



Implementation of Anti-Criminality Program of the Philippine National Police in the City of Antipolo

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Abstract:

In the Philippine Country the controlling crime in the community crime prevention has emerged as a major alternative and supplement to the criminal justice system. The aim of this study to review what is known currently about the nature, extent, and effectiveness of community-based efforts to prevent residential crime. Included in this assessment are citizen actions to protect themselves, their property, and their neighborhood, as well as efforts to prevent crime through changes in the physical environment and through innovations in community policing. The major factor that contributes to the success of good Leadership of a certain City, Municipality of Local Government Unit is the crime rate and crime statistic recorded within the City or Municipality. Through the crime rate and crime statistic recorded by the Philippine National Police the proponents tried to assess whether the implementation of rules and laws in the City or Municipality. This Criminality Program is well implemented to prevent crimes from happening in the city. Through these programs, the factors affecting the spreading of crime and lawless elements within the city are prevented and eliminated. Our Philippine National Police is Lead Organization and the Authorities to form of security and safety in the city. The Public Safety is ultimate responsibility of the local government and one highest priority.

I. INTRODUCTION

Implementation of Anti-criminality Program

Widespread crimes committed by the advanced and sophisticated criminals have beleaguered the people of Antipolo City. The awareness of criminal to the advantages of technology such as the use of superior firearms, high speed motorcycles/vehicles and communication in crimes posed general fear to the public. Most of the crimes nowadays such as robbery, illegal drug trade and murder were perpetrated by saying culprits. Some of the victims of ambushes were prominent personalities, businessman, politicians usually perpetrated by motorcycle riding criminals. Petty crimes were also the target of these criminals. A number of these crimes were usually committed in areas of conveyance which includes schools, shopping malls, businesses, institutions and public transport terminals where people usually meet and transact. This problem has caused alarm to the general public and has weakened our socioeconomic situation. Crimes have tremendously affected the country's economic growth; many foreign businessmen have declined their interest in investing in our country. Because the security of their business and lives furthermore, the people trust through good Leadership towards government and Philippine National Police (PNP) in the aspect of crime prevention and control will demean and the dedication of this government official will be in question. The people may don't want to leave their houses or stay outside. Since they are afraid of becoming a victim of rampant crimes. The peace and order will be endangered if this is not acted immediately. In order to effectively combat the illegal activities, the Antipolo City Police Station should have complete manning requirements, logistical support which includes basic equipment (firearms, mobility and communication), well trained and values oriented. This study assessed the performance of Antipolo City Police Personnel in the discharged of Anti-Criminality Operations.

Specifically, this study sought answers to the following question:

1. What is the extent of the implementation of Anti-Criminality Operations, in terms of:
 - 1.1 Manpower Deployment;
 - 1.2 Competencies;
 - 1.3 Basic Police Equipment; and
 - 1.4 Police Morale and Welfare.
2. What issues and concerns encountered by the respondents as to the aforementioned indicators?
3. Is there any significant difference on the assessment of the three (3) groups of respondents in the performance and issues and concerns encountered by Antipolo PNP personnel of in the discharged of Anti-Criminality Operations?
4. From the findings of the study, what administrative /operational plans and may be formulated and enhanced the performance of Anti-Criminality Programs?

The new vision of PNP states that *"Imploring the aid of Almighty, by year 2030, the PNP shall be a highly capable, effective and credible police service, working in partnership with responsive community towards the attainment of a safer place to live, work and do business."* Relative to this vision, the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 (stands for **P**eace and **O**rders **A**genda for **T**ransformation and upholding of the **R**ule of **L**aw) was formulated which is always regarded as the ultimate solution since it laid down the strategies to keep the PNP responsive to the needs of the community/society. Incorporated in this transformation program is the four (4) Perspective namely: (1) Resource Management (2) Learning and Growth (3) Process Excellence and (4) Community. Out of these four (4) Perspectives, Resource Management and Learning and Growth have directly involved in the enhancement of skills and capabilities of a police unit. The Resource Management is significant for the PNP to eventually realize its vision, the resources provided in pursuit of its mission should be "adequate". Moreover, those resources provided should be used "optimally". To help achieve maximum utilization of

