



PERFORMANCE OF BARANGAY PEACEKEEPING ACTION TEAMS OF BUGUEY CAGAYAN

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ABSTRACT: *Crime is very rampant now a day and becomes one of the major problems of our community. The government is very aggressive in attempting to reduce if not to eliminate the crimes committed in various areas of our country. One way to reduce the commission of crime is police visibility. Police patrol has always been a backbone in protecting the community. It gives deterrence to the would-be criminals once they see a police officer patrolling in a specific area where most of the crimes have been committed. This study was conducted to evaluate the performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) of a 3rd Class Municipality in Northern Cagayan, the factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management. The descriptive-correlational method was used in the study since the design requires assessment and presentation of the variables such as profile and factors influencing the participation of BPATs to disaster risk reduction. Stratified sampling was utilized and during the floating of questionnaire, respondents were selected randomly. A total of 102 participants include 6 police officers, 44 Barangay Tanods and 52 Barangay officials. From the findings it is concluded that, well-seasoned respondents performed their duties and responsibilities and participative in disaster risk reduction management despite natural calamities. There exists a significant relationship on age, highest educational attainment and position in terms of correlation between factors in the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management and profile variables. This showed that their performance is being affected by stated variables. Training initiatives for Barangay*



Peacekeeping Action Teams despite their good performance should be done in terms of family dispute, leadership and management, and Disaster Risk Reduction Management Preparedness to be always acquainted on new policies especially nowadays that Corona Virus Pandemic is triggering our country and BPATs are one of the members of the front liners.

KEYWORDS: *BPATs, barangay, peacekeeping, performance, risk reduction, family dispute, good performance,*

INTRODUCTION

Crime is very rampant now a day and becomes one of the major problems of our community. The government is very aggressive in attempting to reduce if not to eliminate the crimes committed in various areas of our country. One way to reduce the commission of crime is police visibility. Police patrol has always been a backbone in protecting the community. It gives deterrence to the would-be criminals once they see a police officer patrolling in a specific area where most of the crimes have been committed.

It is along this line that a peacekeeping concept responsive to the unique peace and order condition in the Philippines needed to be crafted. The concept basically calls for PNP members to lead in the fight against all forms of criminality (including insurgency) distinct to their areas of responsibility, utilizing active citizen involvement and community empowerment. Executive Order No. 546 authorizes the PNP to deputize the barangay tanods as force multipliers in the implementation of the peace and order plan subject to the concurrence of the appropriate Local Chief Executive through the Local Peace and Order Council (LPOC).

Peacekeeping is the basic function of the police. And police visibility is one of the main thrusts of the peacekeeping activity. Without this, it would be very difficult to maintain peace and order. However, enhanced police visibility may not work in all situations or fail to achieve its objective of addressing criminality. This is where the police must share the



mantle of responsibility for fighting crime with the members of the community. Community cooperation and support is indispensable. In fact, the basic mission of the PNP expressly states that peace and order and public safety can be assured only with the active involvement of the community.

The Barangay Peacekeeping Operations, BPO and its implementers, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) were conceived to address concerns on peace, order and safety in the grassroots level, the barangay. This way, it will create an impact on the lives of our citizens on a real time basis to be enjoyed by the smallest but the most important group of our community, the Filipino Family.

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However, enhanced police visibility may not work in all situations or fail to achieve its objective of addressing criminality. This is where the police must share the mantle of responsibility for fighting crime with the members of the community. Community cooperation and support is indispensable. In fact, the basic mission of the PNP expressly states that peace and order and public safety can be assured only within the active involvement of the community.

BPAT desks shall be established in the City and Municipal Police Station or the Police Community Precincts in the Urban Centers. The present Police Community Relations Office (PCR) shall allocate a BPAT Office where the organization regularly holds meetings. Consequently, the PCR Officer becomes Beat Patrol System will be implemented by the BPAT Officers.

