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LEVEL OF AWARENESS ON THE CATEGORIES OF POLICE OPERATIONS OF POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE CALABARZON PERSONNEL

Pltcol Fermel V. Dela Cruz PhD[1], Dr. Mildred E. Vila[2], Dr. Nathaniel S. Golla[3]
Chief Engr. Ferdinand C. Villamil[4], Dr. Edelito P. Deles[5], Dr. Renel P. Cruz[6]
De La Salle University Dasmariñas-Graduate Studies (DLSU-D)
Philippine National Police Academy (PNPA)
Philippine Christian University (PCU)
Taguig City University (TCU)

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluated the level of awareness, identified challenges, and proposed enhancement measures related to police operations among personnel assigned to the Police Regional Office–CALABARZON. Grounded in a strategic management approach to police administration, the research focused on operational goal-setting, task execution, and resource acquisition. A quantitative-descriptive design was employed, utilizing purposive sampling to collect data from 450 respondents, including PNP personnel and members of the Katarungan Pambarangay/Lupon Tagapamayapa. Data were gathered using a structured questionnaire consisting of 105 items, which demonstrated excellent internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha = 0.987). The results indicated a statistically significant difference in how the three respondent groups assessed their awareness of police operation categories, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. PNP personnel, especially those in the Investigation and Detective Management Division, displayed a very high level of awareness regarding public safety operations. In contrast, Katarungan Pambarangay members showed a high level of awareness, albeit slightly lower in comparison. Demographic analysis revealed that most PNP respondents were male, aged 26–30, married, with 6–10 years of service, and held ranks of police corporal or police staff sergeant. Katarungan Pambarangay members were primarily male, aged 46–50, college graduates, and relatively new to government service. The study also found that PNP personnel rated the problems encountered in law enforcement and public safety operations as of very serious concern, while Katarungan Pambarangay members expressed significant concern regarding public safety issues. The findings recommend enhanced inter-agency collaboration, ongoing training, and community-based awareness programs to strengthen law enforcement operations in the CALABARZON region.

KEYWORDS: *Police Operations, Public Safety, Strategic Management, Law Enforcement Awareness PNP-CALABARZON*

INTRODUCTION

Security, peace, and order are fundamental elements of national progress. As Hess et al. (2015) argue, a secure environment fosters economic growth and global competitiveness. When citizens feel safe from crime and drugs, they are better able to focus on productivity and personal development, provided that public safety laws are effectively enforced.

Police officers play a crucial role in maintaining this stability. Brandl (2017) expects police officers to protect communities, uphold the law, and perform their duties professionally, all while respecting human rights. Police operations primarily execute their responsibilities, including crime prevention, law enforcement, and community safety.

Orthmann & LaDue (2015) emphasize that police operations are essential in maintaining societal order, requiring structured, systematized action. Similarly, Peak, Gaines, & Glensor (2019) highlight that policing contributes significantly to national growth and social development. Supporting this, the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs (Dekanoidze & Khelashvili, 2018) advocates for sustainable training programs to enhance operational capacity and public trust.

In the U.S., reforms such as those proposed by the 2015 President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing emphasize training and education to mitigate use-of-force incidents and improve community relations (Armstrong & Bouffard, 2020). This aligns with efforts by the Philippine National Police (PNP), who's Patrol Plan 2030 aims to reform operations amid public scrutiny and institutional challenges.

Despite structural reforms, the PNP continues to face critical challenges in law enforcement, from operational lapses to

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publicized incidents like the Winston Ragos shooting and ECQ protest dispersals. These events raise concerns about police officers' awareness of operational protocols, especially during law enforcement and special operations.

The revised PNP operational procedures emphasize that no operation should proceed without proper authorization and adherence to standard protocols. With the existence of seven core categories of police operations ranging from law enforcement and internal security to public safety and investigation, officers are expected to demonstrate comprehensive awareness of their duties within each specialized field.

