

Role of Civil Society on Crime Prevention in Developing Country Philippines

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Abstract:- An environment that is safe, secure, and orderly is necessary for the attainment of the Filipino people's long-term vision of a matatag, maginhawa, and panatag na buhay for everyone. This primary goal of this study determined the role of civil society in crime prevention in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur, Philippines. This study combined quantitative and qualitative research methods in order to ascertain the roles of civil society in the PNP's crime prevention in the study sites. The study's findings suggested that the Philippine National Police, civil society organizations, barangay officials like the barangay captain, sanguniang bayan member, and barangay tanod, as well as the local population, are aware of the civil society's limitations in terms of its ability to prevent crime in the San Jose municipality of Camarines Sur. Consequently, we require a solid relationship between the police department and the community in order to strengthen our crime prevention strategies. The government has a responsibility to make sure that all Filipinos can go about their social, economic, and business activities without fear of harm coming to them or their property when walking and traveling across the entire nation. Furthermore, the government must protect national interests, territory, and sovereignty as the nation strives for greater economic development.

Keywords:- *Role of Civil Society, Crime Prevention, Developing Country, Philippines*

I. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The role of civil society groups in tackling problems According to UNDP [37], CSOs are any non-market and non-state organizations that people form outside of the family to pursue common interests in the public sphere. It takes a multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary, and integrated effort to prevent crime. Although there has been a lot of activity, especially among civil society organizations, the creation and use of information is a problem. The promotion of government accountability for service delivery and the interaction of crime prevention advocates with concerns like human rights and the bolstering of democracy remain important unanswered questions.

According to the introduction to the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, "There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization but also promote community safety and

contribute to the sustainable development of countries, as well as enhance the quality of life for all citizens. Prevention is the first imperative of justice, according to the United Nations document S/2004/616, para. 4: "Crime Prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society." (Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex) "Crime Prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the costs associated with the formal criminal justice system, as well as other social costs that result from crime."

In its Resolution 2005/22 Action to promote effective crime prevention, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) called on UNODC to strike a balance between crime prevention and criminal justice responses and to further develop initiatives on crime prevention. In order to effectively address the conditions that can lead to crime and violence, ECOSOC encouraged member states to incorporate crime prevention considerations into all pertinent social and economic policies and programs in its Resolution 2008/24, Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach, in 2008.

The police are a body of the government tasked with making sure that all citizens always abide by the rules of the road, and in the event that there are any lawbreakers, they have the authority to track them down and place them in detention centers run by the government. Programs for preventing crime are crucial because they help to make the security system stronger. This crime prevention hypothesis seeks to deter all potential criminals from committing crime and lessen their likelihood of doing so.

Criminal activity is a global phenomenon that has an impact on every country's economy, society, and politics. The daily incidence of crimes, particularly in various large cities, has not spared the Philippines. Due to the fact that the Philippines' economic position is insufficient to support a person's standard of living, crimes against persons and property are typically publicized in the national news. The Philippine National Police (PNP), despite making every effort to prevent crime, has not yet achieved its primary objective of effectively implementing crime prevention. The PNP implements crime prevention tactics from other nations even when they don't apply to the nation's current criminality issue. Due to their inability to demonstrate their efficacy and efficiency in carrying out its duties, the PNP organization has a dilemma when it comes to crime prevention. In order to maintain the goal of crime

prevention, which is the PNP's primary focus, numerous research have been conducted. This study's main objective is to evaluate the San Jose Police Station's crime prevention programs' performance and determine whether they suit the town's overall crime pattern.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of pertinent domestic and international literature that is pertinent to the current investigation is presented in this chapter. Since crime is a byproduct of urbanization and human progress, society struggles to prevent it despite its appearance as incivility. As more people congregate in cities around the world, it became necessary to protect humankind from crime in order to maintain daily life in cities. Seng Boon, Lim, and others (2020). Orjuela, C (2003). It outlines the potential role of civil society in promoting peace while simultaneously criticizing the idea of civil society and outlining the challenges it has in playing this role. Civil-society actors can support peace processes by addressing the following concerns: (1) ethnic divisions and public opinion through educational and awareness-raising initiatives, as well as interethnic discussion; (2) politics; (3) economic issues through reconstruction and development. Rafel Marchetti and others. Al., (2011). context's effects on civil society, more specifically how statehood, democracy, nationalism, development, and global presence affect the nature of civil society.

The role of civil society has been widely recognized as an essential 'third' sector. Its strength can have a positive influence on the state and the market. Civil society is therefore seen as an increasingly important agent for promoting good governance like transparency, effectiveness, openness, responsiveness, and accountability. Pasha A. G. (2004). Civic peace organizations strive to play a role in promoting peace, but their actions are frequently project-oriented and top-down rather than mass-based and bottom-up Orjuela, C. (2003) The creation of social capital, facilitating citizens' expression of their ideas, beliefs, civic norms, and democratic practices, and mobilizing certain constituencies particularly the more vulnerable and marginalized sections of society to engage more actively are all top concerns. Pasha A. G (2004)

Researchers and civil-society players must continue to create critical analyses of the effects of small-scale actions and their connections to the larger conflict environment (in which the work of related organizations as well as external pressures must be taken into account). Orjuela, C. (2003) According to Robert F. Tusalem (2007), the development of civil society not only contributes to the expansion of people's political and civil liberties but also improves institutional effectiveness. the various elements influencing civil society's influence on conflicts. It examines the effects of the political identities, action frameworks, and political opportunity structures that civil society use, according to Rafel Marchetti and others. Al., (2011). the involvement of conflict society organizations in conflict escalation, conflict management, conflict resolution, and conflict

transformation. Rafel Marchetti and others. Al., (2011). Robert F. Tusalem (2007) investigated the empirical conundrum of whether civil society is a blessing or a curse for democracies and found that it has negative impacts that promote democratic collapse and underperformance. the role of organizations in the conflict society in the escalation, management, settlement, and change of conflicts. Rafel Marchetti as well as others Al., (2011).

