagan, Isabela, using a descriptive design. The implementation of ordinances was rated as "much implemented" by the Barangay Tanod, Barangay Captain, and Community Based Anti-Crime sectors, while it was rated as "moderately implemented" by the Youth, Lupong Tagapamayapa, Teacher, Interfaith, Senior Citizen, and Non-Governmental Organization sectors. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the level of peace and order ordinance implementation is "moderately implemented." Lupong Tagapamayapa, the barangay captain, and the Community Based Anti-crime sectors provided a more favorable evaluation of the implementation of the peace and order ordinances. Barangay affiliations demonstrated superior enforcement of peace and order ordinances, including those pertaining to urban and less populous barangay locations. Additionally, barangays in both urban and rural areas report that peace and order laws are being "moderately implemented." This

indicates that there is a consistent assessment of the effectiveness of these ordinances' implementation across both urban and rural areas.

## **FOREIGN LITERATURE**

Leheza, Yevhen et. al 2023 According to their research or the aim of the research is to reveal political and legal aspects at the international level in the field of citizens' participation in the fight against crime. Attention is paid to the most common forms of public participation: patrolling; provide information on criminals or criminal acts committed; participation in anti-corruption measures; assistance in the resocialization of offenders; helping victims of crime; strengthening the security of one's own property; participation in information on anti-criminal measures. Methodologically it is a documentary-research. In conclusion, the benefits of public participation in crime prevention, based on international crime prevention, can be divided into two groups: basic and additional. The main advantages are reduction of crime and delinquency; improve security in relevant areas of cities; reducing citizens' fear of crime; strengthening the service function of the police forces in relation to the inhabitants of territorial communities; improve police partnerships with the public.

According to his research Peletz, (2023) In the past few decades many countries have experienced a surge in crime that is heavily gendered. Men are responsible for much of the rising tide of criminality (and for most criminal offenses prior to the recent surge). This dynamic threatens not only women and children but also societies and polities more generally. Additionally, it occasions serious doubts about state agents' widely touted commitments to law and order and their oft-

celebrated claims to prioritize the safety, flourishing, and overall well-being of law-abiding citizens. It is thus paradoxical that mainstream public debates on illegalities and delinquencies oftentimes do not substantively engage the strongly gendered nature of criminal transgression. This article explores such paradoxes by providing interdisciplinary perspectives on the Muslim-majority nation of Malaysia.

According to the study of Chin-I Chen, (2021) This study uses qualitative research methods, through domestic and foreign literature, etc., to conduct research on collaborative of policing. This paper takes Taiwan's actual cross-border seizure of a large number of drug smuggling cases as an example from 2017 to 2019, and discusses what we know is that breaking off the chain of smugglers in the drug production and distribution chain has a highly effective effect. In the process of social change, Local Collaborative of Policing is essential to prevent crime and reduce disease. Now, however, police officers routinely respond to international and transnational crime threats such as terrorism, cybercrime, international fraud, and human trafficking. The increasing need for officers at even the most local levels is to respond to international crime issues and to work together directly with police from other countries. The International Collaborative of Policing is an increasingly important method of combating transnational crimes such as organized crime and drugs. Through collation of the related literature, the paper obtains (1) collaborative of policing-integrate resources to facilitate the detection of drug smuggling at sea, (2) the future development of the collaborative of policing, and (3) the knowledge is from diversity-induction of cross-border collaborative of policing.



According to his study Okello et. al (2022) The study looked into how the police department helped the people of Lira City live in peace and justice. Examining how crime reduction affects Lira City's urban residents' pursuit of justice and peace was the main goal. A descriptive and correlational design was used in the investigation. Individual interviews and self-administered questionnaires were used to gather data, which was then analyzed using the mean and standard deviations. According to the findings, community policing significantly contributes to peace and justice in Lira City, whereas crime deterrence has little effect in this regard. It was determined that crime deterrence may significantly contribute to the advancement of justice and peace in Lira City if it could be completely implemented by the police institutions. It is recommended that in order to lower the number of crimes in urban areas, law enforcement should focus more on deterrence than arrests. This can be achieved by enhancing intelligence and technology, providing officers with the necessary training to make crime detection easier, and enabling the public to be on guard against acts of terrorism by working with local government authorities and integrating terrorism awareness into various local government initiatives at the grassroots levels.

According to the research Kimihiro Hino, (2018) The number of crime prevention volunteer organizations in Japan has continued to increase and at the end of 2014, there were some 48,000 such organizations with a total of approximately 2.8 million members. However, other statistics show that the majority of volunteers are men in their late seventies. In response to this situation, the author advocates the “Plus Bouhan” (Plus Crime Prevention) approach, which adds

aspects of crime prevention to daily activities in communities. The aim of this study was to investigate whether two activities carried out by “Plus Bouhan” could diversify the range of crime prevention volunteers and what influence they could have on volunteers’ activity and attitude. The first practice added a crime prevention aspect to a daily gardening activity and the second added a crime prevention aspect to walking and jogging.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

A theoretical framework consists of concepts and, together with their definitions and reference to relevant scholarly literature, existing theory that is used for a particular study.

This study is based on 5 I's Anti Criminality Theory (Ekblom, 2008) which incorporates the following facets: Intelligence, Intervention, Implementation, Involvement and Impact. The structure is a practical tool for prevention and sharing of crime prevention and community safety knowledge. 5'Is is a contemporary framework for capturing, consolidating and sharing knowledge of good practice in crime prevention.