This study investigates the level of awareness of PRO–CALABARZON police personnel regarding these categories of police operations. It aims to reveal current competencies, identify gaps in operational knowledge, and serve as a basis for improving police training systems and procedures. Ultimately, the study contributes to strengthening law enforcement functions, enhancing community trust, and ensuring effective, lawful police operations.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study was conducted to assess the level of awareness among police personnel in Police Regional Office–CALABARZON (PRO4A) regarding the categories of operations as outlined in the Philippine National Police Operational Procedures (PNPOP)**.** The ultimate aim is to propose evidence-based measures that can enhance the law enforcement capability of personnel across the region. Specifically, the study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the level of awareness of the three (3) groups of respondents under PRO–CALABARZON with respect to the following seven (7) categories of police operations?
   1.1 Public Safety Operations
   1.2 Law Enforcement Operations
   1.3 Internal Security Operations
   1.4 Special Police Operations
   1.5 Intelligence Operations
   1.6 Investigation Operations
   1.7 Scenes of Crime Operations (SOCO)
2. What is the assessment of the three respondent groups regarding the problems encountered in the implementation of these operational categories?
3. Is there a significant difference among the three groups of respondents in their level of awareness of the aforementioned categories of police operations?

HYPOTHESIS

There is no significant difference in the assessment among the three (3) groups of respondents regarding their level of awareness on the categories of police operations outlined in the Philippine National Police Operational Procedures (PNPOP) within Police Regional Office–CALABARZON (PRO4A).

THE SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study focused on determining the level of awareness of selected personnel within PRO–CALABARZON on the seven major categories of police operations, namely: public safety, law enforcement, internal security, special police, intelligence, investigation, and scene of the crime operations. The study also explored problems encountered in implementing these operations.

The research was conducted in selected cities and municipalities under the jurisdiction of PRO4A, which includes the five Police Provincial Offices (PPOs) in the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon.

Respondents were drawn from three key groups:
(1) Police personnel from selected city and municipal stations,
(2) Members of Investigation and Detective Management Sections, and
(3) Selected barangay and local officials involved in the Katarungang Pambarangay and Lupon Tagapamayapa system.

The study focuses solely on the awareness and operational engagement of these groups, excluding assessments conducted at the national level or other law enforcement agencies.

METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the research methodology adopted in the study, including the data collection and analysis methods. Research methodology refers to the systematic approach used to conduct a study, incorporating tools and techniques suited to the research objectives. It is essential to select appropriate methods aligned with the study's goals. For this purpose, the methodology is divided into two main components, data collection and data analysis procedures.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The study employed a descriptive research design, which provided a structured approach to assess phenomena and situations within Police Regional Office-CALABARZON. This design allowed the researcher to examine operations conducted from 2016 to 2020, define existing problems, and explore underlying causes. It also supported the formulation of appropriate interventions by offering insights into the strategies, conceptual framework, and procedures relevant to data collection and analysis.

RESEARCH LOCALE

The study was conducted in Region 4A, also known as CALABARZON, comprising Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon provinces. Located in Southern Luzon, southwest of Metro Manila, the region is the country's most populous, with 14.4 million residents as of 2015. It was formerly part of Southern Tagalog before its separation under Executive Order No. 103.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The researcher adapted and modified materials from his master's thesis, incorporating key elements from the 2013 PNP Police Operational Procedures and other relevant law enforcement

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guidelines. The resulting questionnaire was reviewed by his adviser and validated by experts. It consisted of two parts: the first assessed awareness across seven operational categories; the second identified problems encountered by the three respondent groups in relation to these categories.

POPULATION AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Purposive sampling, a type of non-probability or judgmental sampling, was utilized in this study. This method relies on expert judgment to select participants deemed representative of the population based on relevant criteria. Respondents were chosen based on their experience, knowledge, number of resolved cases, and involvement in police operations. The study included 150 police personnel from 15 cities or towns across CALABARZON, selected based on operational scale and ongoing interventions. Similarly, 150 investigation unit members were chosen from high-crime areas with extensive case handling. Lastly, 150 Katarungan Pambarangay members were selected from barangays with large populations and active Lupon members, who regularly resolve disputes involving police and investigators through community-based adjudication.