The importance of the civil society as a "third" sector has been generally acknowledged. Its power might be advantageous to the market and the state. Therefore, it is believed that civil society will play a larger role in advancing concepts of good governance such as accountability, effectiveness, responsiveness, and transparency. A. G. Pasha (2004). The basis for recommending a policy will be how far the Philippine National Police Operation has advanced initiatives for peace and order. Recapente, M. A., Pallega, R. B., and Galabin, N. D. (2021). In order to promote peace and order, the Philippine National Police has always carried out police operating process initiatives. Galabin, N. D., Pallega, and Recapente, M. A. (2021).

The Philippine National Police has consistently carried out police operating procedural efforts to support law and order. Galabin, N. D., Recapente, M. A., and Pallega (2021) Pasha A. G (2004) Civil society is now largely acknowledged as a vital "third" sector. The state and the market may benefit from its strength. Therefore, it is believed that civil society is becoming a more significant force in the promotion of traits associated with good governance, such as accountability, effectiveness, responsiveness, and openness. According to Galabin, N. D., Recapente, M. A., and Pallega (2021), there was a strong correlation between the frequency of police operations and both index and non-index crime rates. There is a need for more research. Mark Patalinghug M, (2017). The PNP's crime prevention strategies and the index crime rate were connected. D.P. Farrington (1997). suggests a strategy for assessing Communities that Care, a local initiative to prevent crime. John Patalinghug, M. (2017). Utilized methods of crime prevention have a considerable impact on the index crime rate. Bennett, T (1991). In his study a quasi-experimental assessment of the results of a police initiative designed to lessen residents' fear of crime and enhance their quality of life in two selected neighborhoods. Haigh, Y. (2006). The strategy is based on developing building designs and urban structure to reduce the opportunity for crimes to occur in the local crime area.

Maintaining societal harmony, political stability, and economic growth all depend on ensuring the safety and security of the populace. Peace is indivisible and universal since it is essential to human survival. Nicor-Mangilimutan, R. G., Mejica, M. N. A., & Caelian, M. V. (2020). The strategy's current effectiveness in reducing crime and, as a result, fostering some level of personal and community safety within the respective locality. Y. Haigh. (2006). Caliguind, R. L., et., al., (2019). The Barangay Peacekeeping

Action Team's primary goal in each of their local barangays is to raise awareness of this peacekeeping action.

The government in the Philippines closely monitors the effectiveness of community peace, order, and public safety (POPS). Caliguind, R. L., et., al., (2019). The Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team's work in identifying criminals and running checkpoints in each barangay to lower crime rates was valued by the neighborhood. It was advised that community support and involvement in the BPATs through the PNP's aid in the operation of checkpoints would be essential. Lim, Seng Boon, and others (2020). In affluent nations, there has been a significant amount of work done to combat human coexistence with crime and fear of crime in urban areas. In rising and developing nations, a trend is becoming more apparent. In light of it, this article presents factual data pertaining to a community-based safe city program. This study tries to pinpoint the elements that affect both crime prevention and criminal fear. M. C. A. Austria, I. M. Diaz, and (2019). In his investigation on the security measures taken by businesses in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, the Philippines. The results showed that there were notable disparities between owner and tenant responses in terms of crime ($t=6.64$, $p>0.5$) and crime prevention ($t=4.29$, $p=0.05$). A noteworthy inverse link between crime and crime prevention ($r = -0.56$, $p> 0.05$) was also investigated. Crime prevention measures that can help commercial shopping malls become more secure and safe were suggested. L.E. Ohlin, J.Q., and D.P. Farrington Wilson (1986) reports that the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation established a small committee called the Justice Program Study Group, whose members are listed at the end of this introduction, and asked it a question that can hardly be regarded as simple: "What ideas, what concepts, what basic intellectual frameworks are lacking" to comprehend and deal with crime in our society more effectively? People who are familiar with the work of the Study Group's members will recognize how many opposing viewpoints on the subject of crime control were stated. Hence, community-based approaches to prevention face unique challenges in high-crime areas. Community initiatives have largely failed due to a lack of comprehension of the nature of social relations in residential communities. Hope, T. (1995).

➤ *Conceptual Framework*

This study was founded on the idea that the civil society's role in the implementation of a crime prevention program necessitates assessing the effects of crime prevention strategies on implementation and challenges, best practices that go along with it regarding the minimum requirements set by the PNP, and how the people driving implementation respond to it, with the goal of obtaining results that will serve as the bases to arrive at a frank assessment of the effectiveness of the program.

Based on the implementation status as viewed by the stakeholders, the various factors necessary to establish the role of civil society in crime prevention measures were examined. This is a crucial way to look at the key organizations that can determine whether the program's implementation was effective or not. The implementation

status was determined by the study using survey and interview techniques, using the many indicators created by the Philippine National Police and other authorities looking into the relevance of peace and order. These were employed to collect data in order to represent a big population with a high level of general competency. The findings were used to create a strategic plan that included workable solutions.