It aims to improve the performance, scope and delivery of the practice locally, nationally and internationally, enabling smarter responses with reduced resources. It is applicable to all crime prevention, covering both situational and offender-oriented approaches, and service-like approaches as well as project-based ones. It has wider applicability e.g, for constituting the core schema central role in bringing all the other kinds of knowledge together to generate successful practical action.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



**Figure 1**

Conceptual Framework of the Study Focusing "IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-CRIMINALITY PROGRAM TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER IN BARANGAY SAN ROQUE ANTIPOLLO CITY".

## **Conceptual Framework**

It can be gleaned that this research considered the Input-Process-Output or IPO model in the conduct of the study:

The model shows the first frame as the Input of the study, which includes the following;

The first frame “IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-CRIMINALITY PROGRAM TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER IN BARANGAY SAN ROQUE ANTIPOLLO CITY” with focus the effectiveness and challenges;

The second frame refers to the Process of the study, which includes the following: Formulation of Questioner, Survey and Validation Questionnaire Distribution and retrieval of questioner, Interview and recoding Statistical Treatment and Documentary Interpretation.

The third frame the Output EFFECTIVENES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-CRIMINALITY PROGRAM TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER IN BARANGAY SAN ROQUE ANTIPOLLO CITY”.

Then the “FEEDBACK” which points to the Input and completes the process.

## **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

This study focused to answer the following questions:

The objective of this study is to determine "The Implementation of Anti-Criminality Program to Maintain Peace and Order of Barangay San Roque in

Antipolo City", in terms of Barangay Visibility, Security and Safety, Community Relation Crime and Prevention.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following question;

1. How is the implemented of Anti-Criminality Program of Barangay San Roque, in term of;

1.1 Training/ Seminars;

1.2 Program in Crime Prevention;

1.3 Finance; and Logistical Support.

2. How do the respondents evaluate the performance of the Anti-Criminality Program to Maintain Peace and Order of Barangay San Roque in terms of:

2.1 Barangay Patrol and Crime response

2.2 Public Safety and Security; and

2.3 Community Empowerment

3. What are the challenges encountered during implementation of anti-criminality program?

4. What are the proposed programs and assessments to enhance the implementation of anti-criminality program to maintain peace and order?

## **ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY**

According to the assumptions of the study, the anti-criminality program has a strong policy to maintain peace and order to ensure public safety in the Barangay San Roque Antipolo City. The Barangay adopted the anti-criminality program of PNP known as Oplan Bandillo, and there are rules and regulations to adhere to in Barangay San Roque. This program is design to bolster the intention of Barangay Patrol System (BPS) and to inform the presence of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams BPATs and Barangay elected official in the community through effective and available resources such as the public address system (PAS) of mobile / patrol cars reinvented as the “crying cow”, a means of conveying crime prevention program and other safety tips in public places using thru megaphone.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES: a. to encourage the public to report any crime incidents; b. to educate the public on how to protect themselves from criminals; c. to orient the public regarding safety measures and disaster preparedness. Increase security on vital installations, financial areas and other commercial establishments. Serves as a tool to inform the general public of the aggressive effort of the Barangay San Roque for quality service to the community and ensure public safety.



## **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

In the local setting, Quilang (2017) claims that the type of living conditions and social environment in Baguio City accompanied by urbanization has also affected crime trends. For instance, in urban areas, a crime such as theft, robbery, violent crime, and drug-related crime has drastically increased. Simultaneously, the type of offenses executed by organized criminals, juveniles, and foreigners become graver. This event generates "feelings of in security" in many people, especially those living in urban areas. This increase in crime has adversely affected the "quality of life" in the community and poses a serious cause of hindrance to the sustainable growth of a country.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

For the better understand of this study, the researcher used the following terms:

**Anti-Criminality.** It refers to any operation which is conducted by the police for the purpose of crime prevention and crime solution. It also involves tactical operations in times of emergency such as hostage crisis and violent mass rallies.

**Activities.** It refers to the things that are done in relation to the flow of discussion of the researcher.

**Barangay Tanods.** operate under the Local Government Code of 1991 and other relevant local ordinances. Their responsibilities include maintaining peace and order, assisting in emergency situations, and enforcing local laws.

**Crime Prevention.** It refers to the concept wherein the Law enforcers are in charge to do, this is an example of how the Law Enforcers address the prevention of crime in terms of their individual capabilities thru their knowledge, skills, and values.

**Crime Intervention.** It refers to addressing police operations in line with the mandates of Police Operational Procedures Manual.

**Equipment and Materials.** It refers to tangible and durable assets that help in the production of other goods and services. A material on the other hand is essential input to the smooth flow of provided services to the people.

**Facilities.** It refers to the area where the police personnel receive complaints and other reports that need action.

**Finance and Logistical Support.** It refers to all aspects of the chain of production, delivery of services in order to ensure efficient and effective management including its monetary implications.

**Law Enforcer.** This refers to the study that will help the Law enforcement to enhance their role and functions by achieving peace and order and this study will also provide suggestions that will help them to their responsibility to achieve peace.

**Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act No. 7160).** This Code establishes the system and defines powers of provincial, city, municipal and barangay governments in the Philippines.

**Mobile Patrol.** It refers to the most extensively used and the most effective means of transportation for police patrol. Equipped with the latest kind of police gear, it provides a rapid, safe, efficient means of transportation under average operating conditions.

**Monitoring and Evaluation.** This refers to the process that helps improve performance and achieve results. Its goal is to improve current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact.