DATA GATHERING PROCEDURE

The researcher began by identifying key issues through document review and analysis of books, guidelines, journals, and online sources. The researcher got permission from the relevant authorities to carry out the study and met all the requirements of the Institutional Ethics Review Committee at De La Salle University-Dasmariñas, which led to receiving ethics clearance (Protocol Code No. DLSU-DERC-2020-0266T2). Validated questionnaires and request letters were personally delivered or sent via online means and courier due to quarantine restrictions. Responses were collected, sorted, and tabulated, then statistically analyzed with expert guidance. Finally, the data were interpreted and presented in tabular and textual formats, forming the basis of the final manuscript.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This part contains the presentation, interpretation, and analysis of data gathered using questionnaires.

Level of Awareness on Public Safety Operations of the Selected Personnel Assigned in Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A)

Items	PNP Personnel		Investigation and Detective Management		Katarungan Pambarangay / Lupon Tagapamayapa Members	
	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI
1. PNP personnel are familiar that human-induced (man-made) critical incidents are the responsibilities of the National and Local Peace and Order Council.	4.51	VA	4.66	VA	4.23	VA
2. The PNP's Incident Command System (ICS) is patterned under NCMCM's ICS and is structured on six major functional areas: Command, operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigation.	4.28	VA	4.29	VA	3.88	A
3. In the event of natural/ disaster incidents, the PNP shall act as the first responder in the affected area in order to provide area security and support to the conduct of search and rescue operations to be spearheaded by the area DRRRMCs.	4.39	VA	4.35	VA	4.33	VA
4. Personnel are aware that 5 P's of Crisis Management are executed in three phases – proactive (predict, prevent, prepare), reactive (perform), and post conflict (post action and assessment.	4.51	VA	4.75	VA	4.20	VA
5. The PNP shall not interfere with the holding of a public assembly. However, to adequately ensure public safety, a CDM contingent, under the control and supervision of a Police Commissioned Officer.	4.39	VA	4.28	VA	4.06	A
Overall Level of Awareness on Public Safety Operations	**4.41**	**VA**	**4.46**	**VA**	**4.14**	**A**

The table presents the level of awareness of public safety operations among selected personnel assigned to Police Regional Office–CALABARZON (PRO4A). Results show that PNP personnel and those in the Investigation and Detective Management Unit are **very aware** of key aspects such as the responsibilities of the Peace and Order Council for human-induced incidents (4.51 and 4.66) and the three phases of crisis management—the 5 P's: proactive, reactive, and post-conflict

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(4.51 and 4.75). They are also aware of the PNP's role as first responders during natural disasters. Meanwhile, Katarungan Pambarangay/Lupon Tagapamayapa members are generally **aware**, with the highest awareness in the PNP's disaster response role (4.33). However, their awareness of the PNP's Incident Command System is lower (3.88), indicating the need for improved orientation and training on ICS structure and procedures. The overall means of 4.41, 4.46, and 4.14 suggest a high level of awareness among all groups, with PNP personnel and investigators scoring higher. Enhancing crisis intervention training across all sectors, especially for frontline and community-based personnel, is essential for effective public safety responses.

Level of Awareness on Law Enforcement Operations of the Selected Personnel Assigned in Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A)