The viable measures developed in this study were responses to the challenges encountered and for the improvement of practices that contributed to the success of the crime prevention Program's implementation in the municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur. The paradigm corresponds to the program's implementation, which explains the study.

➤ *Theoretical Framework*

The following theories served as the study's foundation: the Stakeholder Theory of Crisis Management by Alpaslan, Mitroff, and Green (2009). Stakeholder theory was a prevalent theory in pre-crisis communications. According to this notion, organizations need to expand their crucial connections with other groups or stakeholders in order to succeed beyond simply their stockholders (Fishman, 1999). The Social Contract Theory of Thomas Hobbes (1651). The social contract idea attempts to explain how society came into being. The validity of a state's overall jurisdiction over a person is also examined at the same time. Applied Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura (1977). The main theory that describes socializing is social learning theory.

Stakeholder Theory of Crisis Management, developed by Alpaslan, Mitroff, and Green (2009). The function of a stakeholder in crisis management is crucial. Not because of their strength or impact over finance al value, but rather because of characteristics like the possibility for damage, they should be included in crisis preparations and responses. Alpaslan, Mitroff, and Green assert that crises can change the relative importance of different stakeholder groups, and that managers who are aware of stakeholder theory take into account and take into account the wants and values of various stakeholders. Building relationships with stakeholders before a crisis has two advantages. First, because they have a stake in the organization's success, stakeholders may act as a support system when a crisis arises. Second, if stakeholder relations are weak, stakeholders who are frequently negatively impacted by a crisis may stop supporting the project. This might make the crisis last longer or even worse (Ulmer, 2001).

Theory of the Social Contract by Thomas Hobbes (1651). The goal of social contract theory is to explore how society came into being. It also examines the general validity of the way in which a state has jurisdiction over a person. Hobbes defined consent as a person's implicit or verbal agreement to give up their own freedoms to a governing figurehead or group in exchange for the protection of the freedoms they can still exercise. He held the view that human beings live impoverished, lonely, brutish, and brief lives in the state of nature or in the natural

condition of mankind. Due to the lack of any rights, it is a location where self-interest is present. This makes it impossible to establish social contracts, which is necessary for the development of societies. It's a location where there's practically no order.

A social compact, in which society agrees that it is in everyone's best interests to uphold laws that secure everyone's safety and security, including the weakest, is Hobbes' proposed remedy. The social contract can thereby transform society from a state of nature to one in which even the weak can survive. The extent to which society defends the vulnerable may vary, but in our society, we accept the contract and require the contract to assure everyone's security.

Applied Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura (1977). According to social learning theory, which was first known as a differential association-reinforcement theory of criminal conduct, criminal behavior is learned similarly to other behaviors (Burgess and Akers 1966; Akers 1985). According to Sutherland's (1939) seminal theory of differential association, criminal behavior can also be learned through observation and modeling in addition to direct interaction and conversation with criminals. Sutherland's nine propositional theory basically says that interaction and association with other criminals is how criminal behavior is learned. The degree of criminal learning will increase with increased exposure to criminal people on a regular and intense basis. Specific methods, drives, and attitudes are covered in this lesson. Whether breaking the law is seen favorably or unfavorably affects the direction of such motivations and attitudes. A person learns to be a criminal if definitions that encourage breaking the law exceed those that encourage doing the right thing. This is the central tenet of differential association.

➤ *Significance of the Study*

The findings of this study may be useful to the local community, civil society, local government of San Jose, San Jose Municipal Police Station, and barangay officials in determining the roles that civil society can play in Camarines Sur's Municipality of San Jose's crime prevention initiatives and strategies.

- **Community-** the study's findings provided constituents with valuable information on how civil society's concern role can be sustained in order to realize the dream of a peaceful neighborhood and community.
- **Civil Society-** The findings of this study may assist and guide civil society in promoting community activities. Furthermore, the civil society in San Jose, Camarines Sur will be able to formulate better programs/projects and activities that will empower the community to actively participate and gain cooperation in order to reduce crime incidents in the community as a result of this study.
- **Local Government Unit of San Jose-** The results of this study may be used as a guide to design programs/projects and activities to encourage community participation in crime prevention initiatives

by the San Jose Local Government Unit. Through this research, the sangunaing bayan of San Jose, Camarines Sur may be able to pass legislation through this study regarding the implementation of crime prevention measures by PNP San Jose, Camarines Sur to protect public safety.

- **San Jose Municipal Police Station-** The results of this study will be used as a basis to evaluate the program/projects and activities' efficacy in preventing crime through the implementation of the aforementioned programs, civil society participation, and community response.
- **Barangay Officials-** The findings of this study may assist barangay officials in determining the limits of civil society's roles in crime prevention strategies implemented by the PNP in the municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur. In addition, through this study, sanguniang barangay members will gain insight into what crime prevention measures can be implemented to ensure public safety and security in the community.
- **Other Researchers-** The findings and recommendations of this study will be useful to other researchers conducting similar research. This will be their reference materials, which will improve future studies on this topic.

➤ *Limitations of the Study*

The study covered the scope of civil society's contributions to the Municipality of San Jose's Camarines Sur crime reduction program. The civil society organizations in all barangays in the municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur, were the focus of this study.

➤ *Statement of the Problem*

The purpose of this research is to determine the role of civil society in the PNP's crime prevention (initiatives) strategies in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur.

