



IMPLEMENTATION OF PEACE AND ORDER PROGRAMS AMONG SELECTED BARANGAYS OF QUEZON CITY POLICE DISTRICT

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Abstract:

The study determined the level of implementation of the peace and order programs among the selected barangays in the Quezon City Police District. It also sought to present the issues and concerns that hindered the implementation of the peace and order programs. Peace and order are essential ingredients in maintaining economic development, social order and political stability. A condition of peace and order facilitates the growth of investments, generates more employment opportunities and attracts more tourists. In this study, the peace and order programs of the Quezon City Police District were assessed. Specifically, it examined the level of implementation of the peace and order programs among the selected barangays of the Quezon City Police District and surfaced the issues and concerns of the barangays and the police in the implementation of the peace and order programs. A mixed method of Quantitative and Qualitative survey research design, with the aid of a validated and reliability-tested questionnaire and interview guide questions, was used in this study. Three hundred and eighty-nine residents, 10 barangay officials, and ten police officers participated in this study. Findings showed that the peace and order programs among the selected barangays of Quezon City Police District were “moderately implemented” and that there is a significant difference in the level of implementation, according to the different barangays. Furthermore, issues and concerns encountered by the barangays and the police in the implementation of the peace and order programs include illegal parking, children violating curfew ordinance, difficulty in the implementation of the law because

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of lack of cooperation from among the community members, limited coverage of patrol, absence of citizens' crime watch, and lack of residents' participation. Overall, the results of the study revealed that the peace and order programs among the selected barangays of the Quezon City police district were not fully implemented.

Keywords: peace and order, barangay, police, issues, implementation

1. Introduction

Peace and order are essential ingredients in maintaining economic development, social order, and political stability. A condition of peace and order facilitates the growth of investments, generates more employment opportunities, and attracts more tourists (Alviola, 2025). The problem of peace and order in the Philippines discourages investors. The lack of or the limited number of investors results in the lack of opportunity for employment (Mallillin, 2017, pp. 58-74). When people are unemployed, they will be unable to provide for their needs, and the continuing condition of this inability can lead to the possibility of criminality (Blanco, & Pano, 2023, pp. 857-875). To ensure that the country and a locality are secured, given the rise of criminality brought about by many factors, the maintenance of peace and order is a country's responsibility (Mayo & Mallillin, 2024). The peace and order situation in the Philippines is among the important duties and responsibilities of the Philippine National Police. As mandated by the Philippine Constitution, the state shall establish one national police, which is civilian in character and national in scope (Tayaban, *et al.* 2026, pp. 25-48).

The Philippine government has recognized the important role of internal security and maintenance of peace and order in nation-building. The 1987 Constitution stated one of the state principles, "*The maintenance of peace and order, the protection of life, liberty, and property, and the promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy*" (Art. II Sec. 5, 1987 Constitution). In accordance with the 1987 Philippine Constitution, under Article XVI (General Provisions), Section 6 provides: "*The State shall establish and maintain one police force, which shall be national in scope and civilian character, to be administered and controlled by a national police commission* (Gumenyuk *et al.*, 2025). The authority of local executives over the police units in their jurisdiction shall be provided by law. On the other hand, under the Local Government Code of 1991, effective on January 1, 1992, and which repealed P.D. 1508, the revised Katarungang Pambarangay Law was fully reorganized to strengthen the peace and order under local government units. In addition, the essence of the Katarungang Pambarangay Law is the amicable settlement of conflicts wherein the disputing parties are encouraged to make mutual concessions to obtain a peaceful resolution of the dispute without formal adjudication thereof on the implementation and readiness (Mallillin, *et al.* 2020). It is a tool for declogging the courts and providing access to services at minimum cost to both the government and litigants. Maintaining international peace and security is one of the missions of the United Nations since it came into being in 1945. The fragile structure of

inter-state relations, especially regional peace and stability, is crucial in the ASEAN (Njoku, 2025).

The implementation of Project Double Barrel (PDB), the PNP's anti-illegal drugs campaign plan with a two-pronged approach, targeting high-value targets (HVT) and Project Tokhang, on the surrender of small-time drug dealers. So far, the researchers conducted did not include the assessment of peace and order and public safety programs in the villages of a first-class municipality, where 10 out of the 13 villages registered a low functionality, and all 13 showed low functionality on anti-illegal drugs as assessed by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) in 2018. Hence, the extent of lawless violence had reached an alarming proportion (Ocampo *et al.*, 2025, pp. 91-102). Robberies, killings, kidnappings, and daylight assaults were almost daily occurrences. Fear and anxiety became the emotions of the times (Mallillin, *et al.* 2020). The situation had deteriorated to such a point that walking the streets at nighttime was a dangerous adventure. Gun-totting was prevalent. There was no way of distinguishing the law-abiding citizen from a criminal (Pedere, & Sabijon, 2025, pp. 01-23).

The subversives no longer operated clandestinely but in the open, skillfully utilizing the mass media and the students as instruments for inciting mob actions. This was further aggravated by the increasing incidence of assassinations of public officials and prominent citizens perpetrated by criminal elements in many parts of the country (Bąk, & Szczecińska, 2025, pp. 30-44). The rising incidence of criminality continues unabated worldwide, largely owing to factors that are interconnected with poverty and economic hardships. What is more alarming is the involvement of young people in some cases against the law. The peace, justice, and conflict are critically examined, the origins and root causes of violence and conflict are emphasised, and emphasized the real-life situations and applying strategies, Mallillin (2024), for advocacy, consensus-building, and partnership. The U.S. Department of State has assessed Manila as being a MEDIUM-threat location for crime directed at or affecting official U.S. government interests. Crimes of opportunity, including some violent crimes, occur in Manila and other large cities (Amelin *et al.*, 2025, pp. 1-23).

Crime continues to remain a significant concern in urban areas of the Philippines. According to the Philippine National Police (PNP) Directorate for Investigation and Detective Management, theft, physical assault, and robbery were among the most common crimes reported to local authorities in 2019. Other common crimes included pickpocketing, confidence schemes, and credit card fraud. Carjacking, robberies, and violent assaults also occurred throughout the country. There have been reports of credit card and ATM fraud. Use credit cards only at major retail facilities and banks. Always check bills or statements for suspicious charges. The Regional Peace and Order Council-National Capital Region (RPOC-NCR) embarked on a three-day planning activity and competency skills performance of PNP Mallillin & Mallillin (2019) to intensify its efforts for peace and order in the region. Heads and key officials of the RPOC-NCR member agencies were brought together in the 2018 Direction Setting and Strategic Planning. The activity, led by the RPOC-NCR Secretariat headed by DILG-NCR Regional Director

Maria Lourdes Agustin, aims to craft programs, thresh out concerns, and identify opportunities for collaboration to strengthen the Council. The Regional Peace and Order Council-National Capital Region (PRO-NCR), together with the mayors, has continuously formulated plans for the improvement of the peace and order in Metro Manila. Philippine National Police– Women and Children Protection Centre reported that the number of juvenile delinquents in the Philippines increased from 10,388 in 2017 to 11,228 in 2018, with physical injury as the most committed crime by minors. Metro Manila is at the link between crime and illegal drugs since the country's main region serves as a picture of the crime situation in the country (Concon *et al.*, 2025, pp. 218-230).