Items	PNP Personnel		Investigation and Detective Management Division/Unit		Katarungan Pambarangay / Lupon Tagapamayapa Members	
	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI
1. Police operations like arrest, search and seizure, checkpoint, roadblocks, demolition, and civil disturbance management shall be conducted as follows: a. With a marked police vehicle, b. Led by a Police Commissioned Officer (PCO), and c. With personnel in prescribed police uniform or attire.	4.83	VA	4.75	VA	4.51	VA
2. A person lawfully arrested may be searched for dangerous weapons or anything which may be used, or which may constitute proof in the commission of an offense, without a search warrant.	4.59	VA	4.69	VA	4.31	VA
3. The use of firearm is justified if the offender poses imminent danger of causing death or injury to the police officer or other persons.	4.70	VA	4.40	VA	4.23	VA
4. The police officer shall always ensure respect for the rights of the child in conflict with the law as provided in the Philippine Constitution.	4.70	VA	4.38	VA	4.39	VA
5. Public assemblies held in freedom parks or on private property do not need a permit for the activity.	4.57	VA	4.66	VA	3.74	A
Overall Level of Awareness on Law Enforcement Operation	**4.68**	**VA**	**4.58**	**VA**	**4.23**	**VA**

The data reveals that selected personnel assigned to Police Regional Office–CALABARZON (PRO4A) exhibit a very high level of awareness regarding law enforcement operations. Specifically, PNP personnel are highly aware that operations such as arrest, search and seizure, checkpoint, and civil disturbance management must involve marked police vehicles, be led by a Police Commissioned Officer (PCO), and be carried out by properly uniformed personnel (4.83). They also understand that using firearms is justified when there is immediate danger or when following self-defense rules, and that children who break the law should be treated according to constitutional and international child protection laws. Personnel from the Investigation and Detective Management Division/Unit and members of the Katarungan Pambarangay/Lupon Tagapamayapa similarly demonstrated high awareness levels (4.58 and 4.23, respectively). However, awareness was lower among Lupon members regarding public assembly regulations (3.43), highlighting a training gap. These findings align with NIJ's 2011 "New Perspective in Policing," which stresses that informed, fair, and proactive policing fosters community trust. Ensuring respect, transparency, and fairness strengthens police-citizen relationships, which is essential for effective law enforcement.

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Assessment of the Problems Encountered on the Public Safety Operations of the Selected Personnel Assigned in Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A)

Items	PNP Personnel		Investigation and Detective Management Division/Unit		Katarungan Pambarangay / Lupon Tagapamayapa Members	
	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI
1. Police forces face unprecedented challenges: the need to tackle volume crime and deal with the ongoing threat of international and domestic terrorism.	4.39	VS	4.14	S	4.26	VS
2. Some of the personnel are not aware that the First Responder (FR) is a police officer who is mandated to save and preserve life.	4.03	S	3.77	S	4.10	S
3. Police are not aware that mobile checkpoints are authorized only when established in conjunction with ongoing police operations.	3.94	S	3.11	MS	3.96	S
4. The role of the PNP sometimes exceeds to their limit to maintain peace and order, crowd control, and the security of the Sheriff or equivalent officer of quasi-judicial or administrative body.	4.10	S	3.81	S	4.05	S
5. There are no uniform policies from the Local Government Units as to the enforcement of different protocols during emergency, calamities, and pandemic like the emergence of the Nobel Corona Virus 2019.	4.14	S	3.95	S	4.13	S
Overall Assessment of the Problems Encountered on Public Safety Operations	**4.12**	**S**	**3.76**	**S**	**4.10**	**S**

Selected personnel of Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A) assessed problems encountered in Public Safety Operations and revealed significant concerns. PNP personnel expressed very serious concern over the increasing challenges in addressing volume crime, transnational criminal networks, and both international and domestic terrorism (4.39). Other major issues included the absence of uniform policies from local government units during emergencies such as calamities and the COVID-19 pandemic (4.14) and the tendency of the PNP to exceed their mandate when assisting court orders and maintaining order during enforcement actions (4.10). Similarly, personnel from the Investigation and Detective Management Division noted serious concerns about terrorism and emergency protocols (4.14 and 3.95), while moderately serious concern was noted regarding improper use of mobile checkpoints (3.11). Members of the Katarungan Pambarangay/Lupon Tagapamayapa echoed very serious concern on the same key issues (4.26, 4.13, and 4.05). These findings align with Dela Cruz (2017), who stressed that outdated police strategies are no longer effective in addressing modern public safety issues. The study recommends continuous commitment to international anti-terrorism efforts, zero tolerance for terrorist sanctuaries, and strengthened multilateral cooperation.