• *It Sought to Answer the Following Questions in Particular:*

- ✓ What are the crime prevention strategies used in San Jose, Camarines Sur?
- ✓ What are the crime prevention measures implemented in San Jose, Camarines Sur?
- ✓ What are the crime prevention measures implemented at the household level in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur?
- ✓ What role does civil society play in crime prevention in the municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur?
- ✓ What are the limitations of civil society's role in crime prevention measures in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur?

III. METHODOLOGY

This chapter examined the study's local context, research design, study participants, sampling methodology, data collection, and data analysis process. Additionally, the procedures and methods for analyzing the information gleaned from the investigation were presented.

➤ *Local of the Study*

In the province of Camarines Sur, the seaside municipality of San Jose is located. The municipality makes up 0.87% of Camarines Sur's total area with a land area of 48.04 square kilometers (18.55 square miles). According to the results of the 2020 Census, it has 43,973 residents. This was equivalent to 2.13% of the province of Camarines Sur's entire population or 0.72% of the entire Bicol Region's population. These numbers are used to calculate the population density, which is 915 people per square kilometer or 2,371 people per square mile. With coordinates of 130 42' North and 1230 31' East, San Jose is situated in the province of Camarines Sur's southern region and is roughly 520 kilometers south of Metro Manila. It is roughly 55 kilometers from Naga City and 45 kilometers from the

Municipality of Pili, the provincial seat of Camarines Sur. The municipalities of Lagonoy to the north, Tigaon and Sagay to the south, Lagonoy Gulf to the east, and Goa to the west, form the borders of the municipality. It consists of twenty-nine (29) barangays, of which six (6) are considered urban and the other twenty-three (23) are considered rural. Sabang, Dolo, Manzana, Telegrafo, Calalahan, and Tagas are the six (6) coastal barangays of mainland San Jose that are situated at the western end of Lagonoy Gulf. However, Barrio Adiangao is the only coastal barangay that was cut off from the rest of San Jose's mainland districts. It is situated at 130 44' North and 1230 41' East along the Caramoan Peninsula's shore, bordered by the barangays of the Municipality of Presentacion.

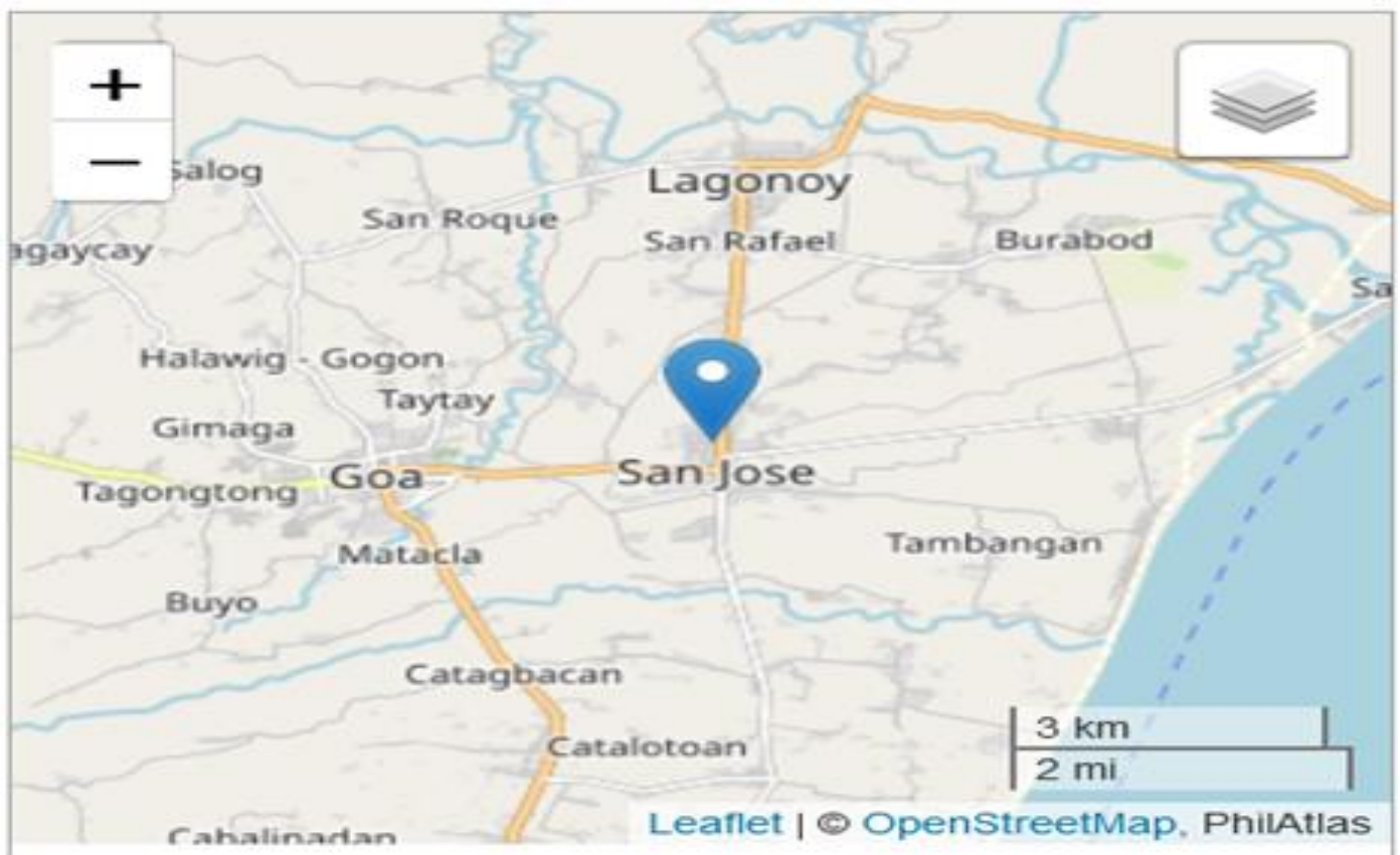


Fig 1 Location Map of the Municipality of San Jose Camarines Sur

Source: <https://www.philatlas.com/luzon/r05/camarines-sur/san-jose.html>. Date Retrieved: September 26, 2022.