The local government plays a central role in the design, management, and delivery of crime prevention programs and policies (Mallillin, 2022). This role has also been recognized at the national level, with successive national crime prevention grant programs directing a significant amount of funding to local government. Still, the role of local government in creating safer communities is frequently quite varied. There are many practical reasons for this, given the different governance arrangements and strategic priorities within the various jurisdictions (Alehegn *et al.* 2025).

Overall, however, the importance of local government as a key stakeholder and strategic player Mallillin, (2025) in making communities safer has often gone unrecognized or unacknowledged has been misunderstood, is subject to inadequate or under-resourcing, and has suffered from a lack of coordination. Despite these difficulties, local government has continued to play a key role in crime prevention and community safety efforts for more than a quarter-century. This reflects an implicit understanding that, since the most common crime of immediate concern to communities is local, then the primary focus for preventive action should also be local. Internationally, this generally involves central agencies being responsible for crime prevention policy-developing (Mallillin & Laurel, 2022), an overarching program, strategy, or framework that outlines the overall goals and priority areas that need to be addressed (Meško, & Lobnikar, 2005, pp. 353-373).

This is the basis for coordinated activity by multiple stakeholders. Central agencies often establish partnerships with regional branches of government authorities, local government, and non-government organizations to plan Paraiso & Mallillin (2025) and deliver crime prevention initiatives and implement the national or state and territory strategy. In addition, a central agency may provide short-term funding and/or technical support to help local organizations address the goals of the overall strategy (Mallillin *et al.* 2024). In addition, the crime problem is weakening traditional social control, moral standards, the alienation from family and social groups, and the rising affluence enjoyed by some sectors of society. To ensure the community safety of the people, the elected and appointed local government officials, the Philippine National Police, and enacted ordinances that served as the tool or instrument in the protection of the community (Martinez Jr. *et al.*, 2023). In the country where the problem of urbanization that is one of the great contributors to criminality, peace and order have been compromised. Reading literature, foreign and local, published or unpublished, is very useful in order to check

the existing programs of crime prevention in order to maintain peace. If the peace and order in the country are now stable, we can easily improve our economy because many foreign investors will come into the country. Hence, it will create more jobs and great taxes that will go to the treasury funds (Lund *et al.*, 2025, pp. 83-110).

2. Statement of the Problem

The research aimed to determine the status of the implementation of the peace and order programs among the selected barangays of Quezon City Police District. Specifically, it sought to answer the following problems:

1. How do the barangay residents assess the implementation of the peace and order programs in the area of
 - 1.1. enforcement of law,
 - 1.2. maintenance of peace and order,
 - 1.3. ensuring public safety,
 - 1.4. internal security
 - 1.5. police-community relations,
 - 1.6. prevention and control of crimes, and
 - 1.7. information networking?
2. What issues and concerns are encountered by the barangay and police officers as to the peace and order programs implemented in the Quezon City Police District?

3. Research Design

The present study utilized the mixed method of quantitative and qualitative survey methods with questionnaires and interviews as techniques as the main tools in gathering data. Quantitative data were obtained through a questionnaire checklist to describe the current status of the implementation of the peace and order programs, and Qualitative data were collected based on the respondents' observations and interview responses in order to describe the issues surrounding the implementation of the peace and order programs (Haq & Yasin, 2025).

3.1 Population and Locale of the Study

The respondents in the study involved 389 residents among the selected barangay, 10 Barangay officials and 10 Police officers assigned in the selected barangays of Quezon City Police District. The respondents involved the head of the family having a permanent residency of the particular barangay, the Barangay Chairman or the Peace or Order Council for an interview, and a COMPAC Police Officer having jurisdiction over that barangay for an interview.

The study was conducted at the selected barangays of Quezon City, and the barangays included were those having the greatest number of crimes reported and committed. These barangays are among the mostly populated with lots of business

establishments, transient houses, and center of Quezon City, being a highly urbanized city in the country. Stratified sampling was used from those heads of the family having a permanent residency in the selected barangay. This sampling technique was used to get the desired samples and sample size to measure the acceptability and reliability of the survey instrument (Verma *et al.*, 2026, pp. 69-75).

The participating barangays on the map under the jurisdiction of the Quezon City Police District are the following: Barangay Batasan Hills, Barangay Commonwealth, Barangay E. Rodriguez, Barangay Fairview, Barangay Greater Lagro, Barangay Holy Spirit, Barangay Old Balara, Barangay Pag-Asa, Barangay Payatas, and Barangay Soccoro (Bagita-Vangana, *et al.* 2025).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 On the level of implementation of the peace and order programs among the selected barangays of the Quezon City Police District

It shows the level of implementation of the peace and order programs among the Selected Barangays of the Quezon City Police District. The peace and order programs include the Enforcement of the Law, Maintenance of Peace and Order, Ensuring Public Safety, Internal Security Police-Community Relations, Prevention and Control of Crimes, and Information Networking. It reveals that the level of implementation of the peace and order programs among the Selected Barangays of the Quezon City Police District, as perceived by the police officers and barangay officials, has a mean of 3.08, interpreted as moderately implemented (Cueno & Sabijon, 2025).

This level of implementation suggests that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District have implemented the peace and order programs to maintain peace and order in the area of responsibility, but there is an implied lack of full and continuous implementation. Operationally, the moderate level of implementation is described to mean that the respondents in this study are convinced, and they agree that the implementation of peace and order in the locale is good but that they feel there are things to be improved, despite feeling that the place is safe and secure, as captured in the table of interpretation (Echavarria, *et al.* 2025).

As stated in Chapter III, Section 24 of the R.A. 6975, the number one power and function of the Philippine National Police is the enforcement of all laws and ordinances relative to the protection of lives and properties. Table 2 showed that only the enforcement of traffic laws and the enforcement of the curfew ordinance were moderately implemented; these are considered the second powers and functions of the PNP, namely maintaining peace and order. The finding suggests that the peace and order programs that are governed by functions mandated by the national law are implemented better than those which are governed by local or municipal ordinances. The findings further suggest that the degree or extent of the implementation of a particular peace and order program greatly depends on the efforts and supervision, or the nature of the structure there is in the local, municipal, or barangay level (Joshi *et al.*, 2025).

