

## Status of the Implementation of OPLAN: LAMBAT – SIBAT in Batangas Province

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**Abstract** - *It aimed to describe the Implementation of OPLAN: LAMBAT – SIBAT in the province of Batangas. More specifically, to determine the extent of implementation of OPLAN: LAMBAT – SIBAT, identify the problems encountered in the implementation of OPLAN: LAMBAT-SIBAT and to test the significant difference on the extent of implementation when grouped according to profile. The questionnaire is the main instrument in this study which is self-made and adapted which was distributed among 100 police personnel who were assigned or currently assigned in operations sections/divisions of the three cities in Batangas Province. Majority of the respondents belong to the adulthood with age bracket of 30 – 39 years old, male, working in operations section for 1 – 3 years, and assigned in Batangas City. The respondents perceived that the OPERATION LAMBAT-SIBAT is implemented to a great extent. They sometimes encountered organizational, leadership and functional problems during the implementation of the program. There is no significant difference on the responses on the extent of implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT when grouped according to profile variable.*

**Keywords:** *OPLAN: LAMBAT - SIBAT, Operational Plan, Police operations*

### INTRODUCTION

Police operations refer to conducted activities in the field by law enforcement officers as they serve and protect including patrol, traffic, investigation and general calls for service. Police should be powerful but not oppressive; they should be efficient but not officious; they should form an impartial force in the body politic and yet be subjective to a degree of control by persons who

are not required to be impartial and who are themselves enable to police supervision. The Philippine National Police is a project to provide peace and order as they are vested with the authority to enforce the law and keep the country safe and peaceful. One product of a stress laden society is the increased violence and crime. Criminal apprehension and crime prevention is one of the most important task of the PNP organization and their main objective is to apprehend criminals and prevent crime and certain place of occurrence.

OPLAN is an abbreviation of operation plan where the police and military personnel will implement an operation to reduce the crime rate and promote peacekeeping action within the community.

OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT is a deliberate, programmatic, and sustained approach taken by the Philippine National Police to combat criminality nationwide. It uses both wide dragnet and intel-targeted operations to catch small-time criminals and repeat offenders, under the "whole of PNP" approach.

It is a brainchild of DILG Secretary Mar Roxas which has proven to be a success in curbing crimes in the country. Described as a deliberate, programmatic and sustainable approach in crime-fighting, Oplan: Lambat-Sibat aims to regularly audit crime incident reports at the police station level and use the data thus generated to identify —crime hot spots| and —crime patterns| where and when intensified police interventions are necessary. The police interventions include strategically-placed checkpoints, foot and mobile patrols and focused and intelligence-driven operations against most wanted persons and members of criminal gangs (Dalizon, 2015).

The researchers would like to study the Implementation of OPLAN: LAMBAT – SIBAT in the province of Batangas in order to specifically determine the level of acceptance of the community on the implementation of OPLAN: LAMBAT – SIBAT and to know its advantages and disadvantages.

The researchers chose to conduct this study because the program has just recently implemented and would like to make an in depth analysis of the status of the program and how it affect the crime rate in Batangas Province. As students of criminology program, the researchers would like to enriched their knowledge

on the latest innovation and strategies of the government on how to handle and eliminate the crime rates in the community.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

This study aimed to describe the Implementation of OPLAN: LAMBAT – SIBAT in the province of Batangas. More specifically, it determines the extent of implementation of OPLAN: LAMBAT – SIBAT, identify the problems encountered in the implementation of OPLAN: LAMBAT-SIBAT and to test the significant difference on the extent of implementation when grouped according to profile.

### **METHODS**

#### **Research Design**

The study made used of descriptive method in determining the extent of implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT and the problems encountered of the police officers during the implementation of the program. The descriptive researches are valuable in providing facts on which scientific judgments may be based, providing essential knowledge about the nature of objects and persons, for closer observation into the practices, behavior, methods and procedures, playing a large part in the development of instruments for the measurement of many things (Calmorin & Calmorin, 2011).

#### **Participants of the study**

The study utilized the 100 police personnel who are assigned or currently assigned in operation sections/divisions of the three cities in the Batangas Province. The study made use of quota sampling where they set a 100 number of respondents.