➤ *Research Design*

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to research. This study combined quantitative and qualitative research methods (Creswell, 2012). In order to ascertain the roles of civil society in the PNP's crime prevention (initiatives) plans in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur, survey questionnaires used the quantitative method. However, a qualitative method will also be employed to examine the information from the Key Informant Interview and Focused Group Discussion responses. The researcher can look into how people interpret their experiences and turn that understanding into awareness by using a phenomenological technique (Finlay, 2021, p. 12). Open-ended survey questions and unstructured

interviews with participants in the study will be used to collect data.

➤ *Respondents*

The members of the Philippine National Police (PNP), civil society/organizations recognized by the PNP, local government units, members of the barangay council in the Población area, including Barangay Del Carmen, San Antonio, San Juan, Solidad, Santa Cruz, San Vicente, and chosen residents of the municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur, are the study's target respondents. The subject was chosen because of their easy accessibility and close proximity to the researcher. This non-probability sampling methodology was adopted by the researcher.

➤ *Data Gathering Tools*

In order to collect information from the research participants, the researcher used survey questionnaires. The researcher decided to employ interviews and a survey questionnaire to collect data from the observed phenomena after carefully reviewing and evaluating the study's goals and the present role of civil society in crime prevention. Because it lists the PNP's activities and the role of civil society in crime prevention strategies in the municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur, and because it identifies challenges and best practices related to program implementation, the survey questionnaire design was appropriate for use in the study's mixed methods of research. The survey form was typewritten in English and distributed to each research subject. However, the barangay officials' accents, such as "Bicol" and "Partidonian," were heard during the reading of the questionnaire and the interview.

➤ *Data Gathering Procedure*

Prior to conducting the study, the researcher worked with the line agency, including the Philippine National Police, Civil Society Organization, Sanguniang Barangay, and the chosen members of the community, to identify any potential problems and brainstorm solutions to enhance the crime prevention measures in our area. The researcher will draft the necessary communication or request letters for the appropriate office. If approved, a request for the study's conduct will be sent to the appropriate office. After that, verbal coordination will be made with the barangay Chairman of the target barangays and the selected community members, and the researcher will be recording the responses and answers based on the questions indicated in the survey questionnaire. The respondents were assured that their information would be kept private. Finally, all of the data collected for the qualitative and quantitative analyses was secured and prepared.

➤ *Treatment of Data*

The researcher applied the next statistical method for a clear interpretation of the information obtained from the survey questionnaires: Weighted Average when values are not equally important, one uses the weighted mean (Bluman, 2009). The study employed the following formula.

$$\bar{X} = \frac{w_1X_1 + w_2X_2 + \dots + w_nX_n}{w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n} = \frac{\sum wX}{\sum w}$$

where:

w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n = weights

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n = values

N = Total number of frequencies

The four-point Likert scale was used in data analysis for the quantitative part while the thematic analysis was used in the qualitative aspect. For the former, the rubrics were used to wit: Table 1 describes the scale/ range used with the weight and the descriptions where such applies.

Table 1 Interpretation of the Computed Weighted Mean for the Impact of Crime Prevention the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur

Weight	Scale/Range	Description
4	3.26 – 4.00	Extremely Aware
3	2.51 – 3.25	Moderately Aware
2	1.76 – 2.50	Slightly Aware
1	1.00 – 1.75	Not-Aware

• *Questionnaires, the Rubrics will be Using:*

- ✓ **Extremely Aware** - the indicator is established, well defined, applied and sustained;
- ✓ **Moderately Aware** - the indicator is established, well-defined, and applied;
- ✓ **Slightly Aware** - the indicator is established and well-defined; and
- ✓ **Not Aware** - the indicator is established.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

➤ *Roles of Civil Society in Crime Prevention*

In preventing crime, reducing reoffending, and providing support to victims, the goodwill and efficacy of civil society are just as important as the work of the courts and statutory services. This, according to David (2011). It discusses the role of the voluntary and community sector, community support, and the influences of family and other attachments in diverting those at risk, particularly young people, from turning to crime; ensuring that victims' concerns are heard and responded to; and supporting vulnerable people such as victims' and offenders' families, those with mental health or addiction problems, and minorities who are likely to be neglected. It delves into the concepts of 'community,' 'local justice,' and 'localism,' as well as the role of the lay magistracy. Following the August 2011 riots, the government placed a new emphasis on the 'Big Society' as a means of reasserting moral values and mending Britain's 'broken society'; the chapter concludes with some reflections on what might be called a 'good society,' and on the 'Big Society' as it features in coalition government policies.