In the study of Nelson G. Laruan and Penny L, 2015 entitled Performance of Barangay Tanod, their performance was high as an entire group and when classified as to age, as to elementary to high school graduate, length of service, and training attended. These manifest the seriousness and dedication of barangay tanod in performing their task as law enforcers in the barangay. Further, maybe the barangay tanod were properly oriented, well-motivated to the task assigned to them for better performance in compliance with the



provision of the local government code and revised penal code. A no significant differences were noted in the performance of barangay tanod classified as to various categories. This showed that regardless of the stated variables a strong confidence of all of barangay tanod to manage and perform their functions well regardless of the categories. Furthermore, maybe due to their commitment and motivations to the service as barangay tanod, whether young or old, educational attainment, length of service, and training attended, they still maintain the same performance or accomplishment as law enforces in the barangay.

Thus, the study focus on the performance of BPATS in relation to the extent of implementation of their duties and responsibilities, extent of participation in disaster risk reduction management of BPATs and factors influencing their participation in disaster risk reduction. Hence, this study is conceptualized for its results will be beneficial to Cagayan State University at Aparri along the areas of research and extension. Specifically, these are inputs for the social researches to be conducted. Likewise, this will also be contributory to accreditation concerns.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study evaluates the performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams of Buguey, Cagayan for the year 2018-2019. Specifically, it will answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:

- 1.1 Age
- 1.2 Sex
- 1.3 Civil Status
- 1.4 Religion
- 1.4 Highest Educational Attainment
- 1.5 Position

2. What is the performance of BPATS in every Barangay of Buguey, Cagayan in relation to their extent of implementation on their duties and responsibilities and extent of participation in disaster risk reduction management?



3. What are the factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management?
4. What are the factors influencing the participation of BPATs in disaster risk reduction?
5. Is there a significant relationship between the perception of the respondents in the factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management and their profile variables?
6. What measures can be proposed to address the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The descriptive-correlational method was used in this study since the design requires assessment and presentation of the variables such as profile and factors influencing the participation of BPATs to disaster risk reduction. In getting the sample size of the total population of the respondents, the researchers utilized the Slovin's formula and stratified proportional random sampling since the proportions of the sub-groups are grossly equal and researchers wish to maintain these characteristics in the sample. The respondents of the study were the BPATs and Barangay Official from the 32 barangays of Buguey, Cagayan. Police Officers served as supervisors over BPATs.

Table 1: Stratified Distribution of Respondents of the Study

Population	N = 731	Proportion %	Sample n = 266
BPATs of Buguey, Cagayan	478	65.39%	174
Barangay Officials of Buguey	240	32.83%	87
Buguey Police Personnel	13	1.77%	5
Total	731	100%	n = 266



DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENT

A questionnaire was used by the researchers in gathering significant information from the respondents of Buguey, Cagayan which was adapted from the research of Almazan et al. entitled "Effectiveness of Barangay Peace keeping Action Team in The Municipality of Aparri", the Office of Civil Defense Manual on Disaster Risk Reduction Management and BPAT Manual (2009) and RA 10121 . Part I consisted of the profile of the respondents, Part II consisted of the Performance of the BPATs in relation to their duties and responsibilities, and the extent of participation in disaster risk reduction management, Part III dealt with the factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management and lastly, Part IV contained the measures to improve the performance of BPATs in Buguey, Cagayan.

STATISTICAL TOOLS AND TREATMENT

The researchers used the following statistical tools to analyse the data.

The profiles of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, and highest educational attainment were analysed using the frequency counts and percentages.

Weighted mean was used to describe the performance of BPATs in relation to the performance of their duties and responsibilities in the municipality of Buguey, Cagayan as well as their extent of participation in disaster risk reduction management. Moreover, weighted mean was also used in measuring the factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management.

The weighted mean was further interpreted using a modified 5-point scale of the three groups of respondents on the performance of the BPATs in relation to the extent of implementation of BPATs duties and responsibilities.



Numerical Value	Mean Range	Descriptive Value
5	4.20-5.00	Always Implemented
4	3.40-4.19	Often Implemented
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Implemented
2	1.80-2.59	Rarely Implemented
1	1.00-1.79	Not Implemented

The weighted mean for the factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management.

Numerical Value	Mean Range	Descriptive Value
5	4.20-5.00	Always
4	3.40-4.19	Often
3	2.60-3.39	Sometimes
2	1.80-2.59	Rarely
1	1.00-1.79	Never

The researchers have also used the Chi-square in treating data on the relationship between the perception of the respondents in the factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management and their profile variables.

The factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management will be treated with rank.

The measures to improve the performance of BPATs in Buguey, Cagayan will be treated with percentage and rank.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to age

Variables	Frequency (n=102)	Percentage
<i>Age (in years)</i>		
61 – above	17	16.7
51 – 60	32	31.4
41 – 50	25	24.5
31 – 40	24	23.5
21 – 30	4	3.9

The table shows the frequency distribution of the respondents as to their age profiles. Majority of the respondents belongs to 51-60 age brackets. Some of the respondents belong to the rest of the brackets. Further analysis shows that all of the age brackets were represented in this study. The finding implies that most of the respondents were well seasoned and matured enough to do their duties and responsibilities.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of the respondents as to highest educational attainment

Variables	Frequency (n=102)	Percentage
<i>Highest Educational Attainment</i>		
College Graduate	41	40.2
College Undergraduate	13	12.7
High School Graduate	23	22.6
High School Undergraduate	11	10.8
Elementary Graduate	11	10.8
Elementary Undergraduate	3	2.9

The table shows the highest educational attainment of the respondents. It shows that majority of the respondents were college graduate, some are high school graduate and few of them are college and high school undergraduate, there are also few elementary graduate



and undergraduate. Further analysis implies that most of the respondents are well educated.

Table 3. Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to position

Variables	Frequency (n=102)	Percentage
<i>Position</i>		
BRGY	52	50.9
BPATS	44	43.2
PNP	6	5.9

Table 3 shows the frequency distribution of the respondents as to their position. It shows that 52 or 50.9% of them are Barangay officials, 44 or 43.2% are BPATs and 6 or 5.9% are Police officers. Further analysis shows that the majority of the respondents are barangay officials. And the finding implies that needed respondents for the study are well represented.

Table 4. Extent of implementation on their duties

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Descriptive Value
Conduct briefing, attendance, announcements and attend flag raising ceremony.	3.79	Often Performed
Deployment-monitoring at terminals or loading and unloading areas, schools, universities, and churches	3.58	Often Performed
Patrolling at malls, business centers, factories, banks, vital installation, residence/ subdivisions, market areas, congested and crime prone areas	3.44	Often Performed
Deployment for traffic assistance	3.30	Moderately Performed
Deployment for community organization and	3.57	Often



public information and deployment for disaster mitigation		Performed
Coordination/visitation with peace partners (LGUs, concerned citizens, security agencies/guards, AFP and other law enforcement units, security and safety officers of business establishments, students, employees, general public, religious groups, etc.)	3.94	Often Performed
Conduct crisis management, disaster mitigation, search, rescue and relief operations within the community	3.99	Often Performed
Strengthen and support the Barangay Justice System (Lupongtagapamayapa)	3.65	Often Performed
Organize and mobilized various sectors of the community in support of the maintenance of peace and order and safety	3.65	Often Performed
Conduct crime prevention and deterrence measures to protect the vulnerable sectors of the community	3.44	Often Performed
Overall Weighted Mean	3.64	Often Performed

Table 4 shows the mean distribution of the assessments of the respondents in the extent of implementation of the duties of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams of Buguey Cagayan. It shows that all of the indicated duties were often implemented except for the fourth duty which is moderately implemented. The finding implies that duties of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams of Buguey, Cagayan were often implemented as indicated by 3.64 overall weighted mean. The finding implies that duties of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams of Buguey, Cagayan were often performed as indicated by 3.64 overall weighted mean. This means that the respondents are acquainted on their mandated duties as set forth by Executive Order No. 546.