#### **Instrument**

The questionnaire is main instrument in this study which is self-made and adapted questionnaire based on the related literature presented in the study. The questionnaire is composed of three major parts; the first part includes the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, length of service in operations section/division and area of assignment; the second

part is the extent of implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT that is based on the related literature; and the third part include the problems encountered which will be adapted from the study of Garcia, Mendoza, Policarpio, Quinto, and Virtucio (2010). The study will make use of Henses Likert Scale where the value of 5 is perceived as the highest while the value of 1 is perceived as the lowest (Calderon and Gonzales, 2011).

### **Procedure**

The researchers constructed the questionnaire and submit it to their adviser for validation. After it is approved, then it was submitted to panel of experts and revised it accordingly. When the questionnaire is validated, then it was reproduced and were distributed among the respondents. The researcher explained the objectives of the study among the respondents and gave ample time to answer the questionnaire. The data were retrieved immediately after the respondents are done answering the questionnaire. It was tallied and tabulated to interpret the results of the study.

### **Data Analysis**

Upon the accumulation of the questionnaire, the data gathered was tallied, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted. Different statistical tools were used. Percentage and Frequency Distribution was used to identify the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, length of service in operations section/division and area of assignment Weighted Mean was used to determine the extent of implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT and the problems encountered in the implementation of the program. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to analyzed the significant difference in the extent of implementation when grouped according to profile. This was supported by SPSS vs 18 to interpret the results.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of the respondents' profile in terms of age, gender, length of service in operations section and division and place of assignment.

In terms of their age, the results revealed that majority of the respondents belong to the age bracket of 30 – 39 years old which got the highest frequency of 59 or 59.00 percent followed by respondents who are within age bracket of 21 – 29 years old with frequency of 22 or 22.00 percent and within age bracket of 40 – 49 years old got the frequency of 15 or 15.00 percent while the least is 50 – 56 years old with frequency of 4 or 4.00 percent.

**Table 1. Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Profile  
N=100**

<b>Profile Variables</b>	<b>Frequency Percentage (%)</b>	
<b>Age</b>		
21 – 29 years old	22	22.00
30 – 39 years old	59	59.00
40 – 49 years old	15	15.00
50 – 56 years old	4	4.00
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	90	90.00
Female	10	10.00
<b>Length of Service in Operations Section/Division</b>		
below 1 year	19	19.00
1 – 3 years	58	58.00
4 – 6 years	14	14.00
7 – 9 years	8	8.00
10 years and above	1	1.00
<b>Place of Assignment</b>		
Batangas City	43	43.00
Lipa City	32	32.00
Tanauan City	25	25.00

This means that most of the police officers in Batangas province are under the adult age who are physically fit to cope with the work of law enforcement. Furthermore, the NAPOLCOM or PNP are setting specific age requirement for their police officers. The work environment of police force needs high physical endurance due to being the first in line to investigate crimes, faced with criminals and responds to accidents (foreseen or actually happened). They are also working full time which indicates that they need to be in post for almost 24 hours every

other day. Due to this, there is a possibility that they are always in position where hazards is in its peak.

The National Police Commission (Napolcom) issued Resolution No. 2014-001 creating a waiver committee to evaluate applications on the grant of age, height or weight waivers for initial appointment to the Philippine National Police (PNP). Escueta said that waiver of the age requirement may be granted provided that the applicant shall not be less than 20 or more than 35 years of age (PhilStar, 2014). Furthermore, police officers are first-line emergency workers who investigate crimes, patrol communities and respond to accidents. Working conditions vary greatly based on factors such as location, staffing levels and the number of incident reports. Police work often proves to be both physically and mentally demanding, especially compared to most other jobs. Police officers typically work on a full-time basis, and schedules often include long daily shifts. Accidents and crimes can occur at any hour of the day or night, and officers at poorly staffed departments often have to work overtime. Many departments assign overtime based on seniority, which means rookie officers often have to work overnight shifts and weekends. According to the FBI, 15.5 percent of assaults on police officers occur during the night-shift hours between midnight and 2 a.m. Long working hours also can prove disruptive to a police officer's personal life (John, 2016).