**Motorcycle Patrol.** Referring to a patrol primarily used for traffic control and enforcement, their speed and maneuverability make them indispensable police vehicles.

**Peace and Order.** under the measure to be known as the "Barangay Community Peace and Order Council Act," every barangay shall organize a Barangay Community Peace and Order Council to serve as primary government institution that prevents and suppresses criminality and maintains public order and safety in the community level.

**Public Community Relations.** This refers to the various methods companies use to establish and maintain a mutually beneficial relationship with the communities in which they operate.

**Respondents.** This refers to the subjects of the study. They are the ones who will participate in the study conducted by the researcher.

**Stakeholders.** A person with an interest or concern in something, especially a business.

**Community.** This refers to the Filipino community in general. The goal of this study is to come up with a better assessment on the performance of policemen towards the vision of attaining safer place to live, work and do.

## **SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The study will be conducted through a survey and interview the respondents are the Barangay official Tanod and selected PNP validators from the community of Barangay San Roque Antipolo City. In relation of “IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-CRIMINALITY PROGRAM TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER IN BARANGAY SAN ROQUE ANTIPOLLO CITY”

## **CHAPTER II**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter gives an idea about the method of research used in the study. This also comprises the setting, subject, and procedure of the study; sources of data which includes the description of research instrument, sampling design and sample, construction and validation of the instrument, administration of the instrument, data gathering procedure, statistics treatment of data.

#### **RESEARCH DESIGN**

To satisfy the main research objectives of the study, the researcher utilized the descriptive qualitative research design. Qualitative research seeks to understand social phenomena from the perspective of those experiencing them. It involves collecting non-numerical data such as interviews, observations, and written documents to gain insights into human experiences, attitudes, and behaviors. While qualitative research can provide rich and nuanced insights, the accuracy and generalizability of findings depend on the quality of the sampling process. Sampling is a critical component of qualitative research as it involves selecting a group of participants who can provide valuable insights into the research questions.

This is described as the process of gathering and conducted interview face to face (written, audio, or video, for example) in order to comprehend ideas, viewpoints, or experiences. It can be applied to provide fresh research ideas or obtain in-depth understanding of an issue.

The goal of qualitative research is to comprehend how individuals see the world. Although there are numerous methods for conducting qualitative research, most of them are adaptable and concentrate on maintaining nuanced interpretations of the findings. Creswell (2014) Descriptive research design can be used when collection information about to understand the topic generally while the descriptive research; aim to describe or define the topic at hand. It requires to understand deeper understanding and explaining why such thing happening. However, face to face and formal interviews with the Barangay Officials, Barangay Tanod, Lupong Tagapamayapa, and selected people from resident of Barangay San Roque Antipolo City for validation of instrument, and were conducted to validate the data and findings from the questioner checklist and survey. Moreover, the interview provides more feedback and confirmation from result of questioner-checklist. With consent from the Barangay Captain and to other respondents the interview is recorded.

### **Population and Sampling Method**

The goal of descriptive research method is to precisely and methodically characterize a population, circumstance, or phenomena. It can respond to inquiries about what, where, when, and how happened in a crime of a barangay and descriptive research method is to investigate how the anti-criminality implemented by doing the research it can be one or more variables. Researchers can better understand the phenomenon under investigation by selecting individuals with relevant backgrounds and the goal is to identify the data by enhancing the research findings.

## **Theoretical Sampling**

Theoretical sampling is a sophisticated and strategic technique that can help researchers develop more in-depth and nuanced theories from their data. Instead of selecting participants based on convenience or accessibility, researchers using theoretical sampling choose participants based on their potential to contribute to the emerging themes and concepts in the data. This approach allows researchers to refine their research question and theory based on the data they collect rather than forcing their data to fit a preconceived idea.

Theoretical sampling is used when researchers conduct grounded theory research and have developed an initial theory or conceptual framework. In a study examining Barangay Officials and Barangay Tanod in the implementation of Anti-Criminality to maintain peace and order in their experiences, for example, theoretical sampling may be used to identify and recruit participants who can provide new insights into implementations to ensure public safety and security.



## **RESEARCH LOCALE**

In the Barangay San Roque, Antipolo City is one such branch of the Barangays that gives its share of commitment to the public. Being aware that the municipality of San Roque is fast becoming an economic zone, the Barangay Personnel's foremost plan is maintenance of peace and order to further boost the economy and provide the people with peace of mind, security and comfort. The researcher picked respondents in the barangay San Roque because of the numerous incidents and crime cases, social problems happened and also because some of the streets were drastically becoming an economic zone where crimes are ubiquitously.

### **Subject of the Study**

The Barangay elected official and Tanod of San Roque Antipolo City the total respondent is six (6): (1) Punong Barangay (elected) (1) (Barangay Kagawad) (elected) and Fourth (4) barangay tanod for validators two (2) from PNP Antipolo CCPS. To determine the targets respondents of this researched, with the criteria, as follows:

- 1) Any Public Officials and Barangay Tanod at least one year in service as public servant;
- 2) Any Public Officials and Barangay Tanod at least involve in Anti-Criminality Program and Peace and Order; and

- 3) Any Public Officials and Barangay Tanod are willingness to involved in this research.
- 4) Validators at least assigned in Pulis of the Barangay PNP research in order to assess whether the phenomenon of interest even exists (amongst others reasons).