Table 2 Crime Prevention Strategies in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur

INDICATORS	POLICE		CIVIL SOCIETY		BRGY. OFFICIALS		COMMUNITY		Total	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
Conducted Awareness Seminar/ Information Campaign/ Dialogue/ Lecture On RA9262, RA 9165, RA 9344, RA 7610, RA 10591 And/Or Other Related Laws.	4.56	EA	3.52	MA	4.41	MA	2.53	A	3.75	MA
Maximize The Utilization Of Quad Media In Crime Prevention Campaign	4.51	EA	3.49	A	4.56	EA	1.58	SA	3.55	MA
Distributed IEC Materials On RA9262, RA 9165, RA 9344, RA 7610, RA 10591 And/Or Other Related Laws And Other Crime Prevention Measures	4.59	EA	3.46	MA	3.44	A	3.55	MA	3.76	MA
Conducted Regular Police Checkpoint/ OPLAN SITA.	4.51	EA	4.55	EA	4.51	EA	4.57	EA	4.53	EA
Conducted Inspection In Beerhouses, Videoke Bars And Other Similar Establishments (OPLAN BAKAL).	4.52	EA	3.43	A	3.45	MA	2.59	A	3.49	MA
Deployed Police Officers In Public Areas Like Terminals, Public Markets, And Other Places Of Convergence (Police Visibility).	4.62	EA	3.45	A	3.49	A	2.51	A	3.51	MA
Conducted Regular House Visit To Registered Gun Holders With Expired License (OPLAN KATOK).	4.59	EA	3.39	A	4.04	MA	2.45	SA	3.61	MA
Conducted Systematic Search For Criminals Or Criminal Activity In Crime Prone Areas (Dragnet Operation/OPLAN GALUGAD).	4.51	EA	4.41	MA	4.35	MA	2.48	SA	2.24	SA
Implemented Strict Gun Ban During Election Period.	4.59	EA	3.42	A	4.57	EA	3.56	MA	4.03	EA
Arrest Members Of Partisan Armed Groups (Pags) Used By Unscrupulous Politicians During Election Period.	4.52	EA	3.47	A	3.48	MA	2.59	A	3.51	MA
Serve Warrants Against Wanted Person.	4.62	EA	3.44	A	3.43	A	2.56	A	3.51	MA
Conducted Raids And Searches On Illicit Gun Manufacturers, Dealers, And Repair Shops.	4.59	EA	3.35	A	4.09	MA	2.45	SA	3.64	MA
Filed Outright Charges To Violators Of RA9262, RA 9165, RA 9344, RA 7610, RA 10591 And/Or Other Related Laws.	4.51	EA	4.42	MA	4.35	MA	2.48	SA	3.94	MA
Intensified Border Control Measures And Inter-Unit Coordination To Deny Entry Of Loose Firearms/Paltik/Sumpak.	4.62	EA	3.43	A	3.46	A	2.56	A	3.51	MA
Average Weighted Mean	4.55	EA	3.64	MA	3.94	MA	2.73	A	3.71	MA

- Legend: 4.51-5.00 – Extremely Aware (EA), 3.51-4.50 – Moderately Aware (MA), 2.51-3.50 – Aware (A), 1.51-2.50 – Slightly Aware (SA), 1.00-1.50 – Not Aware (NA).

Implementing the crime prevention program in our communities is the responsibility of the Philippine National Police, who has the active support of other governmental organizations, local government units, non-governmental organizations, and the business community.

Table 2 below shows the respondents' answers to questions about crime prevention methods used in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur.

According to the data, the overall average weighted mean (3.71) was interpreted as moderately aware. However, the Philippine National Police had the highest weighted

mean (4.55) or extremely aware response, while the community had the lowest weighted mean (2.73) interpreted as aware response. With a weighted mean (4.03), respondents were extremely aware that the stations strictly enforced the gun ban during the election period. OPLAN SITA was used to conduct regular police checkpoints. (WM-4.53). While being somewhat aware that the police stations were instructed to firmly enforce the gun restriction during the election period as set forth in RA 9344, RA 7610, RA 10591, and/or other related laws. Maximize the use of quad media in campaigns to deter crime (WM-3.75) RA 9262, RA 9165, RA 9344, RA 7610, RA 10591, and/or other relevant legislation and other crime prevention measures

were covered in IEC materials supplied by (WM-3.55). Beerhouses, videoke bars, and other similar facilities were subject to inspection under WM-3.76 (OPLAN BAKAL) (WM-3.49). Police officers were stationed in public spaces like terminals, open markets, and other hubs of activity (Police Visibility). (WM-3.51), made routine house calls to registered gun owners whose licenses had expired (OPLAN KATOK). In crime-prone areas, a systematic search for criminals or criminal activity was conducted (WM-3.61; (dragnet operation/OPLAN GALUGAD). (WM -2.24) Arrest members of Partisan Armed Groups (PAGs) used by unscrupulous politicians during election period. (WM-3.51), serve warrants against wanted person. (WM-3.51) filed outright charges to violators of RA9262, RA 9165, RA 9344, RA 7610, RA 10591 and/or other related laws. (WM-3.94) intensified border control measures and inter-unit coordination to deny entry of loose firearms/paltik/sumpak(WM-3.51).