With regards to their gender, majority of the respondents are male which got the higher frequency of 90 or 90.00 percent while female respondents got the frequency of 10 or 10.00 percent.

This implies that most of the police officers are male because of being physiologically strong; men are the appropriate person for public security and safety among the community.

This is supported by Brocklin (2013) that organizations recruit more women into policing and law enforcement agencies. He also posited that they must overcome the common perception that policing is a male-oriented profession limited to duties that require only physical strength. This doesn't establish widespread *bias*. Historically, policing *has* been a male-oriented profession and did rely more on physical strength than today.

As to length of service in operations section/division, majority of the respondents have been in the division for 1 – 3 years which got the highest frequency of 58 or 58.00 percent followed by below 1 year with frequency of 19 or 19.00 percent, and 4 – 6 years got the frequency of 14 or 14.00 percent. The respondents working in the said department with 7 – 9 years with frequency of 8 or 8.00 percent while there is only one respondents who is working for 10 years and above.

This shows that the respondents are working in the division for just a short time frame, specifically with programs related to OPLAN: LAMBAT-SIBAT which has just started in 2014. Therefore, it is on-going for almost two years since its implementation began.

According to Thinking Pinoy (2016) that launched in July, 2014, Roxas' brainchild Oplan Lambat Sibat supposedly makes crime fighting scientific, systematic, and hence, more effective.

In terms of their place of assignment, majority of the respondents are designated in Batangas City which got the frequency of 43 or 43.00 percent followed by Lipa City with frequency of 32 or 32.00 percent while the least is in Tanauan City with frequency of 25 or 25.00 percent.

This means that most of the respondents are assigned in Batangas City which has higher number of police personnel compared to Lipa and Tanauan City. This could be because Batangas City is the capital of Batangas Province and has the largest market and transactions due to its urbanization.

If police-related activities were relatively simple at the beginning of this period, within 10 years they had become highly complex, as situations demanded greater levels of involvement by the international community. There are now four broad tasks related to the indigenous criminal justice system, which must be accomplished by a mixture of military and civilian peacekeepers and local actors: provision of basic law enforcement and public order for an interim period; reconstitution of indigenous police forces; monitoring and mentoring of local police units; and re-establishing and reforming the judicial and penal systems, as well as the legal code

Batangas City, is the largest and capital city of the Province and known as the "Industrial Port City of CALABARZON", Batangas City is currently classified as one of the fastest urbanizing cities of the Philippines. According to the 2015 census, the city has a population of 329,874 people (SEPPP CY, 2015).

The Batangas City Police Station is a part of the Philippine National Police Region IV-A (CALABARZON) District. It is located on P. Burgos Street, Batangas City near the City Hall. Sub-stations and police community precincts are located in every barangay to ensure the safety of its inhabitants and immediate response to any emergency. It has its operational philosophy to maintain and secure the community by providing quality policing in partnership with the national and local government. With the observance of the principles of social justice in the 1987 Philippine Constitution, free legal services could be availed by indigent litigants of Batangas through the City Government of Batangas in cooperation with the different government agencies like the Batangas City Police Station, City Fiscal's Office, the Public Attorney's Office, Municipal Trial Courts, Regional Trial Courts, and the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) (Garcia, Mendoza, Policarpio, Quinto & Virtucio, 2010).

**Table 2 Extent of Implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT**

	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>WM</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>R</b>
1.	Confiscation and recovery of firearms	3.27	GE	15
2.	Implementation of OPLAN SITA	3.48	GE	1
3.	Conduct of Check point for OPLAN Bakal search	3.30	GE	12
4.	Timely service of search warrant	3.32	GE	9
5.	Recovery of carnapped vehicles	3.24	GE	16
6.	Impounding of motor vehicle (unregistered or with expired plate number)	3.33	GE	7
7.	Confiscation of liscense of those drivers with driving violations	3.32	GE	9
8.	Operations against wanted persons.	3.31	GE	11