### **Data Gathering Procedure**

The researchers will firstly ask permission to the respondents before conducting the research, The respondents will receive a detail briefing and key information about the purpose of the study. Through informed consent, the respondents shall willingly decide to take part in the study, the researchers will not force the respondents to answer the questionnaire and also make sure that all the personal information of the respondent will be confidential at all times the researchers should ensure that participants are safe from harm and are protected.

The researcher from the very start requested an approval from the Barangay Captain of Barangay San Roque Antipolo City and to other respondents and participants that we be allowed to conduct the study.

In accordance with mandates of SOPs 1-3 with sub, questionnaire checklist, which is the main data gathering tool, are constructed to determine "The Implementation of Anti-Criminality Program to Maintain Peace and Order of Barangay San Roque in Antipolo City", in terms of Barangay Visibility, Security and Safety, Community Relation Crime and Prevention. Each of these components and

subcomponents, which are bases for the formulation of the specific indicators in the questioner-checklist. All the information presented are consent to the Local Government Office and the Chief Executive and the concerned persons.

## **KEY INFORMANT SELECTIONS**

### **Structured Interviews**

Face to Face Interviewing is often used to obtain information that may be too sensitive to collect using other survey techniques. The primary benefit of face-to-face interviewing is having an interviewer present, which establishes trust on the part of the respondent. The development of the interview schedule initially contained detailed questions that I had hope to touch upon with each respondent and participants. However, this became slightly distracting within the pilot interview and upon reflection, this had an impact on the flow of conversation.

In addition, reflecting on the relational orientation that I aimed for, it was appropriate to be flexible with the interview schedule to allow the interview to be shaped by the flow of conversation and the information shared by the participant.

### **Research themes**

Primary crime prevention identifies conditions of the physical and social environment that provide opportunities for or precipitate criminal acts. Here the objective of intervention is to alter those conditions so that crimes cannot occur". This covers myriad approaches to crime prevention which are truly preventative -

they work before a crime has been committed. Designing out crime by making a new product inherently secure or providing parenting skills or after-school programs in disadvantaged areas/communities can prevent crime.

"Secondary crime prevention engages in early identification of potential offenders and seeks to intervene in their lives in such a way that they never commit criminal violation". This form of prevention is often directed at 'at-risk' young people. Young people who are showing signs of potential involvement in crime might be considered 'at-risk'. Young people not actively engaged in school (where it is provided), who associate with known offenders, and who use alcohol and other drugs, might be considered to be at-risk of involvement in crime. Providing programs to help these young people before they become entrenched in offending would be considered to be a form of secondary crime prevention. Prevention initiatives can maximize protective factors, promote resilience, and strengthen communities.

"Tertiary crime prevention deals with actual offenders and involves intervention in their lives in such a fashion that they will not commit further offenses". This form of prevention is generally linked to criminal justice agencies, particularly courts, prisons and community correctional agencies. Rehabilitation programs offered by these agencies that seek to prevent further offending would be considered to be forms of tertiary crime prevention.

The participant elaborates on the interviewer's/moderator's questions, changes the topic if need to convey an idea, takes part in a social relationship with the interviewer/moderator, engages with other participants in a focus group

discussion, is willingly observed in an ethnographic study, and, in some instances, is asked to aid in the analysis. For all of these reasons (and more), it is research participants that provide qualitative data not respondents Babbie, E. R. (2016).

**Construction.** The questionnaire items are aligned on the Implementation of Anti-Criminality Program to Maintain Peace and Order in Barangay San Roque Antipolo City.

**Validation.** The validation of survey questioners will be distributed to the selected police officer are presently assigned at Antipolo City Police Station.

**Administration.** The researchers will ask the permission from the Word Citi College and the Barangay Captain in Barangay San Roque to distribute the survey questionnaires to nine (9) of Barangay Official, Lupon and Barangay Tanod. The researchers will personally respondent through face-to-face interview and survey while taking the questionnaires to secure the reliability and validity of the questionnaires and the recording of the interview through minutes and signed by the respondents.

## **RESEARCH INSTRUMENT**

### **Chapter overview**

This chapter will outline the procedural aspects of the research, including participant criteria and recruitment, pilot interview and interview schedule. The chapter will also outline further reflections that took place during this stage of the research, including ethical considerations and limitations within research

procedures. Participants After deciding that interviews were the most suitable method to use, the subsequent decision that was made related to the recruitment of participants (King & Hugh-Jones, 2019).

## **Respondents**

The survey respondent is appropriately referred to as a “respondent” because that is exactly the role they play in the research process. They are responding to the researcher’s questions which are typically structured and closed-ended in format. Similarly, the qualitative research participant is suitably labeled “participant” because their role goes beyond simply replying to a series of questions to encompass participation in the research on many levels. The participant elaborates on the interviewer’s/moderator’s questions, changes the topic if need be to convey an idea, takes part in a social relationship with the interviewer/moderator, engages with other participants in a focus group discussion, is willingly observed in an ethnographic study, and, in some instances, is asked to aid in the analysis. For all of these reasons (and more), it is research participants that provide qualitative data not respondents Babbie, E. R. (2016).

## **Limitations of the procedure**

Research limitations utilized the face-to-face surveys questionnaire and to collect data from the respondents from in-person interviews this study is specific respondents this research is focused on quantitative research has a great benefit in that the studies are replicable. A researcher can get a similar sample size, duplicate the variables, and re-test a study.

## **ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

To gather this research the researchers before conducting the study in Barangay San Roque make sure they have permission of that said office the consent of the respondents must be obtained in writing before their participation in this study. The researchers must assure the privacy and confidentiality of the personal information of our respondents and their voluntary participation to contribute to this study. The respondents will be well informed regarding the research, the main goals of the study to show that the smallest local government unit of the Barangay has a significant role in our society to assist our PNP to maintain peace and order.