The findings of this study suggested that the community, civil society, and local government unit, among other stakeholders, valued the crime prevention initiatives in

the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur. However, the Philippine National Police should step up efforts to raise respondents' knowledge levels from moderately aware to extremely aware with the help of various stakeholders. The significant gains in respondents' involvement with neighbors in home protection, satisfaction with the police, and contact with the police, in both program regions, according to Trevor Bennett (1991). The findings also revealed appreciable advancements in at least one program area in terms of neighborhood satisfaction, feeling of community, and informal crime reduction. Creating youth crime prevention programs in high-crime areas, preventing young people from becoming victims of crime, diverting young people from crime and prosecution, minimizing youth involvement in the criminal justice system, and preventing young recidivism are all part of a comprehensive strategy to reduce juvenile delinquency, according to Bright, J. (1993). J. D. Hawkins and R. F. Catalano, Jr. (1992). In addition to other communitywide prevention efforts, community mobilization, educational strategies, volunteerism, and mass media will be used to achieve significant crime reductions.

Table 3 Distribution of the Respondents Response on Crime Prevention Measures in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur

INDICATORS	POLICE		CIVIL SOCIETY		BRGY. OFFICIALS		COMMUNITY		Total	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
The Stations has										
Conducted Police Integrated Patrol System such as Checkpoint, Beat Patrol, Mobile Patrol etc.	4.56	EA	3.52	MA	4.41	EA	2.53	A	3.75	MA
Conducted Barangay Peace Keeping Operation	4.51	EA	3.49	A	4.56	EA	1.58	SA	3.53	MA
Conducted Anti-Criminality Operation	4.59	EA	3.46	MA	3.44	A	3.55	MA	3.76	MA
Conducted Anti-Illegal Drugs Campaign	4.51	EA	4.53	EA	4.51	EA	4.57	EA	4.53	EA
Conducted Peacebuilding and Counter Violent Extremism (PCVE) Activities Counter Radicalization	4.52	EA	3.45	A	3.48	MA	2.59	A	3.51	MA
Conducted Integrated Area Community Public Safety Process	4.62	EA	3.45	A	3.49	A	2.56	A	3.53	MA
Conducted Community Information and Education	4.59	EA	3.32	A	4.04	MA	2.45	SA	3.6	MA
Conducted School Safety Assistance	4.59	EA	3.42	A	4.58	EA	3.56	MA	4.03	EA
Average Weighted Mean	4.56	EA	3.58	MA	4.06	MA	2.92	A	3.78	MA

- Legend: 4.51-5.00 – Extremely Aware (EA), 3.51-4.50 – Moderately Aware (MA), 2.51-3.50 – Aware(A), 1.51-2.50 – Slightly Aware (SA), 1.00-1.50 – Not Aware (NA).

The measures of effectiveness in crime prevention program in the national and local level rest upon the participation of all sectors in our community, without this the plans, programs and activities will not effective.

The distribution of the respondents' answers to the questions about the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur's crime prevention methods, is shown in Table 3 below.

The responses from the respondents on the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur, crime prevention methods were shown in Table 3. Data showed that the weighted average for the entire sample was (3.78), which

was interpreted as moderate awareness. The respondents were very aware of the station's anti-illegal drug campaign and school safety efforts, with a weighted mean of 4.53; they were only moderately aware of the station's police integrated patrol system, which includes checkpoints, beat patrols, mobile patrols, etc. (WM-3.75); the station's barangay peacekeeping operation; the station's anti-crime operation; the station's peacebuilding and counter violent extremism (PCVE) activities; and the stations Counter Radicalization (WM-3.51), Conducted Integrated Area Community Public Safety Process (WM-3.53), Conducted Community Information and Education (WM-3.6). As a result, this development suggests that the success of crime

prevention strategies will depend on the programs, projects, and activities based on the public safety plan customized for the specific geographic location.

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents Response of Crime Prevention Measures at the Household Level by Barangay in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur

INDICATORS	POLICE		CIVIL SOCIETY		BRGY. OFFICIALS		COMMUNITY		Total	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
Asking neighbors to Look after the house	4.56	EA	3.52	MA	4.41	MA	2.53	A	3.75	MA
Door locks	4.51	EA	3.49	A	4.56	EA	1.58	SA	3.56	MA
Watch Dog	4.59	EA	3.46	MA	3.44	A	3.55	MA	3.76	MA
Window Grills	4.51	EA	4.53	EA	4.51	EA	4.57	EA	4.53	EA
Neighborhood watch	4.52	EA	3.45	A	3.48	MA	2.59	A	3.51	MA
Effective Lighting System	4.62	EA	3.45	A	3.49	A	2.56	A	3.55	MA
Fence	4.59	EA	3.32	A	4.04	MA	2.45	SA	3.62	MA
CCTV	4.51	EA	4.41	MA	4.35	MA	2.48	SA	3.93	MA
Care Taker	4.59	EA	3.42	A	4.58	EA	3.56	MA	3.98	MA
Average Weighted Mean	4.04	EA	3.28	A	3.60	MA	2.87	MA	3.44	MA

- Legend: 4.51-5.00 – Extremely Aware (EA), 3.51-4.50 – Moderately Aware (MA), 2.51-3.50 – Aware(A), 1.51-2.50 – Slightly Aware (SA), 1.00-1.50 – Not Aware (NA).