**Table 2(cont.) Extent of Implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT**

Indicators	WM	VI	R
9. Maintaining good rapport and harmonious police-community relationship through dialogues and close coordination with force multipliers like Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPATs) and providing them Information	3.32	GE	9
10. Education and Communication (IEC) Materials centered on public safety awareness program based on the crime pattern analysis of the focus areas	3.34	GE	6
11. Random visitation of establishments and junk shops selling secondhand motorcycle parts and motor vehicle accessories.	3.44	GE	2.5
12. Coordination of police stations with other police stations with high crime of incidents	3.35	GE	5
13. Making pocket-size rouge gallery booklets which are being distributed to the security guards of business establishments like malls in order to address theft incidents like shop lifting or salisi, since some establishments do not allow the posting of such because of their fear of negative message it might send to their customers	3.44	GE	2.5
14. The office also activated the Anti-Drug Abuse Council in the region with the end-in-view of achieving an integrated approach to eliminate proliferation and use of illegal drugs by strengthening the city, municipality and the barangay anti-drug abuse councils, or ADACs	3.21	GE	18
15. Creation of Council for Young and Elders which will serve as force multipliers and partners in promoting peace and order in the region	3.28	GE	13.5
16.—One Time Big Time strategy which is to deploy a great number of PNP personnel to areas with high crime incidents or what we called the Focus Stations	3.20	GE	19
17. "Together We Make A Difference", a battle cry of PCSUPT RICHARD ALBANO ALBANO which he instilled not only in the mind of the men and women of PNP CALABARZON but to all the stakeholders of CALABARZON will meet the challenge head-on and lead the police force of the region the best way it can.	3.22	GE	17

**Table 2 (cont.) Extent of Implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT**

Indicators	WM	VI	R
18. Patrolling, being the main thrust of our Chief, PNP is PRO4A's on-going police action to preserve law and order. Initially, this office complied with the submission of the computation of the personnel distribution based on the 5:95 percent deployment ratio wherein 454 out of 478 personnel are deployable to lower units.	3.28	GE	13.5
19. Inspection of the electrical connections in order to make sure that there are no existing illegal connections.	3.41	GE	4
<b>Composite Mean</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>GE</b>	

*Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = To A Very Great Extent (VGE); 2.50 – 3.49 = To a Great Extent (GE); 1.50 – 2.49 = To a Moderate Extent (ME); 1.00 – 1.49 = Not at All*

Table 2 reveals that the over-all assessment of the respondents' on the extent of implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT SIBAT program was to a great extent with a composite mean of 3.32.

This implies that the OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT is implemented in the three cities of Batangas Province. There are available manuals and information on how to conduct the program and the national government is doing their part in informing the local citizens and police personnel about it.

According to Velasquez (2015), —Managing Police Operations, also known as Lambat-Sibat Manual was formally launched during a flag raising ceremony at the Philippine National Police National Headquarters in 2015. The said manual is now ready for nationwide implementation. Marquez said the manual includes protocols and guidelines on the nationwide cascading of Lambat-Sibat for a deliberate, programmatic and sustained approach in dealing with criminality. Marquez distributed the manual with memorandum circular during Monday's flag-raising ceremony at the PNP National Headquarters in Camp Crame. He warned that any PNP personnel failing to follow or comply with the manual can expect punishment.

It shows that the implementation of OPLAN SITA got the highest weighted mean of 3.48 and verbal interpreted as great

extent. Followed by random visitation of establishments and junkshops selling second hand motorcycle parts and motor vehicle accessories and making pocket-size rouge gallery booklets which are being distributed to the security guards of business establishments like malls in order to address theft incidents like shop lifting or salisi, since some establishments do not allow the posting of such because of their fear of negative message it might send to their customers with weighted mean of 3.44 and inspection of the electrical connections in order to make sure that there are no existing illegal connections with weighted mean of 3.41. The coordination of police stations with other police stations with high crime of incidents got the weighted mean of 3.35.

This shows that the OPLAN SITA is the most implemented because it is where the police will check the different vehicles before passing through a high way or inspection of loose firearms. Sita is a tagalog word meaning checking or inspecting where police officer requires the people to submit certain belongings for inspections.