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Assessment of the Problems Encountered on the Law Enforcement Operations of the Selected Personnel Assigned in Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A)

Items	PNP Personnel		Investigation and Detective Management Division/Unit		Katarungan Pambarangay / Lupon Tagapamayapa Members	
	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI
1. Criminals and law breakers are more equipped and knowledgeable than police officers in terms of methods of perpetrating crime.	4.32	VS	4.27	VS	4.13	S
2. Some of the police officers, particularly investigators and operatives, are charged criminally and administratively for the alleged violation of human rights of suspected criminals and non-adherence on the police operational procedures.	4.29	VS	4.27	VS	4.15	S
3. Police sometimes are in difficult situation, especially if they are not well trained or do not understand how to apply the proper police procedures in their daily activities.	4.27	VS	3.99	S	4.12	S
4. There are no significant changes in the policy, legislation, and institutional structures towards police reform to enhance police accountability and law enforcement functions.	4.33	VS	4.23	VS	4.11	S
5. Unfamiliarity on the strict police guidelines remains a deep-seated issue despite the reforms in the police service implemented by different Chief of the Philippine National Police and Regional Directors of PRO4A as well.	4.33	VS	4.26	VS	4.03	S
Overall Assessment of the Problems Encountered on Law Enforcement Operations	**4.31**	**VS**	**4.20**	**VS**	**4.11**	**S**

Selected personnel of Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A) revealed very serious concerns about the problems encountered in law enforcement operations. PNP personnel emphasized deep-rooted unfamiliarity with strict police guidelines (4.33), lack of significant reforms in policies and institutional structures (4.33), and the alarming reality that criminals are often more knowledgeable and better equipped than law enforcers (4.32). Similarly, personnel from the Investigation and Detective Management Division/Unit reported grave concern over criminal sophistication (4.27), charges against officers for alleged human rights violations and procedural lapses (4.33), and persistent unfamiliarity with guidelines (4.26). The Katarungan Pambarangay/Lupon Tagapamayapa also noted serious concerns regarding human rights violations by some officers (4.15), criminal superiority in tactics (4.13), and operational difficulties due to lack of proper training (4.12). The overall means of 4.31 (PNP), 4.20 (IDMD), and 4.11 (KP/LT) confirm these concerns. These findings echo Maribojo (2013), who identified a critical knowledge and training gap in the PNP. To bridge this, up-to-date policy manuals, tailored procedures, continuous training, and clear accountability are essential for effective, community-oriented policing, especially under the challenges of the "new normal."

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Assessment of the Problems Encountered on the Intelligence Operations of the Selected Personnel Assigned in Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A)

Items	PNP Personnel		Investigation and Detective Management Division/Unit		Katarungan Pambarangay / Lupon Tagapamayapa Members	
	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI
1. There is abuse of special powers given to the police instead of using judiciously and equitably in pursuit of the goals of increasing public safety and controlling crime.	4.39	VS	4.42	VS	4.03	S
2. Some of the police personnel are not knowledgeable on how to investigate and prevent crimes, effect the arrest of criminal offenders, bring offenders to justice, and assist in their prosecution.	4.17	S	3.97	S	4.03	S
3. Majority of the police officer have no prescribed rig a non-lethal weapon (pepper spray, baton, or stun gun), which shall be primarily used in a non-armed confrontation with an uncooperative and unruly offender during the arrest.	4.22	VS	4.00	S	3.87	S
4. There is lack of motivation on the part of the PNP to conduct information drives to disseminate to the community that public safety is a shared responsibility.	4.16	S	4.13	S	3.86	S
5. PNP is always not active in providing public safety services to barangays due to lack of personnel, logistics and funds support	4.23	VS	3.93	S	3.82	S
Overall Assessment of the Problems Encountered on Intelligence Operations	**4.23**	**VS**	**4.09**	**S**	**3.92**	**S**