resources, the PNP must observe high standards of “transparency and accountability” in all its “financial and logistical transaction. While “Learning and Growth” is very crucial for the PNP because it cannot keep doing the same things as in the past if it is to realize its vision by 2030. The PNP realized that “status quo” and doing business as usual is not an option anymore. It must look forward, towards the future, in which it does things much better and more efficient through more capable people and better processes than in the past. Thus, it must invest in people and processes so it can win “Stakeholder support” and undertake proper, efficient and effective “management of its resources. Recognizing how crucial “learning and growth” to the police organization, the PNP has decided to put two (2) strategic priorities- closely related and tightly interconnected. The set of strategic priorities starts with developing competent, motivated and values-oriented police personnel. This when attained will result to the development of a responsive police organization that is capable and ready to do its mandated tasks. Without any doubt, all these strategic priorities within this perspective of “learning and growth” would depend upon the adequacy of resources provided by the PNP and upon the commitment of the PNP to its philosophy framed by “service, honor and justice” as well as to the four (4) core values it has chiseled into its governance charter. Resources and commitment need to go together for them to produce results. This study presented Antipolo Police Personnel to evaluate their effectiveness in implementation to anti-criminality operations. Nowadays, preserving peace and preventing the crimes is a multifaceted and arduous task. Patrolman, Patrolwoman and Corporal’s (lowest ranking officers in the PNP) were vested with so many responsibilities and tasking such as: apprehension criminals, recovering stolen property, ensure the public safety during special events, etc. Others were directed to perform other activities like: Search and rescue operations during calamities, tree planting, community service, providing traffic direction to the motorist, mediating conflicts between neighbors and serving a bridge between social service agencies and person who come to the attention of the police such as mentally disturbed individual. Preserving peace and overseeing the public order in daily basis is onerous obligation that requires higher level of sacrifices and efforts. The degree to which any society achieves some amount of public order through police’ action depends in part upon the price that society is willing to pay to obtain it. This price can be measured in the resources dedicated to the police function and in the extent to which citizens are willing to tolerate a reduction in the number, kinds, and extent of liberties they enjoy. The police, who are called to enforce the law and to maintain peace and order crime prevention in the context of such social complexity, should be seen in them being very important people who have a very important duty. The police role is one of delicacies demanding great skills and sophistication. Sophisticated, skillful policing is professional policing. In turn, part of sophisticated, skillful police administration consists of managerial policies and practices, which actively promote Professionalism among police officers. On our Constitution of 1987 and RA 6975 the members of the Philippine National Police organization are professionals. The term profession and professional are tossed around with great abandon and a conspicuous lack of definition. The general absence of attention has introduced or endless and futile debates as to whether policing is in fact a profession. The term “Profession is derived from the Latin pro (forth) and Fater (confess), meaning to “announce. a belief”, at its early use, the word referred to public or open avowals of faith.

Edward M. Davis as chief

“To protect and to serve”

LAPD Academy

Parker was succeeded by Thad Brown as acting chief in 1966, followed by Thomas Reddin in 1967. Following an interim term by Chief Roger E. Murdock, the outspoken Edward M. Davis became chief in 1969; Chief Davis introduced several modern programs aimed at community policing, special street gang control units, as well as the SWAT unit (1972); he retired in 1978. The street gang control units were structured by Deputy Chief Louis Sporrer, who commanded Operations South Bureau, which was the Headquarters for the South-Central Los Angeles police divisions. In 1972 street gangs were becoming a growing problem and initially were made-up of the best-known gang structures of the Crips and the Bloods. A Gang Intelligence Unit was set up in 77th Street Division headed by a Sergeant Robert Michael. A uniformed team was set up and given the acronym of TRASH, or Total Resources Against Street Hoodlums, headed by Sergeant Beno Hernandez. It was from this time on that the flattering term gang was dropped and the term "hoodlums" was adopted. Intelligence indicated that each gang had a "leader", a few close "associates" and follower "acquaintances" and when the leader was removed by arrest and detention that crime in the group's area of control went down significantly; when the leader returned however, crime returned to its previous level. To address this phenomenon, and to give courts a better understanding of whom they were dealing with, a joint task force of police, probation, parole, schools, and others formed an entity with an acronym of DDCP, or Disposition Data Coordination Project. This entity was housed in the South Bureau and coordinated by the Intelligence Sergeant Michael. DDCP was a pre-sentence gathering of reputation information in the community, allowed under California law to be considered by the Court. The DDCP was a repository of sources for the court to consider in its sentencing disposition. Soon however, it was dubbed the Alpha File by several attorneys and the ACLU filed suit against the City of Los Angeles. The DDCP project was later terminated at the discretion of the city. At about the same time complaints began being made by activists outside the City and South Bureau area, that TRASH was demeaning to the group members. Chief Sporrer renamed the units CRASH, or Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums, and it remained operational as it had been before the name change. These police specialists are still policing today in the same manner as they began in 1972, and still under the CRASH acronym. Also, during the term of Chief Davis, the LAPD pioneered tactics and procedures that would serve as the blueprints of modern community-policing. Known as the "basic car plan" or "team policing" the department sought to build strong ties to the community through the permanent assignment and deployment of teams of officers—patrol, detectives, and supervisors to identified geographic areas. This allowed the officers to develop a working knowledge of their community and fostered familiarity, trust and respect on the part of the community toward its police officers. The Antipolo City Police Station sustained its anti-criminality program in operation to keep the communities safer by deploying more uniformed personnel to carry out focused police operation. These operations are undertaken to minimize incidents perpetrated with the use of firearms; neutralize motorcycle-riding criminals, lawless elements, private armed group, (PAGS) and criminal gang members; and confiscated carnapped motor vehicle illegal firearms. Police Presence considered as the backbone and the heart of the crime prevention and crime solution, police presence assure law abiding citizens of from impending crimes