The idea for Oplan Sita was developed in order to curb criminality. Implemented in January 2014, Oplan Sita involves tracking down crimes such as riding in tandems who use motorcycles in their illicit operations. Procedures done are to submit the motorcycle rider's name and plate number at checkpoints. Forms are provided at these points for the motorists to fill out, which will be used to compare with the information recorded on the latest crimes reported. These crime statistics gathered weekly based on blotters are booked in different police stations should be reviewed and analyzed by the station commanders and district directors. If illegal firearms are found, they will be automatically confiscated. Police in provinces have aided operations against loose firearms via regular inspections and visits of registered gun owners that have not renewed their firearms for them to turn over to the police. This act enables police to prove peaceful elections and to refrain crimes that are prevalent during election season. Oplan Sita usually establishes and maintains checkpoints around towns or cities. Since the implementation of Oplan Sita, police assigned in Cagayan Valley claimed they have not yet confiscated any loose firearms to date from motorists roaming the streets. While they are simultaneously

conducting Oplan Katok, registered gun owners who are fully aware of the campaign, and as a result, have avoided committing violations even those living in remote areas (Bayang Matuwid, 2016).

Among the low value items, it shows that implemented to the great extent is the confiscation and recovery of firearms with weighted mean of 3.27, recover of carnapped vehicles with weighted mean of 3.24, —Together We Make A Difference", a battle cry of PCSUPT RICHARD ALBANO ALBANO which he instilled not only in the mind of the men and women of PNP CALABARZON but to all the stakeholders of CALABARZON will meet the challenge head-on and lead the police force of the region the best way it can with weighted mean of 3.22. The office also activated the Anti-Drug Abuse Council in the region with the end-in-view of achieving an integrated approach to eliminate proliferation and use of illegal drugs by strengthening the city, municipality and the barangay anti-drug abuse councils, or ADACs with weighted mean of 3.21 and the least is —One Time Big Time strategy which is to deploy a great number of PNP personnel to areas with high crime incidents or what we called the Focus Stations with weighted mean of 3.20.

While the least implemented is the one-time big time program maybe because of many cases handled by the PNP personnel that they need to schedule the mass deployment of high number of police personnel to areas with high crime incidence.

The One-Time-Big-Time is a part of the OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT where an all-out operations are simultaneously conducted against illegal drugs personalities, most wanted persons, loose firearms and all other form of crimes. These numbers of anti-criminality operations is an indication of Team PNP-CIDG's heightened campaign to get hold of and prevent these lawless criminals in further damaging our communities, our families, and our lives. Police operations refer to conducted activities in the field by law enforcement officers as they serve and protect including patrol, traffic, investigation and general calls for service. Police should be powerful but not oppressive; they should be efficient but not officious; they should form an impartial force in the body politic and yet be subjective to a degree of control by persons who are not required to be impartial and who

are themselves enable to police supervision. The Philippine National Police is a project to provide peace and order as they are vested with the authority to enforce the law and keep the country safe and peaceful. One product of a stress laden society is the increased violence and crime. Criminal apprehension and crime prevention is one of the most important task of the PNP organization and their main objective is to apprehend criminals and prevent crime and certain place of occurrence (De Leon, 2015).

**Table 3. Problems Encountered in the Implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT with Regards to Organization**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>WN</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>R</b>
1. Following orders from the superiors	2.43	Sometimes	2
2. Adapting strategic intervention for long term effectiveness	2.55	Often	1
3. Mobilization decisions to the middle managers running the precincts, while holding them accountable for results that were routinely reviewed	2.37	Sometimes	3
4. Requirement for taking more active role in how officers were deployed	2.31	Sometimes	4
5. Shift in the directions that reformer's desired	2.29	Sometimes	5
<b>Composite Mean</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	

*Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Always; 2.50 – 3.49 = Often; 1.50 – 2.49 = Sometimes; 1.00 – 1.49 = Never*

Table 3 reveals that the respondents sometimes encountered problems in the implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT with regards to organization with a composite mean of 2.39. It also shows that the respondents often encounter problem in adapting strategic intervention for long term effectiveness which got the highest weighted mean of 2.55 followed by problem with regards to following orders from the superiors with weighted mean of 2.43 and mobilization decisions to the middle managers running the precincts, while holding them accountable for results that were routinely reviewed with weighted mean of 2.37. They also encountered requirement for

taking more active role in how officers were deployed with weighted mean of 2.31 and the least problems in the shift in the directions that reformer's desired with weighted mean of 2.29.