Selected personnel assigned to Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A) assessed the problems encountered in intelligence operations, revealing significant concerns. PNP personnel expressed very serious concern regarding the abuse of special powers granted to the police, which should instead be exercised judiciously and equitably to enhance public safety and crime control (4.39). They also highlighted limitations in providing public safety services to barangays due to lack of personnel, logistics, and funding (4.23), and noted that most police officers lack a prescribed rig or non-lethal weapon (e.g., pepper spray, baton, stun gun) for handling non-armed confrontations (4.22). Personnel from the Investigation and Detective Management Division similarly rated the abuse of power as very serious (4.42), the lack of motivation to promote public awareness of safety (4.13), and the absence of non-lethal equipment (4.00). The Katarungan Pambarangay/Lupon Tagapamayapa also raised serious concern over these issues (means: 4.03, 4.03, and 3.87, respectively). With an overall mean of 4.23 (very high), 4.09, and 3.92 (high), the findings suggest systemic issues. Echoing Lofca (2002), the study emphasizes the need for internal controls and data-driven accountability to prevent abuse, restore public trust, and support honest officers.

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Comparison of the Level of Awareness on Public Safety Operations of the Three Groups of Selected Personnel Assigned in Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A)

Respondents	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	F-ratio	p-value
PNP Personnel	4.4160[a]	Very High	19.903	0.000[s]
Investigation and Detective Management Division/Unit	4.4640[a]	Very High		
Katarungan Pambarangay / Lupon Tagapamayapa Members	4.1400[b]	High		

Interpretation: s –significant at 0.05 level and df = 2 and 447

The computed F-value of 19.903 with a p-value below the 0.05 level of significance indicates a significant difference in the level of awareness on public safety operations among the three groups of personnel in PRO4A. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. The higher awareness among PNP and Investigation Unit personnel supports PNP initiatives to enhance investigative capabilities through standardized procedures outlined in the Revised PNP Criminal Investigation Manual.

Comparison of the Level of Awareness on Internal Security Operations of the Three Groups of Selected Personnel Assigned in Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A)

Respondents	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	F-ratio	p-value
PNP Personnel	4.5813[a]	Very High	23.727	0.000[s]
Investigation and Detective Management Division/Unit	4.5053[a]	Very High		
Katarungan Pambarangay / Lupon Tagapamayapa Members	4.2267[b]	Very High		

Interpretation: s –significant at 0.05 level and df = 2 and 447

The null hypothesis was rejected due to the computed F-value of 23.727, which indicates a significant difference in awareness of internal security operations among the three groups in PRO4A, with a p-value less than 0.05. PNP and Investigation Unit personnel exhibited higher awareness than Katarungan Pambarangay/Lupon Tagapamayapa members. This aligns with the 2010 and 2013 PNP Operational Procedures and RA 6975, as amended by RA 8551 on internal security and counterinsurgency policies.

Comparison of the Level of Awareness on Special Police Operations of the Three Groups of Selected Personnel Assigned in Police Regional Office – CALABARZON (PRO4A)

Respondents	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	F-ratio	p-value
PNP Personnel	4.5040b	Very High	35.006	0.000s
Investigation and Detective Management Division/Unit	4.6907[a]	Very High		
Katarungan Pambarangay / Lupon Tagapamayapa Members	4.1893[c]	High		

Interpretation: s –significant at 0.05 level and df = 2 and 447

The computed F-value of 35.006 with a p-value below 0.05 indicates a significant difference in awareness of special police operations among the three PRO4A groups, rejecting the null hypothesis. Investigation and Detective Management Unit personnel showed higher awareness than PNP and Katarungan Pambarangay members. This underscores the need for investigators to master the PNP Criminal Investigation Manual (2011) and Police Operational Procedures (2013) to address the evolving complexities of crime.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The selected PNP personnel and those in the Investigation and Detective Management Unit demonstrated a very high level of awareness in public safety operations, particularly in crisis management and

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police intervention. Katarungan Pambarangay members showed high awareness in most areas, with very high awareness in law enforcement and internal security operations.