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Table 1: The Level of Implementation of the Peace and Order Programs as Assessed by the Residents of Quezon City (n=389)

Indicators	Mean	Std. Dev.	Interpretation
Enforcement of Law			
1. Enforcement of the law on crimes against persons	3.66	0.71	Well Implemented
2. Enforcement of the law on crimes against property	3.56	0.70	Well Implemented
3. Enforcement of the law on crimes against chastity	3.56	0.65	Well Implemented
4. Enforcement of the laws on carnapping	3.56	0.73	Well Implemented
5. Enforcement of the laws on prohibited drugs	3.50	0.80	Well Implemented
6. Enforcement of the laws on traffic laws	3.31	0.82	Moderately Implemented
7. Enforcement of ordinance on curfew hours	3.37	0.75	Moderately Implemented
8. Enforcement of the ordinance on anti-loitering	3.42	0.69	Well Implemented
9. Enforcement of human rights laws (anti-torture, arbitrary detention, illegal search and seizure, etc.	3.57	0.69	Well Implemented
Area Mean	3.50	0.56	Well Implemented
Maintenance of Peace and Order			
1. Regular conduct of patrol on identified crime-prone areas.	3.41	0.63	Well Implemented
2. Regular collaboration with the NGOs for the maintenance of peace and order.	3.39	0.58	Moderately Implemented
3. Utilization of force multipliers (like crime watch volunteers and information network) to maintain peace and order campaign.	3.31	0.60	Moderately Implemented
4. Establishment of choke portal checkpoints.	3.25	0.61	Moderately Implemented
5. Periodic conduct house to house visit to identity of verify new inhabitants.	3.06	0.81	Moderately Implemented
Area Mean	3.28	0.49	Moderately Implemented
Ensuring Public Safety			
1. Periodical giving of updates and conduct of dry runs/rehearsals of the integrated area community support public safety plan (IACPSP)	3.27	0.85	Moderately Implemented
2. Vigorous conduct of intelligence gathering against terrorist groups, organized crime groups, and lawless elements	3.43	0.58	Well Implemented
3. Sustaining legal offensive against identified lawless elements	3.47	0.75	Well Implemented
4. Regular conduct of environmental protection campaign to include relief/rescue and rehabilitation mission	3.43	0.72	Well Implemented
5. Periodical undertaking of, and evaluation of public safety and internal security	3.42	0.64	Well Implemented
Area Mean	3.40	0.58	Moderately Implemented
Internal Security			
1. Regular conduct of symposium regarding the recruitment tactics of the different terrorist groups.	3.11	0.75	Moderately Implemented
2. Vigorous conduct of patrol in the area of responsibility.	3.15	0.68	Moderately Implemented
3. Regular consultation with the different leaders in the community to identify persons having a connection with the New People's Army (NPA).	3.02	0.68	Moderately Implemented
4. Introducing the program of the PNP, "Kabataan Kontra Druga at Terorismo" (KKDAT).	3.19	0.63	Moderately Implemented
5. Requiring landlords/landladies to secure police clearance for any of their renters.	2.74	0.95	Moderately Implemented

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Area Mean	3.04	0.58	Moderately Implemented
Police-Community Relations			
1. Conduct of awareness program to educate the local populace on the evil effects of crime in the community (Dialogues, Ugnayan, Pulong-Pulong, Symposium, etc.)	3.05	0.70	Moderately Implemented
2. Undertaking community organizing effort for peace-building measures (Force multipliers, CVOs, Brgy. Auxiliaries, etc.)	2.95	0.60	Moderately Implemented
3. Tapping somebody to conduct essential training to the barangay BPSO to develop the peace-building skills of the organized community (like: Baton, Traffic Directions and Control, beat Patrol, Night Patrol, Reporting System)	2.96	0.62	Moderately Implemented
4. Mobilizing the local residents to undertake the peace-keeping tasks in their immediate vicinity	3.05	0.55	Moderately Implemented
5. Organizing community to conduct problem-solving approaches, to address peace and order concerns of the community (like: Katarungnang Pambarangay , BADAC, BPOC)	2.95	0.67	Moderately Implemented
Area Mean	2.99	0.48	Moderately Implemented
Prevention and Control of Crimes			
1. Encouraging the community to report and call for police assistance regarding the commission of a crime	3.26	0.70	Moderately Implemented
2. Conducting patrol regularly especially during curfew hours	3.11	0.59	Moderately Implemented
3. Establishing linkages with the Tricycle Operators and Drivers Association (TODA)to be vigilant in their vicinity	3.01	0.58	Moderately Implemented
4. Establishing linkages with the Homeowners Associations (HOA) in their vicinity	2.89	0.63	Moderately Implemented
5. Initiating a sport for the juveniles, and some livelihood programs for their constituents	2.99	0.74	Moderately Implemented
Area Mean	3.05	0.44	Moderately Implemented
Information Networking			
1. Conducting a social investigation to gather pertinent data on the peace and order situation in their area of responsibility	3.10	0.60	Moderately Implemented
2. Conducting information drives on the importance of crime reporting and information sharing with the community	3.08	0.53	Moderately Implemented
3. Organizing barangay information network, crime watch volunteers and the like for an information networking campaign	2.93	0.68	Moderately Implemented
4. Mobilizing the community to provide pertinent information on the presence, identity, and whereabouts of suspects or criminals syndicates, organized crime groups in their vicinity.	2.90	0.64	Moderately Implemented
5. Organizing crime watch group and the community serve as eyes and ears of the neighbourhood against the intrusion of lawless elements.	2.87	0.64	Moderately Implemented
Area Mean	2.97	0.47	Moderately Implemented
Overall Mean	3.08		Moderately Implemented

4.1.1 Enforcement of Law

As gleaned from the table, the area mean under-enforcement of law is 3.50, interpreted as very much implemented. This means that the residents are strongly convinced and highly agree that the implementation of peace and order programs relative to law enforcement in the selected 10 barangays of the Quezon City Police District is good. The finding suggests that the respondents generally feel safe and that the barangays are generally peaceful. It can be inferred based on the assessment of respondents that the police are doing their job for the safety of the citizens (Mendez, 2025).

The indicator that obtained the highest mean is the enforcement of crimes against persons, with a mean of 3.66. This implies that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District have continuously ensured the safety and protection of the residents against the destruction of lives. Furthermore, an inference can be made that the residents are secure, and this can be attributed to the strict implementation of the program on the protection of life. This finding also implies that the implementers of the peace and order programs among the selected barangays in the Quezon City Police District adhere to the provisions of Republic Act 6975. As stated in the said Republic Act, it is the policy of the State to promote peace and order, ensure public safety and further strengthen local government capability aimed towards the effective delivery of the basic services to the citizenry through the establishment of a highly efficient and competent police force that is national in scope and civilian in character.