by would-be perpetrators. Thus, the Antipolo City Police Station relentlessly implemented LOI-63/2010 "Police Integrated Patrol System (PIPS)" dated November 17 2010, directing PNP units to enhance the anti-criminality, crime prevention and crime solution through pursuit and intensification of police presence through (foot patrol, motorcycle patrol, and mobile patrol), anti-criminality and police operations, Oplan Bakal/ Sita (campaign against criminals riding in motorcycles), and other police interventions. LOI 45/2011 "Patrulya Ng Pulis" dated October 26, 2011 was implemented, directing all PNP units deploy an informed personnel assigned to administrative function to perform limited beat patrol duties, in addition to their usual tasks for maximum police presence as well to intensify law enforcement operation anti-criminality campaigns, and the public safety the most priority in services. The Setting. The setting of the study is delimited to the issues regarding the performance of Antipolo CPS personnel particularly assigned at ANTIPOLO CITY in the discharge of Anti-Criminality Operations within City of Antipolo. The study will be conducted to some of the areas within Antipolo City only especially to the areas where the Anti-Criminality Deployments of Antipolo PNP personnel are located.

1. The Subject. This study is a evaluation of the performance of PNP ACPS personnel in the discharge of Anti-Criminality Programs with regards to their trainings, sufficiency of firearms, equipment and mobility, and adequacy of the number of personnel deployed in a given operations. The study will embark on such assessment of the personnel capacity to come up with proposed measures to enhance the personnel competence in conducting Anti-Criminality operations of Antipolo City Police Station In Rizal Police Provincial Office Region4a

2. The Respondents. The study will utilize three groups of respondents:

(1) Commuters of uv express either students or employees, (2) Business owners From Agora Market where Anti-Criminality Operation of Antipolo Police is positioned and (4) Organic uniform personnel of Special Weapon and Tactics SWAT, Rizal Provincial Police Office detailed at the said operations. All respondents are based in Area of Antipolo City Rural And Urban Area.

4. The Time-Frame. The study covers the year from 2010-2015 with regards to the deployments of Anti-Criminality Operations of ACPS, PRO4a. The issues concerned with trainings, firearms/equipment/mobility and number of personnel deployed in the areas of operation.

II.SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The result of the study will be significant to the following:

PNP. This study will serve as basis for formulation of the capacity enhancement program in performing police anti-criminality operations towards the attainment of its objective not only for Antipolo PNP Units but also for all City and Municipal police station.

Antipolo City Police Station RPPO. This study will present the assessment of current capabilities of this unit, thereby considering the results of this study as bases for future modernization proposal and request to the PNP higher headquarters in which manpower, competencies, logistics and police welfare will be enhanced.

Three -(Northern, Eastern, Manila, Southern, NCRPO Police Districts

Quezon City). As main responsible for crime prevention and control in Metro Manila, this study will become the groundwork of RPSB NCRPO capability enhancement which can be beneficial to these police districts since RPSB tasked to secure a vital installations, areas of security and major thoroughfares which are part of these police districts ' area of jurisdiction.