This ethical application included considerations to the General Data Protection Regulations, Integrity, Ethics in conducting research the research results, findings, methodology, and data honestly and is not fabricated from the researcher. The Researcher avoids data, exaggerating findings, and misleading the readers with unclear or contradictory explanations that are considered unethical. the researchers are collaborating with peers, it is important to maintain sincerity and honesty.

The research study should maximize the benefits for both parties while minimizing any possible harm. Special care should be taken when working with vulnerable groups, like, children, people with disability, and older people. Any sensitive information that is provided in confidence, including diagnostic results, grants information, patients' records, etc. should be protected. Avoid publishing anything fabricated, manipulated, falsified, or duplication of someone's work. The research paper is split into multiple papers having similar research questions,

hypothesis, methodology, results, is also considered unethical so a researcher and ethical guidelines should be made to avoid the researcher.

## **DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES**

To make the conclusion of the study in collecting and analyzing, the researcher undergoes the following procedures; before proceeding on the study, the researcher prepared permit to conduct the study and secure the permits to conduct the study from following;

1. The researchers to be secured the approval from the thesis Panels and adviser permit to conduct the study to the concern Barangay and their Personnel in at Barangay San Roque, Antipolo City Rizal.

2. Through a written request, the researcher distributed the letter to the Barangay Captain for the approval of thesis adviser and the department head.

3. The researcher tabulated, interpreted and analyzed the data that was gathered and derived the conclusions and recommendations based on the information gathered from the respondents.

4. The researcher passed the summarized data to the thesis adviser for checking.



## **THEMATIC ANALYSIS**

### **Chapter overview**

This chapter will outline the analytical method I used to explore the research data and construct research themes;

### **Phases of analysis**

Thematic analysis is highly beneficial when working with large bodies of data, as it allows you to divide and categorize the large amounts of data in a way that makes it easier to digest. Thematic analysis is useful for subjective information, such as a participant's experiences, views, and opinions of the respondents. For this reason, thematic analysis is often conducted on data derived from interviews, conversations, open-ended survey responses.

### **Chapter 3**

#### **PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND INSIGHT BASED ON THE INTERVIEW**

In this chapter the results of the study are presented and discussed with reference to the aim of the study. The results and discussion emphasized the Duties and Responsibilities of Barangay Police Security Officers in Accordance with DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2003-42. The results of the study have shown that majority of the barangay peace and order programs are implemented only to a moderate extent based on the experience of the citizens. Thus, it is recommended that the barangay officials together with all the concerned personnel including the chief of the barangay enforcers, the barangay enforcers, and barangay workers shall work altogether to strengthen the peace and order programs in the barangay. This shall be done with careful planning and well-defined strategies within the smallest political unit in the Philippines, the barangay level.

Their opinions and insights of the Barangay elected officials and Barangay Tanod as the respondents, their experience, based on the questionnaire and interviewed conducted by the researcher. deep interview through Face to Face. The objective of this study is to determine "The Implementation of Anti-Criminality Program to Maintain Peace and Order of Barangay San Roque in

Antipolo City", in terms of Barangay Visibility, Security and Safety, Community Relation Crime and Prevention.

## **1.1 Training/Seminars;**

City Government of Antipolo City together with Antipolo Component City Police Station the local government stressing the important roles of barangay tanods and the barangay official to help our City Government and PNP to maintain the peace and order. Barangay San Roque Antipolo City under the leadership of Punong Barangay Leandro Cabasbas in coordination with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) conducted an enhancement training and seminar for barangay tanods and barangay officials to ensure they are equipped, knowledgeable and trained to responses and address the crime prevention. The purpose of the activity and training to enhance their knowledge and skills in enforcing crime prevention, solution and suppression to secured more safe of our community. Local government and PNP Antipolo they are emphasized the important roles of barangay tanods and barangay official in the implementation of government programs like Disiplina Muna and other City ordinances The Antipolo Component City Police Station discussed laws that protect women and their children from violence, prevention on Theft and robbery incidents and curfew for the minor. Further the PNP Antipolo are conducted different types of training, Like Hand Cuffing, Arnis fighting techniques and fundamental Marshall Arts. The Tanods as barangay front-liners to help ensure the safety of the people in the barangay.

Conduct First Responders training for the Barangay Tanod and barangay officials. Enhancing their Performance and skills. Conducted day and night roving and as best practices. Conduct training Investigation techniques and how to make blotter and other reports.

Under go training Security and Rescue operation particularly in crime situation. Include conflict resolution, communication skills, legal knowledge, cultural sensitivity, and problem-solving skills. They should receive training in various techniques and strategies for resolving disputes and maintaining peaceful community.

## **1.2 Program in Crime Prevention;**

The Local Government in Barangay San Roque Antipolo City they are program for the installation of CCTV Camera for Major Street and other crime prone area and they are proposed program is mandatory to installation of CCTV Camera for all Business Establishment before issuing barangay business permit. In additions Installation of (Command Centers) for the monitoring of all CCTV Installed in major streets and crime-prone areas for immediate identification of the suspects and for possible of arrest of the suspects. All crimes are monitored is immediately respond of the Barangay Tanod and Officers and for crime solution to ensure public safety.