The finding further implies that the enforcement of laws in the barangay is achieved through the continued and active participation of the barangay officials, and *tanods* with the assistance of the Police. The involvement of the barangay official in the implementation of the peace and order programs was described by the barangay officials during the interviews conducted with them. These barangay officials who were interviewed revealed that they are helping the police officers in the enforcement of laws by patrolling their area of responsibility. They, however, also revealed that other areas cannot be covered during the patrol due to a lack of workforce and resources, and this limitation is attributed to the wide area of the barangay. The finding on the good implementation of the program on protection of life is evident also in the decrease of crimes reported involving crimes against persons, property, chastity, carnapping, drugs, loitering, and human rights violations. This means that when all violations of laws are reported to the barangay and the police authorities, stricter measures are taken relative to the implementation of the program. Consequently, better results ensue, and in turn, the barangays will benefit. The barangay officials actively and proactively react to such violations to prevent them from further happening. These are done through the active participation of the community; thus, a high level of stability, peace, and order is achieved by constant implementations of the programs.

The Effect of Parking Problems on the Transportation System in Addis Ababa: Case Study in Addis Ketema Sub-City. Parking is a major challenge in different sub-cities. Public circulation is one of the most obvious problems, and parking seems to be an overlooked element of transportation development. The demand for parking spaces in

the cities and sub-cities is a great problem. The findings in this present study on the violations of traffic laws and the status of the implementation of the program related to traffic laws conform to the findings in related studies that population and community attitude and behavior are among the factors attributed to the ease or difficulty in implementing the peace and order programs (Sangesti, 2025, pp. 111-119).

4.1.2 Maintenance of Peace and Order

As presented in the table, the programs under maintenance of peace and order have an overall area mean of 3.28, interpreted as moderately implemented. This implies that these programs have been regularly done but not continuously performed by the Police and selected Barangays of the Quezon City Police District. The findings thereby suggest that though the respondents see that the implementation is good, there are other aspects that need to be improved. This seeming inadequacy in the implementation is attributed to the different problems with resources of the barangay for the effective and efficient implementation of the programs. The R.A. 6975 grants the powers and functions to the PNP to maintain implemented laws and ordinances relative to the maintenance of peace and order. The PNP should always establish coordination and cooperation with the local government, work hand in hand, because they are the same under the umbrella of the DILG. The cooperation of the community, as guided by its local executive, is of great help to the improvement of peace and order (Edeh & Ogbodo, 2025).

The indicator that obtained the highest mean is the regular conduct of patrol on identified crime-prone areas, with a mean of 3.41 interpreted as very much implemented. This implies that the Police and the barangay officials in the selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District have constantly performed patrolling the areas where lawless criminals victimize most people. With constant patrolling done, police visibility and community participation are enhanced, and people are protected from being victimised by criminals. It is stated that there is no single formula or theory to explain the vast range of criminal behavior. However, constant and regular visibility of law enforcers by patrolling the area can minimize crimes and ensure peace and order. On the other hand, the indicator that obtained the lowest mean is the periodic conduct of house to house visit to verify new inhabitants, with a mean of 3.06, interpreted as moderately implemented (Tan *et al.*, 2026, pp. 433-455).

4.1.3 Ensuring Public Safety

Public safety involves preventing and protecting the general public from significant danger, injury/harm, be it natural or human-induced. As gleaned from the table, the overall area mean under public safety and internal security is 3.40, interpreted as very much implemented. This result implies that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District have constantly implemented the programs related to ensuring public safety and internal security. With the consistent implementation of the program on public safety and internal security, the respondents believe that their community is safe and that peace and order are in place. It also implies that the Police and selected Barangays of

Quezon City Police District have seriously manifested their efforts in helping the Police maintain internal security through their partnership and collaborations. The indicator that had obtained the highest mean is sustaining legal offensive against identified lawless elements, with a mean of 3.47, interpreted as very much implemented. This finding implies that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District have regularly been following the strict enforcement of the legal orders of the court in identifying, locating, and arresting lawless criminals in coordination with the Police and other authorities (Tiutiunyk, *et al.* 2024, pp. 127-140).

Relatively, it is stated that local government has continued to play a key role in crime prevention and community safety efforts. This reflects an implicit understanding that, since the most common crime of immediate concern to communities is local, the primary focus for preventive action should also be local. On the other hand, the indicator that had obtained the lowest mean is the Periodical giving of updates and conduct of dry runs/rehearsals of the integrated area community support public safety plan, with a mean value interpreted as moderately implemented. This means that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District have not continuously or consistently conducted dry runs or rehearsals relative to public safety. This is associated with the absence or lack of a public safety management plan for each barangay. The statement of barangay officials during the informal interview supports the irregular conduct of dry runs relative to public safety. The respondents stated that their barangay does not have an integrated area community support public safety plan. Most of them are unaware of the so-called plan, and what they have are only the crime prevention plans (Priya *et al.*, 2025, pp. 4268-4278).

4.1.4 Internal Security

Under internal security, the peace and order programs involve conducting a symposium on recruitment tactics of terrorist groups, patrolling, consultation with community leaders, PNP Kabataan Kontra Droga, and requiring owners of the house to secure rent clearance of their renters. As gleaned from the table, the area mean under internal security is 3.04, interpreted as moderately implemented. This implies that the Police and selected Barangays of the Quezon City Police District were not fully compliant with measures governing the implementation of internal security programs. This aligns with Republic Act No. 8551, particularly Section 3 thereof, amending Section 12 of Republic Act No. 6975, which has relieved the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) of the primary responsibility on matters involving the suppression of insurgency and other serious threats to national security. The Philippine National Police (PNP) shall, through information gathering and performance of its ordinary police functions, support the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) on matters involving suppression of insurgency, except in cases where the President shall call on the PNP to support the AFP in combat operations (Mykolaichuk *et al.*, 2025, pp. 25029-25029).

The indicator that obtained the highest mean under internal security is on "Introducing the PNP" Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo" (KKDAT), with a mean of

3.19 interpreted as moderately implemented. This finding implies that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District are actively supportive of the implementation of the program relative to KKDAT. This finding further suggests that the barangays have been active in supporting the PNP program to provide awareness to the community and strengthen the youth in their active role and participation against drugs and terrorism. The finding is being implemented in the community peace and order, which is moderately observed. This status of the implementation is primarily due to the lack of resources of the barangay and the effect of the pandemic, where almost all crowdsourcing activities have ceased. On the other hand, the indicator that obtained the lowest mean requires landlords/landladies to secure police clearance for any of their renters, with a mean of 2.95, interpreted as moderately implemented. It can be noted that the basic purpose of such a requirement under the program on internal security is to ensure that the smallest locale of society will not be infested or infiltrated by lawless criminals, drug traffickers, and terrorist groups. A police clearance is required to prove that one has no criminal record. It validates the character of an individual, whether one is a law-abiding citizen or not. It shows how ethical and responsible a citizen, immigrant, visitor, worker, or student is (Greitens *et al.*, 2025).