Anti-crime strategy is not necessary to accomplish our mission, instead, we can simply go back to the basics of policing which involve patrolling, being more visible on the ground and making our presence felt in the community.

**Table 4. Problems Encountered in the Implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT with Regards to Leadership**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>WM</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>R</b>
1. Discouragement of collaboration in other departments and program	2.22	Sometimes	5
2. Inaccessible training procedures and methods	2.48	Sometimes	1
3. Exposure to problem oriented training	2.34	Sometimes	3.5
4. Sponsorship of police intervention and domestic mapping	2.38	Sometimes	2
5. Influence to other members	2.34	Sometimes	3.5
<b>Composite Mean</b>	<b>2.35</b>	Sometimes	

*Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Always; 2.50 – 3.49 = Often; 1.50 – 2.49 = Sometimes; 1.00 – 1.49 = Never*

Table 4 reveals that the respondents sometimes encountered problems in the implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT with regards to leadership with a composite mean of 2.35. The respondents sometime encountered inaccessible training procedures and methods which got the highest weighted mean of 2.48 followed by sponsorship of police intervention and domestic mapping with weighted mean of 2.38, exposure to problem oriented training, and influence to other members with weighted mean of 2.34 and the least is discouragement of collaboration in other departments and program with weighted mean of 2.22.

This implies that the police are encountering leadership problem as they perform their task under the OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT program of PNP.

Police leadership is meant to face the reality, assess it, plan with foresight and vision and accordingly remold the system and the organization. It must set the lead by right job culture. It is here that Police leadership failed. No political boss or executive head from outside can do the job for him for the simple reason that policing is an extremely specialized job and no outsider can have a keep to the intricacies of the Police and policing job. The burden is on those at the top-wrung of the Police. It is their failures to adequately plan, organize, execute and control that toppled the Indian Police of the democratic vintage from its high pedestal. Their lack of foresight and vision, lack of brilliance and foremost of all, the love of the mediocrity and its certain from seventies as a responsible public institution committed to merit and character, combined with the unsavory rat-race among officials to reach the top rung, and consequent race to double-bend before the political bosses and the rich and the powerful who count, tore the fabric of the Indian Police to shreds after independence (Kakonis, 2006).

**Table 5. Problems Encountered in the Implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT with Regards to Function**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>WM</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>R</b>
1.Improvements of technological communication	2.19	Sometimes	10
2. Availability of officers to respond	2.55	Often	1
3. Establishing priorities for the mobilization	2.39	Sometimes	4.5
4. Tracking of actual operations	2.39	Sometimes	4.5
5. Increased pressure to be as responsive as possible to a largest number of citizens request.	2.31	Sometimes	6
6. Reluctance of the civilian to provide information to the police	2.40	Sometimes	3
7. Availability and operational readiness of adequate number of personnel	2.43	Sometimes	2
8. Inadequate communication equipment	2.30	Sometimes	8
9. Legal restrain in the conduct of searches	2.31	Sometimes	6
10. Proliferation of loose firearms in the possession of potential law breakers.	2.24	Sometimes	9
<b>Composite Mean</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	

*Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Always; 2.50 – 3.49 = Often; 1.50 – 2.49 = Sometimes; 1.00 – 1.49 = Never*

Table 5. reveals that the respondents sometimes encountered problems in the implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT with regards to function with a composite mean of 2.35. Item 2 can be found out that availability of officers to respond is the highest mean scored with 2.55 followed by availability and operational readiness of adequate number of personnel with weighted mean of 2.43 and reluctance of the civilian to provide information to the police with weighted mean of 2.40 and verbally interpreted as sometimes.