Installation of street lights under-lighted areas particularly in crime prone area Lately we noticed the roads of barangay San Roque are a bit dark and it is hard for the people to see the road during night time. There are people who are going home late, especially the people who are working and going home at night. Imagine walking through a dark alleyway in the middle of the night. Wouldn't you feel a rising sense of dread and apprehension with every step? No lighting area is prone in any criminal activity. Like Theft, Robbery Hold-up particularly drugs transaction. The presence of

adequate lighting acts both as a deterrent to criminals and also as an early warning system for potential victims. The cause of the main problem is the poor source of light and the effect of it is that people are afraid to go out at night because they feel unsafe. As I always mention, the effect of it is that people might always think of negative things whenever they are at San Roque.

Strong Implementation of an Ordinance imposing a CURFEW on all Minors who are Seventeen (17) years old and below from 10 PM to 4AM.

Strengthen the partnership between to the Antipolo PNP for crime prevention, Better Partnerships of the Barangay to PNP had both helped and hindered crime this is because at time these partnerships can work together as a team to enforce the law and reduce crime rates, partnerships have enough evidence more t effective program to for crime prevention.

strengthen the anti-drug campaign program one of the major causes of crime incidents conducted monitoring for drug personalities and other people who's had record for involvement on drugs incidents and people convicted but under Plea Bargain Agreement the barangay San Roque conducted seminar and spiritual counseling for the drug surrenderies. And to avoid the youth involved in prohibited drugs and to have a safe environment as well as the family in the community.

### **1.3 Finance; and Logistical Support.**

The Barangay San Roque had allocated budget for anti-criminality program.

There should be enough budget for anti-crime in Barangay San Roque; the allocated budget for the mobile and motorcycle patrol and use during the implementation of anti-criminality through the patrol system is most significant for immediate response to crime incidents, and they also have gasoline allocation for the mobile patrol. The mobility provided by Barangay San Roque is the following: Barangay Patrol 3, back-to-back Toyota L300, 1 Hyundai Patrol, 2 NMAX, and 1 Tricycle Patrol. All mobile vehicles used in everyday patrolling are mandatory in Barangay San Roque.

In-terms of Radio communications the Barangay San Roque may provide hand radio for better communication and provide for radio repeater. Repeater is an automatic radio-relay station, usually located on a mountain top, tall building, or radio tower. It allows communication between two or more bases, mobile or portable stations that are unable to communicate directly with each other due to distance or obstructions between them the hand radio and the radio base is use for communication it's help for monitoring of crime incident. The radio based are installed in command center place in CCTV are to monitor the crime incidents particularly in crime prone area.

Barangay San Roque funded the seminar training for all barangay tanod, especially for disarming techniques like Arnis or using batons and handcuffing techniques. In addition, the barangay tanod received the equipment used for daily patrolling. Baton, vest, handcuff, etc., and they are receiving their allowances, all finances, and logistical support provided by the barangay for Barangay Tanod to ensure maintaining and sustaining the program of anti-criminality and maintaining peace and order in Barangay Level.

## **2.1 Barangay Patrolling and Crime response**

The Barangay tanods' duties and responsibilities include: supporting barangay officials in crime prevention and promoting public safety through patrolling ("Ronda"), reporting to the offices concerned of any disruptions or unfair events, tracking the presence and actions of criminals and illegal elements, assisting the Philippine National Police. Barangay patrol contributes to the community by maintaining peace and order, minimizing crime, and improving environmental security. The patrol activities, such as ronda and jimpitan, are effective in reducing theft and increasing cash flow for social activities. Additionally, barangay patrol serves as a first-hand source of information for the national government to develop government programs, community services, and maintain peace and order. It also plays a crucial role in record-keeping of citizens' health and crime incidents, which helps in planning, analysis, decision-making, and increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of government services in the community. Furthermore, the development of web-based information systems incorporating open data and geo-based features enhances the barangay justice system, crime monitoring, and administration of peace and order.

Barangay tanods as first responders in crime response Tanod are trained in basic security protocols and equipped with knowledge of their communities, barangay tanods play a proactive role in crime prevention, disaster response, and conflict resolution. They are the frontline personnel in barangays, responsible for ensuring the safety and security of their communities. Their functions extend beyond mere

surveillance and include acting as auxiliary to the Philippine National Police (PNP) in crime prevention and resolution. Duties and responsibilities of barangay tanods include maintaining peace and order, assisting in disaster response, and enforcing local ordinances. The duties and responsibilities of barangay tanods include maintaining peace and order, assisting in crime prevention, and ensuring the safety of the community.

## **2.2 Public Safety and Security**

A barangay tanod, also known as a barangay police officer – and sometimes as BPSO (which can stand for barangay public safety officer, barangay peacekeeping and security officer, or barangay police safety officer) – is the lowest level of law enforcement officer in the Philippines. In accordance with Section 391 (16) of Republic Act (RA) No. 7160, otherwise known as "The Local Government Code of 1991," Barangays possess the power to organize community brigades, barangay tanods or community services as may be necessary to assist in the peace and order efforts of the barangay.

The barangay is the smallest political unit in the Philippines, and the government recognizes the BPSO as its partner in achieving its peace agenda (Legaspi-Medina, R., 2019). BPSOs are volunteers who are responsible for peacekeeping activities in the barangay (Caparas & Agrawal, 2016). The BPSO assisted the government in upholding law and order, particularly in the barangay to which they were assigned.