4.1.5 Police Community Relations

The police-community relations programs include the conduct of awareness programs; undertaking community organizing effort for peace-building measures; tapping somebody to conduct essential training for the barangay BPSO to develop the peace-building skills of the organized community; mobilizing the residents; and organizing the community to conduct problem-solving approaches. The overall area mean under police-community relations is 2.99, interpreted as moderately implemented. This implies that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police Districts have not implemented these programs as reflected in the result, where these programs have the lowest means. This further suggests that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District have not, in their total capacity maximize the participation of the community in the different programs. It should be noted that the participation of the community is an important factor in the effective implementation of the different programs geared towards the stability of the peace and order situation of the place. The police officials rely on the cooperation of community members to provide information about crime in their neighbourhoods and work with the Police to devise solutions to crime and disorder problems (Herawati, 2025, pp. 15-18).

Meanwhile, the indicator that obtained the highest mean is the conduct of awareness programs to educate the local populace on the evil effects of crime in the community, with a mean of 3.05 interpreted as moderately implemented. This implies that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District have conducted some Dialogues, Ugnayan, Pulong-Pulong, and Symposium between and among the residents as part of ensuring that the community is abreast with the peace and order situation of the place and other issues affecting them, thereby building their good rapport

and connections. This implies that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District have conducted fewer activities relating to organizing force multipliers, Barangay auxiliaries, BADAC, BPOC, and Katarungang Pambarangay. This further suggests that the barangay has not been active and aggressive in organizing volunteers and multipliers in the barangay, which shall serve to increase their manpower in maintaining peace and order. This lack of activeness and aggressiveness to organize volunteers and multipliers could be attributed to the lack of involvement of the residents in the barangay programs, and the spirit of volunteerism in the place is not common among them. Thus, the community policing of the barangay is not well developed. The police, barangay, and community relationship should be harmonious. As the community relies upon the Police to serve and protect, the Police and the barangay rely on the community for its support and cooperation to effectively perform their function. Therefore, communities must be actively involved in crime reduction, prevention, and problem-solving. To get them involved, proper coordination and communication are essential. When communication and trust deteriorate, tension is built, undermining their shared goals of a peaceful and secure environment (Oktania, 2025, pp. 9-16).

4.1.6 Prevention and Control of Crimes

The programs under prevention and control of crimes include Encouraging the community to report and call for police assistance regarding the commission of a crime, Conducting patrol regularly, especially during curfew hours, Establishing linkages with the Tricycle Operators and Drivers Association (TODA) to be vigilance in their vicinity, Establishing linkages with the Homeowners Associations (HOA) in their vicinity and Initiating a sport for the juveniles, and some livelihood programs for their constituents. As gleaned from the table, the area mean on prevention and control of crimes is 3.05, interpreted as moderately implemented. This implies that the police and selected barangays of the Quezon City Police District have been actively conducting patrols, having a link with the drivers and homeowners, initiating sports, and encouraging people to report crimes. The moderate implementation of the programs could be associated with why some barangays have been active in ensuring that the rigid implementation of the Barangay peace and order programs, lack of resources, and lack of cooperation from the residents. Meanwhile, the indicator that had obtained the highest mean is encouraging the community to report and call for police assistance regarding the commission of a crime. This implies that the community is abreast with their roles and responsibilities in reporting crime and suspicious activities (Johnson, 2024, pp. 515-534).

On the other hand, the indicator that has obtained the lowest mean is establishing linkages with the Homeowners Associations (HOA) in their vicinity. This implies that the barangay has not collaborated with the homeowner's association on the crime prevention programs. This further implies that barangays have not exerted their efforts well in having connections or partnerships with the homeowner's association, which could be vital to the success of the implementation of the programs. The level of implementation denotes that strong relationships have not been established between the

police, the barangay, and the homeowners. This kind of relationship is critical to maintaining the prevention and control of crimes. Crime in the barangay cannot be prevented and solved by the Police or the barangay without establishing a link to the frontline groups of the society responsible, also ensuring that their place is safe and secure. Moreover, the same cannot be established without the cooperation of the different groups in the barangays. The quality of the relationship between the Police and the public determines to a significant degree, just how effective policing will protect social order (Johansen *et al.*, 2026, pp. 1-20).

4.1.7 Information Networking

Information networking is the interconnections to share resources and information in the system. In the community, the sharing of information with each other is one way of updating each member. Legitimate information may save lives and property for an individual and even provide an opportunity. Whereas community policing is the strategy of policing that focuses on developing an intimate relationship with the community members to acquire their full support. Their information was obtained during the ordinary routine of their life, particularly regarding a crime that occurred or was in progress. Information networking includes conducting a social investigation to gather pertinent data on peace and order situations in their area of responsibility. Conducting information drives the importance of crime reporting and information sharing with the community, organizing barangay information networks, and crime watch volunteers. The need for an information networking campaign and mobilizing the community helps to provide pertinent information on the presence, identity, and whereabouts of suspects or criminal syndicates, organized crime groups in their vicinity, and Organizing crime watch group. The community serves as the eyes and ears of the neighborhood against the intrusion of lawless elements. Information networking is 2.97, interpreted as moderately implemented. This implies that the Police and selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District have not been thorough and constant in the implementation of information networking to collect information from the residents relative to crimes and other unusual occurrences (Zhou *et al.*, 2025, pp. 66-103).

Meanwhile, the indicator that had obtained the lowest mean is the organizing crime watch group. The community serves as the eyes and ears of the neighbourhood against the intrusion of lawless elements, with a mean of 2.87 interpreted as moderately implemented. This implies that the community crime watch group was not formed and utilized by the Police and selected Barangays of the Quezon City Police District. It indicates that the presence of such groups in the barangays is visible but not active. This can be attributed to the reason that community resident does not volunteer to serve as crime watchers, nor was there an initiative by the Police and the barangay to initiate such a group. It is being stated that crime watch groups are all designed to encourage citizens to band together to fight crime, indulge in socio-civic actions, environmental initiatives, cultural promotion, anti-drug abuse campaigns, and many more, bringing change in their respective neighborhoods throughout the community. Citizens' Crime Watch still proves

to be more than a viable crime prevention program instrumental in promoting police/community relations. Moreover, some of these community-based programs involve citizens more than patrolling their community, assisting all law enforcement agencies, such as the Philippine National Police, the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency, and other pertinent agencies to detect and prevent crime (Jamil *et al.*, 2025, pp. 1-23).

4.2 On the issues and concerns being encountered by the Barangay and Police Officers as to the peace and order programs implemented in the selected Barangays of Quezon City Police District

As discussed in this section, the results reveal that there are issues and concerns encountered by the barangay and police officers as to the peace and order programs implemented in the Quezon City Police District. Based on the respondent's response, the following themes have been identified.

4.2.1 Illegal Parking

As provided under Republic Act 4136, an Illegally Parked Vehicle refers to parking in areas prohibited by existing law or ordinance for parking purposes or those designated by the authority and local government units (LGUs) NO PARKING areas or zones.