Residents, students, employees and business owners of Metro Manila. As the main beneficiaries, this study is beneficial in that it will give emphasis to enhancement of capabilities of RPSB NCRPO personnel in rendering anti-criminality operations to the different areas in Metro Manila.

Researcher. As a police officer assigned at Operations Section of RPSB, NCRPO, this research will give him insights on variables that should be developed and capacity building measures that should be undertaken in able to enhance the performance of this unit in the aspect of crime fighting.

Future Researchers. This study shall be a basis for future researches on conducting research on anti-criminality operations in general.

Definition of Terms

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

Areas of Convergence- Refers to any area wherein influx of people is expected. Usually meet, transact, and do business in this place. E.g. Market, Malls, Recreational Parks etc.

British SAS Counter Revolutionary Wing- Refers to a special forces unit of the British Army focused on counter insurgency.

Civil Disturbance Management (CDM) - It refers as a crowd control operations. Its purposes are to prevent or stop the unlawful entry of violent demonstrators to vital government offices and perform dispersal operation in case that the rallyists will become unruly.

Close Quarter Combat- Refers to a tactical concept that involves physical confrontation between several combatants.

Counter Terrorism- use to combat or prevent terrorism.

Core Values- It refers to a principle that guides an organization's internal conduct as well as its relationship with external world.

Detached Service (DS) –Refers to a personnel detail to other unit which is not his/her Mother unit.

Downloading- It refers to a mass reassignments of RPSB personnel to five (5) NCRPO police districts.

Foot Patrol- Refers to the oldest form of patrol and considered as the most expensive type of patrol. A team is assigned to a specific designated area to be covered by foot. Foot patrol is restricted to small areas and is used to deal with special problems of prevention and repression that cannot adequately handled by the officers in patrol cars.

GSG9 (Grenzschutzgruppe 9)- It refers to a German counter-terrorism, hostage rescue and special operations police unit.

Heavy Carriers- Refers to vehicles which can accommodate voluminous number of personnel. e.g 6x6 trucks.

Internal Security Operations- Refers to any operations keeping peace within the borders of a sovereign state or other self governing territories. Generally it is an operation upholding the National law and defending against internal security threats.

Learning and Growth- It refers to one of the four (4) perspectives under PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. 2030 and Beyond which is focused on developing competent, motivated and values oriented police personnel.

Light Carriers- Refers to vehicles which can accommodate less than 6 police. e.g Toyota Altis Patrol Car and motorcycles.

Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)- It refers to equipment designed to amplify the sound thru a megaphone. Best use for mass demonstration and rally.

Medium Carriers- Refers to vehicles which can accommodate 1-2 teams of police. e.g Kia SWAT Van.

Mission- It refers to a written declaration of an organization's core purpose and focus that normally remains unchanged over time.

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.

Motorcycle Patrol- Refers to a patrol primary used for traffic control and enforcement, their speed and manoeuvrability make them indispensable police vehicle.

PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. 2030 and Beyond- Refers to a PNP transformation program aims to accomplish the organization's vision by year 2030.

PNP Public Safety Unit- Refers to unit which composed of RPSBs, DPSB and PPSC

Process Excellence- This refers to the different processes and practices the PNP uses in carrying out its mission.

Resource Management- It refers to one of the four (4) perspectives under PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. 2030 and Beyond which is focused on proper management and allocation of PNP resources.

Stakeholders- It refers to a person, group or organization that has interest or concern in an organization.

Tactical/Maneuvering units- Refers to a group organized to function in combat as a self contained unit.

Thermo anemometer- Refers to an instrument used for measuring air velocity or volumetric air flow, as well as air temperature and humidity in imperial or metric units.

TIKKA- Refers to long firearms manufactured in Saco, Finland

Urban guerilla warfare- Refers to a form of irregular warfare in which a small group of combatants such as paramilitary personnel, armed civilians, or irregular use of military tactics including ambushes, sabotage, raids, petty warfare, hit and run tactics, mobility to fight a larger and less mobile traditional military

Vision- It refers to an aspirational description of what an organization would like to achieve or accomplish in the mid-term or long-term future.

Vital Installation- Refers to high risk areas

57 RR- Refers to 57 Rajputana Rifles, a recoilless rifle made from India.

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