While they also encountered problem in establishing priorities for the mobilization and tracking of actual operations with weighted mean of 2.39, the increased pressure to be as responsive as possible to a largest number of citizens request, and legal restrain in the conduct of searches got the weighted mean of 2.31, inadequate communication equipment with weighted mean of 2.30 and proliferation of loose firearms in the possession of potential law breakers with weighted mean of 2.24 and the least is improvements of technological communication with weighted mean of 2.19.

As alluded to earlier, the supply of police units has emerged as a problem because of the sudden increase in requirements for civilian police in peace operations. This shortage is likely to continue in the near future. Indeed, it may become worse as the prevalence of police in peacekeeping missions continues to rise. Furthermore, a broader range of civilian police experts is now required in peace operations. Whereas in earlier times only beat cops were involved, missions now need immigration police, customs police, and forensic and organized crime investigators. Many of these specialists are already in short supply in contributing states—a situation which will result in shortages in the field.

A system is a functionally independent unit of mutually dependent entities that constitute the whole with or without an umbilical cord connecting to the paterfamilias for sustenance. Extant police stations can hardly be a system as per this definition. Police stations as of now are dependent on exogenous factors for its functions leading to dilation of effectiveness and professionalism. On the other hand, police stations as an ideal system must infuse credibility and compel public cooperation



**Table 6. Difference of Responses on the Extent of Implementation of the Program When Grouped According to Profile Variables**

<b>Profile Variables</b>	<b>F value</b>	<b>p-value</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Age	0.285	0.836	Not Significant
Gender	0.162	0.872	Not Significant
Length of Service in Operations Section/Division	0.378	0.824	Not Significant
Place of Assignment	0.149	0.930	Not Significant

*Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05*

Based from the result of Table 6, all computed p-values were all greater than 0.05 alpha level, thus the researchers fail to reject the null hypothesis of no significant difference on the extent of implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT SIBAT when grouped according to profile variables. This means that the extent of implementation was the same across each variable tested such as age, gender, length of service and place of assignment.

This implies that the implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT will not be affected by the profile of the police officers since they are doing what is being mandated or assigned to them.

A reasonably effective criminal justice system is a necessary, albeit insufficient, condition for a society to achieve and to sustain durable peace. It is through such a system that a society regulates and resolves internal conflicts in an orderly fashion. In a society that has attained durable peace, the criminal justice system acts as a mechanism for relieving pressure: the law is the means through which wrongs are righted and injustices are corrected. By and large, citizens resort to the police, courts and law, as opposed to vigilante justice or other forms of violent dispute resolution. The absence of an effective criminal justice system leads to instability.

If the macro objective of a peace operation is to help a society return to durable peace, then the peacekeepers—military or civilian—in concert with whatever is left of the host state, face a significant challenge in rebuilding or reforming each component of the criminal justice system. The recovery of the basic

indigenous capacity to enforce the laws of the land is essential for a country to make progress towards lasting peace. One of the most important jobs for civilian and military peacekeepers is to press steadily and to coax this aspect of recovery, which is likely to be a slow and stuttering process. Nurturing the criminal justice system constitutes a vital transitional phase for a country on the road from chaotic conflict to sensible self-governance

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Majority of the respondents belong to the adulthood with age bracket of 30 – 39 years old, male, who has been working in operations section for 1 – 3 years, and assigned in Batangas City. The respondents perceived that the OPERATION LAMBAT-SIBAT is implemented to a great extent. They sometimes encountered organizational, leadership and functional problems during the implementation of the program. There is no significant difference on the responses on the extent of implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT when grouped according to profile variable.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The PNP may provide committee who will do benchmarking in different cities outside Batangas, especially with high crime rates places, to study how the program is implemented to other places and make strategic intervention relating to OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT. Furthermore, exposing such committees to the programs relative to OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT of other countries to adapt more effective strategies. Availability of training, methods and strategic resources may be strengthened and increased. Each police station may assign sufficient number of police officers to implement the OPLAN LAMBAT SIBAT in the community more effectively. They may deploy other operational support units such as maritime, intelligence, PSPG, CIDG, SAF, Anti-Kidnapping, CSG, and highway patrol to each city with mission of supporting only the OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT program. A future study may be conducted to make future endeavors relative to the implementation of OPLAN LAMBAT-SIBAT

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