No driver shall park a vehicle, or permit it to stand, whether attended or unattended, upon a highway Within an intersection, On a crosswalk, Within six meters of the intersection of curb lines, Within four meters of the driveway entrance to and fire station, Within four meters of a fire hydrant, In front of a private driveway, On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the curb or edge of the highway, At any place where official signs have been erected prohibiting parking (Erfina *et al.*, 2025, pp. 112-124). The following statements, quoted from the Key Informants' responses all point to the prevalence of illegal parking in the selected barangays in the Quezon City Police District covered in this study.

CP 2: *"Ang dami talaga ng mga pasaway na driver parada lang kahit saan ang kanilang sasakyan"* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (The sheer number of reprimanded drivers just parade anywhere their car).

CP 5: *"Maraming mga may ari ng sasakyan dito walang garahe kaya kalsada nalang paparada, dahilan ng trapik lalo na tuwing rush hour"* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (Many car owners here do not have a garage, so they just park on the road, due to traffic, especially during rush hour).

CP 7: *"Maraming mga walang disiplinang driver dito, at illegal parking sa kalsada"* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (Many do not have discipline and illegal parking).

Hence, a lack of sense of responsibility on matters that are required of them as drivers, and their lack of obedience to laws, affect the overall peace and order situation of a locality. Added to the seeming lack of a sense of responsibility is the fact that area limitation results in the non-availability of space for the provision of a garage by owners of vehicles.

Supporting further that there indeed are violations against illegal parking, Key informant BO-3; BO 5; BO 7; BO 10, revealed through their statements as captured in the following.

BO 3: *“Hindi naman gaano problem sa traffic dito maliban lamang sa mga illegal parking sa gilid ng kalsada”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (Traffic is not a problem but illegal parking along the road is).

BO 5: *“It’s not so much the imposition of traffic laws here, except illegal parking”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 7: *“Illegal parking is our problem”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 10: *“Illegal parking” ang problema namin, may mga sasakyan walang garahe”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (Illegal parking is our problem. There are vehicle owners that do not have a garage).

These observations by the barangay officials coincide with the report submitted to the office of the Mayor of Quezon City by the MMDA and the QCPD that illegal parking remains the most violated traffic regulation in the city.

Accordingly, the police officers and the barangay are not focused on the implementation of traffic laws. They just leave it to the traffic enforcers of the city hall to carry out the provisions of Quezon City Ordinance No. SP-1444. This document found the rules that bind people and vehicles to follow laws on, for this specific operation, parking alongside streets and sidewalks.

Improving the implementation of traffic law is more than enhancing law enforcement officers' capacity to apprehend the violators. Effective policy and law implementation must address all aspects of the law enforcement continuum, including regulation, apprehension, prosecution, education, and monitoring. It is very important to have support coming from the government in order for the enforcers to be fully equipped.

4.2.2 Children Violating Curfew Ordinance

The informants in this study have commonly claimed that the other most common issues and concerns encountered by the barangay and police officers regarding the peace and order programs implemented in the Quezon City Police District are on children violating the curfew ordinance (Gea *et al.*, 2025, pp. 1-17). The law defines a curfew as a law,

regulation, or ordinance that forbids particular people or particular classes of people from being outdoors in public places at certain specified times of the day. The following statements of the Police Key Informants highlight the issue and concern of the violation of curfew ordinances.

CP 1: *“There are still minors roaming around”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

CP 4: *“Marami parin maga minors ang gumagala sa gabi dito kahit pandemic”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (There were still many minors roaming at night despite the pandemic).

CP 6: *“Problem kami sa mga grupo ng minors dito, pinabayaan ng magulang”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (We have a problem on group of minors who are not being monitored by their parent).

CP 8: *“Marami talaga matitigas ang ulo ng mga kabataan dito”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (There are lots of hard headed youth here).

BO 1: *“It’s hard to discipline the kids that go out late at night”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 5: *“There is still minors roaming around, but we are continuing to enforce curfew hour especially during this pandemic”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 7: *“There are still minors roaming around even in the time pandemic”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 9: *“Problem parin namin ang mga minors na gumagala sa gabi kahit may pandemic tinatakbuhan lang kami pag daan naming”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (Our problem are minors roaming around late at night despite this pandemic).

BO 10: *“Marami parin lumalabag na mga minors dito”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (There are many minors violating the curfew ordinance).

The violations of the minors with the curfew are primarily due to the lack of discipline among the youth, lack of parental guidance, involvement in gangs and vices, and parents who send their children for errands to buy or look for something even if it is already late at night and curfew is already in effect. The statements highlighting that the curfew violators are more pronounced among the minors than among the adults reveal a scenario in the different selected barangays that, seemingly, strict parental control relative to the safety of the children is not much a thing of a concern among the parents.

Given the situations captured in the Key Informants' replies, maintaining the peace and order demands cooperation and active participation of parents.

Most of those who violated the curfew ordinance belong to the squatter area. Most of the vices are also seen to be present and not given more attention by their parents. These children even play cat and mouse and will even fight with the authorities, since most of these minors are members of a certain gang who are mostly involved in riots and other tumultuous affairs. These are supported by the statements of the following key informants:

BO 3: *"Mostly yung mga kabataan na galing sa mga squatters' area and sakit sa ulo namin dito, minsan nag riot mga yan sa kalsada mismo"* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (mostly the kids belonging to the squatter area is our problem. They are even involved in riots on the streets).

BO 4: *"Palaging nag riot ang mga kabataan dito. Pinabayaan ng mga magulang"* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (There are riots involving the youth who are not being monitored by their parents).

There is a positive relationship between parental child-rearing attitudes and conduct problems, and recidivism. Among parental behaviors and child-rearing attitudes, parents' empathy for their child and oppressing the child's power and independence were significantly correlated with their children's conduct problems and high recidivism rate. The youths are not afraid of the potential punishment since the barangay officials do not impose sanctions to the apprehended violators.

Curfew laws and ordinances have been sustained as necessary to control the presence of juveniles in public places at nighttime with the attendant risk of mischief. Curfew ordinances promote the safety and good order of the community by reducing the incidence of juvenile criminal activity.

4.2.3 Difficulty in the Implementation of the Law

Most of the respondents agreed that among the common issues in the implementation of peace and order programs among the selected barangays is the difficulty in implementing the law. This difficulty is somehow captured in the crime and demography, which cited the links between criminal and demographic behavior. This will help understand why crime occurs in certain locations (Farber *et al.*, 2025, pp. 28-56). In addition, demographics help explain who commits a crime and the reasons why. This study can easily compare the factors that affect crime situations in a certain area and another, and among others is the big population, which gets all the more challenging when residents come from different backgrounds and different places of origin. This is supported by the statements of the key informants, which state:

CP 2: *“Sa dami ng mga residente dito, at iba’t-iba ang pinanggalingan, medyo mahirapan talaga tayo mag patupad ng batas”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (There are too many residents which comes from different places, we are slightly hard up in the implementation of the law).