Legend:

- 4.20-5.00** >> **Always Performed**
3.40-4.19 >> **Often Performed**
2.60-3.39 >> **Moderately Performed**
1.80-2.59 >> **Rarely Performed**
1.00-1.79 >> **Not Performed**

Table 5. Extent of implementation on their responsibilities

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Descriptive Value
Maintaining peace and order in their barangay.	4.07	Often Performed
Disseminating information regarding disaster.	3.97	Often Performed
Enforcing rules regarding curfew hour.	3.98	Often Performed
Performing duty without discrimination of the public.	4.00	Often Performed
Overall Weighted Mean	4.00	Often Performed

Table 5 shows the mean distribution of the assessments of the respondents in the extent of implementation of the of the responsibilities of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams of Buguey Cagayan. It shows that all of the indicated responsibilities of the BPATs were often implemented. Further analysis shows that the overall weighted mean is 4.00 and this implies that the BPATs were responsible in doing their responsibilities as stipulated by Executive Order No. 546.



Legend:

4.20-5.00 >> Always Performed

3.40-4.19 >> Often Performed

2.60-3.39 >> Moderately Performed

1.80-2.59 >> Rarely Performed

1.00-1.79 >> Not Performed

Table 6. Extent of Participation in Disaster Risk Reduction Management

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Descriptive Value
BPAT secure the area of responsibility in the barangay.	4.18	Often Performed
Support campaigns of Local Risk Reduction Management Office on information dissemination regarding Do's and Don'ts of Disaster/s.	4.13	Often Performed
Assist persons with disability, elderly and the sick in times of typhoon, earthquake, tsunami and storm surge.	4.17	Often Performed
Help in securing the people away from building, electricity poles, trees, billboards or anything that could fall as possible in case of earthquake.	4.01	Often Performed
Assist or help in fire suppression in the barangay.	3.84	Often Performed
Join in storm surge drills.	3.78	Often Performed
Join in the cleaning of debris brought about by typhoon.	4.17	Often Performed
Support of the Local Government on the distribution of relief goods to those affected by natural disaster/s.	4.24	Always Performed



Cooperation in disaster risk reduction management drills.	4.12	Often Performed
Well-informed on the area of evacuation in times of disaster during typhoon, earthquake, tsunami and storm surge.	3.99	Often Performed
Overall Weighted Mean	4.06	Often Performed

Table 6 shows the mean distribution of the assessments of the respondents in the extent of participation in the risk reduction management of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams of Buguey Cagayan. It shows that all indicators were often performed except for the 8th indicator which is always performed. Further analysis shows that there is 4.06 overall weighted mean and this result implies that the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams of Buguey, Cagayan is participative in their risk reduction management.

Legend:

- 4.20-5.00 >> Always Performed**
- 3.40-4.19 >> Often Performed**
- 2.60-3.39 >> Moderately Performed**
- 1.80-2.59 >> Rarely Performed**
- 1.00-1.79 >> Not Performed**

Table 7. Correlation between Performance as to Duties and Profile of the Respondents

Variables	Chi Square Coefficient	Probability	Statistical Inference
Age	898.251	0.277	Not Significant
Sex	19.651	0.663	Not Significant
Civil Status	51.533	0.943	Not Significant
Highest Educational Attainment	232.163	0.000	Highly Significant
Religion	101.207	0.817	Not Significant
Position	88.836	0.054	Not Significant

***tested at 0.05 level of significance**



The table shows the Correlation between performance as to duties and profile of the respondents. It shows that age, sex, religion and position profiles have no significant relationship to the performance of BPATs as to their duties but is highly significant relationship in highest educational attainment. It implies that the assessments of the respondents in the extent of implementation of the duties differ as to their highest educational attainment when tested at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 8. Correlation between Performance as to responsibilities and profile of the respondents

Variables	Chi Square Coefficient	Probability	Statistical Inference
Age	408.142	0.948	Not Significant
Sex	7.670	0.810	Not Significant
Civil Status	15.490	0.999	Not Significant
Highest Educational Attainment	199.954	0.000	Highly Significant
Religion	65.492	0.292	Not Significant
Position	40.703	0.271	Not Significant

***tested at 0.05 level of significance**

Table 8 shows the Correlation between performance as to responsibilities and profile of the respondents. It shows that age, sex, religion and position profiles have no significant relationship to the performance of BPATs as to their responsibilities but is highly significant relationship in highest educational attainment. It implies that the assessments of the respondents in the extent of implementation of the responsibilities of BPATs differ as to their highest educational attainment.