2. PNP personnel expressed very high concern over issues in law enforcement operations, particularly due to unfamiliarity with strict guidelines despite ongoing reforms. Concerns were also noted in Intelligence and Public Safety Operations. The Katarungan Pambarangay members showed high concern, mainly due to limited trained PNP personnel for community mobilization against crime and insurgency.
3. We attribute the higher awareness of PNP personnel and investigators in Public Safety Operations to their training, particularly in emergency response. They also scored higher across all operational areas than Katarungan Pambarangay members, who lack the same exposure, limiting their awareness in law enforcement and public safety functions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. All personnel, regardless of specialization or unit, must receive continuous training not only in public safety but also in all categories of police operations, enabling them to manage diverse situations effectively and ensure holistic competency across all fields of law enforcement.
2. PRO-CALABARZON, with support from local government units, should strengthen its efforts to address crime by proactively identifying risks such as civil unrest and using varied law enforcement strategies tailored to prevailing threats and field realities.
3. To meet the evolving national security challenges, PRO-CALABARZON must enhance personnel knowledge and responsiveness through structured decision-making processes and coordinated policy development, ensuring a reliable and adaptive operational environment.
4. Improve core police functions—patrol, law enforcement, internal security, and public safety—by addressing gaps in law enforcement practices, ensuring operational precision, and minimizing lapses to uphold accountability and operational success.
5. Adopt and institutionalize intelligence-led policing strategies to address gaps in operational capacity, improve crime deterrence, and address persistent law enforcement challenges through data-driven and targeted intervention approaches.
6. Empower barangay officials and stakeholders with essential knowledge of PNP policies to enhance local responses, encourage procedural compliance, and ensure reasoned judgment during community-level police operations.
7. The PNP Directorate for Human Resource Doctrine and Development must collaborate with training institutions to design updated, community-oriented courses that strengthen awareness of police operations and integrate modern, problem-solving approaches.
8. Reevaluate existing crime scene investigation protocols to ensure proper evidence collection, witness documentation, and adherence to systematic investigative procedures that strengthen the quality and integrity of investigations.
9. Equip Scene of the Crime Operatives (SOCO) with modern forensic tools, updated training, and technical skills necessary to uncover investigative leads and strengthen case resolution through evidence-based practices.
10. Invest in law enforcers' education and training on modern crime prevention and control, emphasizing community-oriented policing and familiarity with updated Police Operational Procedures to enhance field effectiveness.
11. Coordinate with the PNP Directorate for Research and Development and NAPOLCOM to standardize and approve non-lethal weapons for effective and lawful handling of unarmed, uncooperative offenders during police interventions.
12. Address domestic and international terrorism through enhanced training on crime-terrorism convergence and ensure interoperability among units for effective response and threat mitigation in coordinated operations.
13. Provide investigators with updated training on policies and directives issued by the Directorate for Investigation and Detective Management, reinforcing the PNP's capability enhancement initiatives and procedural consistency.
14. The National Forensic Science and Training Institute must conduct regular technical training on crime scene processing and investigation techniques to improve investigative outcomes and forensic accuracy.
15. Allocate sufficient resources to the PNP Crime Laboratory for trained personnel, equipment, and facilities, and implement periodic assignments of field officers to support effective on-site evidence collection and case resolution.
16. Ensure transparent and accountable budgeting of government and community resources, prioritizing logistical and financial support for crime prevention and enforcement activities in line with proper fund utilization standards.
17. Conduct parallel studies to validate this research's findings. Future researchers should explore similar themes within different settings to provide comparative insights and improve the generalizability of results.
18. Future studies should focus on specific crime types, public safety, and health concerns, including well-defined intervention programs aimed at strengthening PNP's law enforcement capabilities and enhancing community engagement.

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