CP 6: *“Hindi madali magpatupad ng mga batas dito dahil sa dami ng residente dito”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

CP 8: *“Medyo nahirapan din kami sa pagpatupad sa ng mga batas dito”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

CP 9: *“Hindi madali magpatupad ng batas dito, medyo challenging din”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 1: *“It’s not easy to enforce the laws totally in our places”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 4: *“Nahirapan kami na mapatupad ng maaayos ang mga batas”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 6: *“It’s quite hard to enforce against crime here”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 7: *“It is hard to implement laws since many citizens have no cooperation with the authority”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

As manifested by the key informants, the Police and barangay officials are hard up in implementing the laws in their area of responsibility. This is primarily due to the non-cooperation of the residents and the volume of the population in the place. The governance performance of selected barangays in a highly urbanized city revealed that effective implementation of the law requires the direct cooperation of the residents with the barangay and the Police. Lack of effective leadership, Lack of cooperation, inadequate support for those implementing, and lack of political will are among the problems that lead to hardship and challenges in implementing the law. This is supported by the statements of the following key informants:

CP 1: *“It’s very hard since most of the time the people caught are not from around here”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

CP 3: *“Walang batas na madaling maipatupad dito, dahil sa dami ng mga transient resident”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (There is no law that is easy to implement here because there are many transient residents here).

CP 7: *“Iba’t-iba ang mga pinanggalingan ng mga resident dito. Kaya medyo may kahirapan ang pagpapatuapd ng batas”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (It’s not easy to implement the law here because of its large population).

BO 10: *“Marami parin sumusuway sa mga batas dito sa lugar namin, mostly hindi taga dito”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

Many violate the law and do not follow the rules and regulations. Most of these violators are transient residents who come and go to the place. With too many transient houses, hotels, and business establishments, these people frequently do business or look for jobs. There are even situations where people who have committed crimes find shelter in these transient houses. These revelations by the Key Informants highlight the need for an enhanced implementation of the rule on requiring the residents to register, requiring the owners of house-for-rent to secure clearances, and doing more regular house-to-house visits. All these activities that are supportive of the peace and order programs, when implemented strictly, will certainly result in the curbing of problems related to peace and order situations. The crime rate has a significant correlation with different social factors: education levels, poverty rates, and lack of social organization, while others have drawn attention to its relationship with the built environment. They proposed that crime occurs in places where both opportunities and criminals are available.

4.2.4 Limited Coverage of Patrol

The informants in this study have commonly claimed that the other most common issues and concerns encountered by the barangay and police officers regarding the peace and order programs implemented in the Quezon City Police District are limited coverage of their patrol activity. Patrolling is an indispensable component and function of law enforcement and plays a vital role in public safety. The goals and objectives of police patrol include crime prevention, criminal apprehension, law enforcement, order maintenance, public services, and traffic enforcement (Luo *et al.*, 2023, pp. 1286-1307). The following statements of the Police Key Informants highlight the issue and concern.

CP 3: *“Hindi na namin napasok and mga maliliit na kalye”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (We cannot penetrate small roads during patrol).

CP 4: *“Patuloy parin naman ang pagpapatrolya sa mga lansangan pero sa mga liblib, hindi na kami makapasok”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (We continuously conduct patrol but we cannot patrol far areas).

CP 7: *“Regular naman kami nagpatrol dito, maliban lamang sa looban at liblib”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (We regularly patrol but not inside the small alleys and street and far areas).

CP 10: *“Nagpatrolya naman kami sa mga kalsada maliban lamang sa mga eskinita”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (We conduct patrols, but we cannot really patrol small alleys).

BO 7: *“We are continuously conducting patrols, but we are not able to do so in the highly populated area”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

The manifestation of the key informants on why they cannot patrol all the area is that police officers are mainly using their mobile cars to patrol. The terrain of the barangay cannot be penetrated by cars. Since most barangays are dens and thickly populated where houses are also almost near with each other, the police officers and the barangay cannot patrol the small alleys, small streets, and the inside of squatter and slum areas, and the Police and the barangay officials do also take into consideration their safety especially that most of those areas are known to be crime hot spots and have people who do not give respect to law enforcers and officials. The police and the barangay officers are doing their best to do patrolling, sometimes they get limited by the nature of the barangay spaces. The crowding of houses results in limited spaces for barangay roads, or even pathways. Consequently, patrolling activities also get hampered. Not only is there a lack of accessibility to cars, but also risking the safety of the patrollers to the possibility of lawless citizens lurking in the dark of the narrow pathways.

The wide geographical area is seen as a contributory factor to the continuing violation of rules. The residents involved in violation of rules and regulations, ordinance, and even in the commission of a crime seem to find an ally in or take advantage of the geographic width of the area. When the police and the barangay are no longer in sight since they have to patrol the whole area, the violators simply come out in the open and continue their activities even late at night. The following statements of the key informants support these.

CP 1: *“There is continuous patrol over the area, but actually we cannot do it all the time”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

CP 5: *“Responsibility namin yan dito na ikotan ang AOR namin kaso, di lang talaga oras-oras”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (It is our responsibility to patrol our AOR but we cannot do it every hour).

CP 6: *“Nagpatrol naman kami dito, hindi lang palagi”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (We do patrol but not all the time).

BO 1: *“Because of our low manpower, we can’t conduct patrol over the whole neighborhood constantly”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 2: *“Regular naman kami nag conduct ng patrol operation dito sa barangay kaso hindi talaga kayanin na oras-oras”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). We patrol regularly in our barangay but we really cannot do it every hour).

BO 5: *“We patrol regularly but since our barangay is quite wide and highly populated, we can’t patrol all of it every time”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 6: *“We do continuous patrol in the barangay but not all the time”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 9: *“Regular naman kami nagpatrol dito, pero sa lawak ng barangay namin hindi talaga lahat ng oras naikot naming”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (We conduct patrol regularly, but due to the wide coverage of our barangay, we cannot all the time patrol the whole area).

It shows that officers' familiarization with their assigned area is efficient utilization of personnel, equalized distribution of workload, uniform police visibility, enhanced officer safety, balanced police response to calls and officer accountability is an important factor in patrol. Several factors need to be considered in patrol districts. The size of the area to be patrolled should not exceed the limit that a single officer can cover, including natural or human-made barriers, criminal incidents, traffic patterns, and the population and kind of people in the place. The police patrol resources should be spatially allocated based on the characteristics of cities. The size, shape, demographics, and geography of the patrol district are major determinants of the effectiveness of patrol operations.