(Shehayeb, 2008), in his study entitled "Security Community to Provide a Secure Feeling," he explains that security is one of the things that every individual expects in his immediate community. Security is a feeling. It also stated that "the importance of providing a sense of security among people in public spaces cannot be underestimated." (January Jose B. Aydinan 2021) stated that BPSOs play a coordinative role in the overall endeavor to address social and economic issues that affect their communities. Yet they also assist law enforcement in the fight against criminality, particularly street crime. BPSO always performed its responsibility by assisting the barangay officials in reducing crime and promoting public safety. Further the BPSO assists the Barangay Officials in the prevention of crime and the promotion of public safety.

### **2.3 Community Empowerment**

The community pillar involves mobilizing citizens to help authorities prevent and solve crimes. This includes reporting incidents, aiding arrests, sharing information, and collaborating on community-based crime prevention programs. The keys to putting community policing into action include communication, cooperation, coordination, collaboration, and change. Citizens and BPSO work together to identify issues, develop solutions, take action, and evaluate the results in the community. Barangay Peacemaking Action Team (BPAT) has been created to provide better police services to the community. The BPAT is a national program of the PNP to encourage people empowerment from the community to address the real-time

response in case a need arises, be it peace and order, security and rescue related matters (Pajarillo-Guadamor, 2018). Thus, the concept of BPAT basically calls for PNP members to lead in the fight against all forms of criminality distinct to their areas of responsibility, utilizing the active participation of the community (Saligan, 2018). The community leader must be active in dealing with criminality in their area of responsibility to avoid any harm and violence and to help the law enforcers in maintaining peace and order in their respective barangays. Community policing is both an operational and conceptual approach that allows the police and community to work together to address crime, disorder and safety issues and enhance the quality of life for those in the community. Community policing is, in essence, a collaboration between the police, local government and community that identifies and solves community problems. With the police local barangay no longer the sole guardians of law and order, all members of the community become active allies in the effort to enhance the safety and quality of neighborhoods. Community policing involves the use of partnerships between municipal agencies, businesses, individual citizens, non-profit groups and the media in order to develop methods to police the community. These organizations work together to address criminal matters and reduce crime.

### **Challenges encountered during the Implementation of Anti-Criminality Program to Maintain Peace and Order of Barangay San Roque Antipolo City;**

The challenges encountered by barangay police or Tanod in the implementation of

peace and order include the need for enhanced more training and programs to improve their performance and knowledge of their duties and responsibilities. There is also a lack of understanding of the needs and interests of the community to part of crime prevention, which hinders effective implementation of police community relations programs. These challenges require attention to training, community engagement, recruitment and selection processes, and the management and resourcing of Barangay Peace and Officer of Tanod in order to improve the effectiveness and impact of barangay police in maintaining peace and order. Other Challenges encountered by barangay police in the community include a lack of understanding of the needs and interests of the people, negative public perception towards the police and other local authorities due to perceived insecurity, difficulties in implementing cross-border requirements and monitoring travellers and the need for improvement in knowledge and skills related to their duties and responsibilities. Additionally, building trust and positive relationships between police officers and at-risk-youths is crucial, as fear and distrust towards the barangay police can hinder community cooperation.

**Output Propose to sustained the ANTI-CRIMINALITY PROGRAM TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER.**

Project Proposal Project Title: "Installation of CCTV and Command Center as a crime prevention measures"

Proposed by: Criminology Students John Joseph L. Dave Jerecho P. Frias Bridgette Xyza O. Guevarra and Lovely Joy M. Sanglay

The Content of the proposed project

Change means different things for different people. In its broadest meaning, change is development. "Development means to bring to a more advanced or effective state to come gradually into existence or operation and to become evident or manifest. Increasing in crime rate in our barangay. The Criminals taking advantage of the opportunity. We proposed strong patrolling system every night around the barangay San Roque Particular in crime prone area to prevent such crimes The Installation more CCTV and Command Center that will be installed all over the barangay that will operate 24/7. Based on proposed program for monitoring of crime incidents and possible identification of the suspects. Since CCTV and Command Center is a passive security, its main objective is to reduce the crime rate in our barangay using advance technology and also prevent crimes. By using CCTV and Command Center, the man power will also be reduced to guard the entire barangay against crime. To intensify the peace and order situation in our barangay, our Barangay council headed by Punong Barangay Leandro Andeng Cabasbas he proposed to the Barangay council to create resolution for anti-criminality to maintained peace and order intended for public use to install closed circuit television cameras (CCTVs), Command Center and proper lightnings for the streets. The project CCTV and Command Center as a crime prevention will deters crime and help reducing violations that can be committed, records the scenes that can help in solving the reported theft or robbery or other crime incidents in our barangay, it also helps in monitoring the employees or barangay officials to avoid dishonesty with their task,

and it saves man power to the security guards on duty for patrolling around the area of our barangay.

## **Chapter 4**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions drawn and recommendations proposed by the researchers.

#### **Summary of Findings**

Based on the findings of the study, the following results are summarized:

Based on the findings and results gathered the researchers came up with a conclusion. This concluded that the Barangay Tanod and Barangay Officials were sustained the anti-criminality program, crime prevention and maintained peace and order, where the Barangay Tanod and Barangay Officials always performed in all areas of responsibility. The barangay plans and objectives were achieved well above the established standards. The unexpected areas were accomplished and achieved. The Barangay Tanod and Barangay Officials. The Department of Interior and Local Government Memorandum Circular (DILG MC) 2003-42 mandates the professionalization of these BPSOs to guarantee that public safety and peace and order are treated seriously. A midst, in the execution of their duties and responsibilities of Barangay Tanod and Barangay Officials public safety and peace and order they encountered challenges. Therefore, the researchers proposed an intervention plan to address those challenges and gaps that possibly affect their outstanding level of performance.