Table 9. Correlation between Performance as to Extent of Participation in Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Profile of the Respondents

Variables	Chi Square Coefficient	Probability	Statistical Inference
Age	845.829	0.747	Not Significant
Sex	22.828	0.471	Not Significant
Civil Status	72.481	0.364	Not Significant
Highest Educational Attainment	222.299	0.000	Highly Significant
Religion	110.124	0.611	Not Significant
Position	63.394	0.668	Not Significant

****tested at 0.05 level of significance***

The above table shows the correlation between performance as to extent of participation in disaster risk reduction management and profile of the respondents. It shows that age, sex, religion and position profiles have no significant relationship to the performance of BPATs to the extent of participation in disaster risk reduction management but there is highly significant relationship in highest educational attainment. It implies that the assessments of the respondents in the extent of participation in disaster risk reduction management of BPATs differ as to their highest educational attainment. It implies that age is highly significant with highest educational attainment as revealed in the study of Austria, Cruz, 2020 in her study "Performance of Barangay Police Security Officer (BPSO) or Tanod in Maintaining Peace and Order" and experienced respondents serve their duties and responsibilities and proactively participate in disaster risk reduction management even in times of catastrophe. Another implication on highest educational attainment is highly significant with position, as shown by the findings of Guadamor, 2016 in her study, Qualifications and Preparedness of Police Officers in Sustaining Peace and Order: Its Implication to Quality Service, the police are qualified and prepared in sustaining peace and order.

Likewise with the BPATs which show that their age, highest educational attainment and position manifest acquaint and educated BPATs in performing their duties and



responsibilities and participation in disaster risk reduction management even during the existence of natural calamities.

Table 10. Test of relationship between factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management and profile of the respondents

Variables	Chi Square Coefficient	Probability	Statistical Inference
Age	779.540	0.000	Highly Significant
Sex	16.760	0.471	Not Significant
Civil Status	60.955	0.160	Not Significant
Highest Educational Attainment	132.300	0.001	Highly Significant
Religion	68.907	0.898	Not Significant
Position	87.102	0.001	Highly Significant

***tested at 0.05 level of significance**

Table 10 shows the test of relationship between factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management and profile of the respondents. It shows that assessments of the respondents have no significant relationship on their sex, civil status and religion profiles while highly significant relationship in their age, highest educational attainment and position. It implies that assessments of the respondents in the factors influencing the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management differs as to their age, highest educational attainment and position.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The major findings of the study are as follows:



- Majority of the respondents belongs to 51-60 age brackets, 79 or 77.5% were males, married, college graduates, Roman Catholic, and Barangay Officials.
- The extent of implementation of their duties was often implemented with a mean of 3.64 and on their responsibilities was often implemented with a mean of 4.
- The extent of Participation in Disaster Risk Reduction Management was often performed with a mean of 4.16.
- Natural calamities were the most influencing factor with a mean of 3.53.
- It shows that age, sex, religion and position profiles have no significant relationship to the performance of BPATs as to their duties but is highly significant relationship in highest educational attainment.
- It shows that age, sex, religion and position profiles have no significant relationship to the performance of BPATs as to their responsibilities but is highly significant relationship in highest educational attainment.
- It shows that age, sex, religion and position profiles have no significant relationship to the performance of BPATs to the extent of participation in disaster risk reduction management but there is highly significant relationship in highest educational attainment.
- It shows that assessments of the respondents have no significant relationship on their sex, civil status and religion profiles while highly significant relationship in their age, highest educational attainment and position.

CONCLUSION

Based from the findings, it is concluded that well- seasoned respondents performed their duties and responsibilities and participative in disaster risk reduction management despite natural calamities. There exists a significant relationship on age, highest educational attainment and position in terms of correlation between factors in the extent of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BPATs and their participation in disaster risk reduction management and profile variables. This showed that their performance is being affected by stated variables.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- That continuous training should be regularly administered to Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams of Buguey, Cagayan despite their good performance in terms of ;
 - Family Dispute
 - Leadership and Management
 - Disaster Risk Reduction Management Preparedness
- A regular information dissemination on new policies must be conducted especially nowadays that Corona Virus Pandemic is triggering our Country and BPATs are one of the members of the front liners.

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