4.2.5 Absence of Citizens' Crime Watch

The informants in this study have commonly claimed that the other most common issues and concerns encountered by the barangay and police officers regarding the peace and order programs implemented in the Quezon City Police District are the absence of the Citizens Crime Watch Group. A crime watch group volunteer is a group of people living in the same area who want to make their neighborhood safer by working together and in conjunction with local law enforcement to reduce crime and improve their quality of life (Justice Ferdinard & Benneth, 2025). The statements of all the following police key informants reveal the need for crime watch volunteers.

CP 2: *“Wala kaming crime watch volunteer”*. Interview, December 10, 2020). (We do not have a Citizens Crime Watch Volunteer here).

BO 3: *“Hindi namin nagawa na mag organize ng crime watch volunteer kasi may mga BSDO naman kami”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (We are not able to organize a crime watch group because we have already the BSDO).

BO 10: *“Wala na kaming crime watch volunteer ngayon, hindi na active”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (We do not have a Citizens Crime Watch Volunteer now since they are not active).

The absence of Citizens crime group watch, which is supposed to augment the barangay and the Police in the conduct of patrol and maintenance of peace and order in each barangay, contributes to limited time and coverage patrol. The contributory factors to the absence of a crime watch group in the barangays include the lack of a specific policy or barangay official to lead and oversee the group, the lack of marching orders coming from higher officials of the PNP, and the LGU, inactive and non-conformity with the rules established by members. Crime watch group program empowers citizens and communities to become active in emergency preparedness and the fight against crime and community disasters. Citizens' crime watch group offers a great opportunity to the Police and the local officials to establish harmonious and collaborative effort to maintain peace and order and prevent crimes when this is organized, utilized, inspired, and monitored well by the barangay officials and the Police.

4.2.6 Lack of Residents' Participation

The informants in this study have commonly claimed that the other most common issues and concerns encountered by the barangay and police officers regarding the peace and order programs implemented in the Quezon City Police District is the lack of resident's participation. Community residents' active participation and partnership with the Police and local government units (LGUs) and other sectors in the fight against crimes such as illegal drugs, theft, robbery, rebellion, and other hindrances to peace. The Police, the barangay, and the community's partnership towards cooperation and unity in sharing with the government's programs and police efforts in peace and order through their cooperation and various sectors of the community are the key to a peaceful community. The Police and the barangays conduct peace and order programs to heighten awareness of the community's current situation relative to crimes, illegal drugs, and terrorism in the country and present the government's unified campaign to fight all kinds of crimes, especially illegal drugs, and terrorism (Wang *et al.*, 2025). This is supported by the statement of the following key informants.

CP 1: *“It's not easy to organize the people here, only few were interested”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

CP4 4: *“Mahirap mag organize ng mga tao, kunti lang ang duamalo”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (It's hard to organized the people, few are attending).

CP 6: *“Hindi interesado mga tao dito, meron naman kaso hindi interesado”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (Only few people are interested).

CP 7: *“Kakunti lang dumalo noong minsan ginawa naming yan”* (Interview, December 10, 2020) (only few are attending when we conduct symposiums programs).

BO 4: *“Hindi madali ang pag organize sa mga residente dito, kakunti lang dumarating”* (Interview, December 10, 2020). (It is hard to organized the residents. Only few are attending)

BO 5: *“Actually we have tried that, but only a few were interest and now they are gone”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 6: *“Actually, we are initiating many times, but there were only a few attending the activity”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

BO 7: *“Sometimes we have conducted that type of gathering, but only a few were attended”* (Interview, December 10, 2020).

The information shared by the interviewees implies that the police and the barangay have exerted their efforts to organized or initiate the conduct of symposiums, seminars and trainings, but there are only a few who are interested and a few are attending such activities. The lack of interest and cooperation among residents suggests a weak bond and relationship between the police and the community, a lack of encouragement, and a lack of moral and social obligations on the part of the constituents. Further, it suggests that this may be affected by political views. Participation of members of the community in policing is critical in ensuring that policing becomes a people-oriented process. The main objective of the partnership is to determine through consultation the community needs and policing priorities and to promote police accountability, transparency and effectiveness. Confidence in the police is fundamental to the citizens' willingness to report unlawful behavior, share intelligence about crime, seek help when victimized, and generally comply with the law. Marginalized groups overwhelmingly report a lack of confidence that police will apply the law fairly. The following statements from the key informants clearly support the need for the cooperation of the residents:

CP 1: *“We always give information, and it truly is needed, but some residents did not make a report”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020).

CP 2: *“Yes, importante yan para sila ay may makapag sumbong. Pero hindi talaga lahat ay aktibo”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (Programs are important, but the residents are active in crime reporting).

CP 3: *“Yes, mas nakita nila ang maga nangyari sa kanilang lugar, hindi lahat may pakialam”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). (Yes, they see what is happening in their place, but not all care to report).

CP 4: *“Tama, talagang nakakatulong naman yan sa information, kaso hindi lahat nagsusumbong”*. (Interview, December 10, 2020). It’s true that programs help, but not everyone in the barangay is reporting crime incidents).

The police and the barangay have always encouraged the residents to come forward and report crimes and any unusual activities, but not all the time do the residents report and cooperate with the authorities. This could manifest the real lack of interest of the residents in reporting crime to the police and to the barangay. The result further suggests that there could be an inconsistent implementation of the programs and that the residents are not fully informed of such programs. Further, the police and the barangay are already fed up with the little participation of the residents’ every time there is a program or symposium, which leads them not to organized often those kinds of activities. The finding suggests that even if the implementers are committed to carrying out their responsibilities, the lack of residents’ participation can render the police and the barangay officials unable to fully implement the peace and order programs, no matter how good these are. The lack of participation among the residents is one of the factors why there is no volunteer crime group watch in the barangay. The lack of sense of social obligation and lack of sense of responsibility among those who volunteered before as a crime group watch led to the dissolution of such a group. While some barangays did not take initiatives to establish volunteer crime watch groups, some barangays had tried. However, these established volunteer groups did not last long since only a few are interested. The programs initiated, volunteer groups organized coupled with incentives, can motivate the residents to fully participate in community policing if these are done continuously and supported with ample resources and logistics.

5. Conclusions

It shows that peace and order programs among the Selected Barangays of the Quezon City Police District, particularly in the Barangay Pag-asa, were not continuously implemented. The lack of continuity and sustainability resulted from a lack of resources, a lack of stronger police and community relationships, and strong cooperation from the residents. While the findings imply that almost all of the barangays faced minimal problems in the implementation of the peace and order programs, it is of note that Barangay Pag-asa is confronted with more problems in the implementation of the peace and order programs.

It shows that the police assigned to the selected barangays were perceived to have performed their duties well, as manifested by the results on the level of the implementation and enforcement of the laws related to preserving life and property.

Conversely, special laws such as traffic laws and curfew hours were implemented moderately. It is inferred that laws governed by mandated functions are implemented better than special laws, where the implementation depends on the orders from the implementers' officials or superiors.

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Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest in this research.

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