This study can give a piece of information and provide input to the government to sustain their level of performance and address the BPSO's concerns. Based on the findings and conclusions the researchers recommended the following.

- LGU may apply the intervention provided by the researchers as a guideline for enhancing the BPSO performance.
- LGU may provide general uniforms to all BPSOs for them to be easily identified in and places.
- To Barangay officials, you may organize the BPSO's scheduled hours of duty using the organization chart as a guideline.
- To PNP, since the BPSOs are not allowed to use handgun firearms in case of urgent incidents requesting assigned PNP together with the BPSOs during duty hours.
- Residents participate in the rules and ordinances implemented by the barangay and value the importance of BPSOs for peace and security. The Role of Barangay Tanod in the Community They are the front-line personnel in barangays, responsible for ensuring the safety and security of their communities. Their functions extend beyond mere surveillance and include acting as auxiliary to the Philippine National Police (PNP) in crime prevention and resolution.

## **CONCLUSION**

Barangay Public Safety Officers (BPSO), BPATS or Tanod and barangay officials, and the community work hand and hand to perform productive crime prevention activities. Additional equipment and training, conduct of crime prevention activities.

Like information drive, tips how avoid the victim of crime is a need to strengthen the working relationship of the Barangay officials Tanod, PNP and community conducting dialogue to the community to help in crime prevention and discussed the anti-criminality program. Furthermore, the barangay and PNP collaboration to conduct awareness seminars regarding crime prevention and community policing and encourage to reporting by community participate actively to help to reduce crime.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

Base from the findings and conclusions, the researchers strongly recommended the following measures to enhance the Implementation of Anti-Criminality Program;

1. Strengthen the community relation more cooperatively in crime prevention to immediately reporting the crime incidents.
2. Improve Training and Seminars, Equipment's/Devices during the implementation peace and order and crime prevention.
3. Place and Installed more CCTV cameras particularly in crime prone area to eliminate and prevent crime efficiently.
4. Place and Installed Command Center where the overall operations for monitoring, commanding and managed the crime incidents in Barangay San Roque.
5. Strengthen the 24/7 barangay patrol and presence of the Barangay officials and Tanod to sustained the anti-criminality and maintained peace and order.



## References:

Jelar Almoguerra, Ronniel Buyo, Dexter Hernandez, Rodny Impil, Ricky Templonuevo, Myrna S. Cuntapay, Ph.D Crim,

The Implementation of the Philippine National Police Anti-Criminality Program in Batasan Hills, Quezon City , Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research: Vol. 1 No. 1 (2019):

Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts, Vol.1, No.1, March 2019 See, D. ( November 2019).BaguioCrimeRateDropsby5percentthisyear.Retrievedfrom<https://www.baguiheraldexpressonline.com/baguio-crime-rate-drops-by-5-percentthis year/>

Tengpongsthorn, W. (2016). Factors affecting the effectiveness of police performance in the Metropolitan police bureau. Kasetart Journal of Social Sciences, 38(1): 39-44. doi:10.1016/j.kjss.2016.07.001.

UNODC. (2020). Crime prevention. Retrieved from United Nations Office on Drugs andCrimewebsite,<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justiceandprisonreform/CrimePrevention.html> Vicente, J. B. (2019). Preventing and countering violent extremism programs of highlyurbanized city police in the Philippines: An assessment. International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Science.Volume 8. No. 10. ISSN: 2278-6236 , 57-112.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3845254>

<https://repository.cpu.edu.ph/handle/20.500.12852/1133>

<https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/waslee60&div=8&id=&page=>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1478601X.2011.544445>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammunition>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firearm>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gun>

<https://www.techtarget.com/searchcustomerexperience/definition/implementation>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/law>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/liberalism>

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/marred>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ownership>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perception>

<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/us/definition/english/perpetrator#:~:text=%E2%80%8Ba%20person%20who%20commits,the%20perpetrators%20of%20the%20crime>

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/policymaker>

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pretense>

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/proponent>

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/quantify#:~:text=%3A%20to%20determine%2C%20express%2C%20or%20measure%20the%20quantity%20of>

<https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2013/05/29/republic-act-no-10591/>

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/rhetoric#:~:text=Kids%20Definition-.rhetoric,principles%20and%20rules%20of%20composition>

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/stakeholder.asp>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/violence>

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/widespread>

<https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2019.00576>

[www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01924036.2022.2071309](http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01924036.2022.2071309)

[www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07418825.2021.2011379](http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07418825.2021.2011379)

[https://academic.oup.com/epirev/article/38/1/140/2754868?fbclid=IwAR0Hj\\_HLo\\_c4pq5R3RJ5s59APsldy2kyMvZUI3H\\_VjWiVeE\\_Izb9FwwmsX8&login=true](https://academic.oup.com/epirev/article/38/1/140/2754868?fbclid=IwAR0Hj_HLo_c4pq5R3RJ5s59APsldy2kyMvZUI3H_VjWiVeE_Izb9FwwmsX8&login=true)

[https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1359178997000578?fbclid=IwAR03ZOFqOHYx\\_qiWA-woPnMcTrqpr5Ywv4uMbIGPKHQkR6bBDtxMYgZ3jml](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1359178997000578?fbclid=IwAR03ZOFqOHYx_qiWA-woPnMcTrqpr5Ywv4uMbIGPKHQkR6bBDtxMYgZ3jml)