The distributions of the respondents' answers to the questions about the barangay-level crime prevention measures in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur, are shown in Table 4 below. Data showed that the weighted average for the entire sample was (3.44), which was interpreted as moderate awareness. The respondents were well aware that the window grills measure of crime prevention at the home level by barangay in the municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur, received the highest weighted mean response of the respondents (4.53). while being somewhat aware of requesting neighbors to watch over the house (WM-3.75), the door (WM-3.56, the watch dog (WM-3.76), the neighborhood watch (WM-3.51), the effective lighting system (WM-3.55), the fence ((WM-62), the CCTV (WM-3.93), and the caretaker (WM-3.98). Results indicate

that the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur, has implemented household-level barangay-level crime reduction measures. All signs showed that respondents were only little aware.

This suggested that these actions were publicized locally by the relevant office with the aid of the entire civil society. In response to the global targets (16.1) and (16.6) of the Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to "substantially reduce worldwide the incidence of all types of violence and the death rates that are directly associated to them," Strengthen national institutions that are relevant, especially through international cooperation, to increase capability at all levels, particularly in developing nations, to stop violence and fight terrorism and crime.

Table 5 Response of the Respondents on the Role of Civil Society in Crime Prevention Measures

INDICATORS	POLICE		CIVIL SOCIETY		BRGY. OFFICIALS		COMMUNITY		Total	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
The Stations has										
Assist the PNP in conducting awareness seminar/ information campaign/ dialogue/ lecture on RA9262, RA 9165, RA 9344, RA 7610, RA 10591 and/or other related laws.	4.59	EA	3.56	MA	4.41	MA	2.53	A	3.77	MA
Assist the PNP to maximized the utilization of quad media in crime prevention campaign	4.51	EA	3.49	A	4.56	EA	1.58	SA	3.53	MA
Assist the PNP in the distribution of IEC materials on RA9262, RA 9165, RA 9344, RA 7610, RA 10591 and/or other related laws and other crime prevention measures	4.59	EA	3.46	MA	3.44	A	3.55	MA	3.76	MA
Assist the PNP conducting regular house visit and gift giving activity	4.59	EA	3.32	A	4.04	MA	2.45	SA	3.6	MA
Report suspected members of Partisan Armed Groups (PAGs) used by unscrupulous politicians during election period.	4.52	EA	3.45	A	3.48	MA	2.59	A	3.51	MA
served warrants against members of Partisan Armed Groups (PAGs)/Private Armies and Criminal Gangs (CGs) with pending cases in	4.62	EA	3.45	A	3.49	A	2.56	A	3.53	MA

court (Service of Warrant of Arrest).										
Assist the PNP identified prominent personalities involved in the proliferation of loose firearms	4.59	EA	3.32	A	4.04	MA	2.45	SA	3.6	MA
Report to the PNP, NBI and other law enforcement agency any illegal activities within the community	4.62	EA	3.45	A	3.49	A	2.56	A	3.53	MA
Average Weighted Mean	4.55	EA	3.67	MA	3.65	MA	2.87	A	3.60	MA

- Legend: 4.51-5.00 – Extremely Aware (EA), 3.51-4.50 – Moderately Aware (MA), 2.51-3.50 – Aware(A), 1.51-2.50 – Slightly Aware (SA), 1.00-1.50 – Not Aware (NA).

This section contains the respondents' responses to questions about the role of civil society in crime prevention in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur., which is seen in Table 5 below.

The responses of the respondents were shown in Table 5 on the function of civil society in Camarines Sur's Municipality of San Jose's crime prevention methods. Data showed that (3.60) was regarded as moderate awareness for the overall average weighted mean. It's interesting to note that the respondents had a basic understanding of the PNP's request for civil society support in organizing awareness events, informational campaigns, dialogues, and lectures on RA 9262, RA 9165, RA 9344, RA 7610, RA 10591, and/or other related laws (WM-3.77) Assist the PNP to maximized the utilization of quad media in crime prevention campaign (WM-3.55), Assist the PNP in the distribution of IEC materials on RA9262, RA 9165, RA 9344, RA 7610, RA 10591 and/or other related laws and other crime prevention measures (WM-3.76), Assist the PNP conducting regular house visit and gift giving activity (WM-3.6), Report suspected members of Partisan Armed Groups (PAGs) used by unscrupulous politicians during election period.(WM-3.51), served warrants against members of Partisan Armed Groups (PAGs)/Private Armies and Criminal Gangs (CGs) with pending cases in court (Service of Warrant of Arrest).(WM-3.53), Assist the PNP identified prominent

personalities involved in the proliferation of loose firearms (WM-3.6), Report to the PNP, NBI and other law enforcement agency any illegal activities within the community (WM-3.53).

According to the study's findings, the Philippine National Police, in particular, is cognizant of the role that civil society plays in preventing crime as part of the government's multisectoral governance structure, which is intended to help accomplish SDG No. 16. providing access to justice for all, encouraging peaceful and inclusive communities for sustainable development, and fostering the development of efficient, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. It also looked at the difficulties and recommendations made by local leaders, according to Nicor-Mangilimutan, Mejica, and Caelian (2020). Results showed widespread implementation, but when barangays were divided into factors, there were substantial variances. The research served as the foundation for an improved POPS program. Patalinghug M. (2017). The participation of the stakeholders is essential for the Police Integrated Patrol System, Barangay Peacekeeping Operation, Anti-Criminality Operation, Integrated Area Community Public Safety Services, Bantay Turista, and School Safety Project, all of which are crime prevention initiatives carried out by the Philippine National Police (PNP).

Table 6 Limitation of Role of Civil Society in Crime Prevention in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur

INDICATORS	POLICE		CIVIL SOCIETY		BRGY. OFFICIALS		COMMUNITY		Total	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
Report Illegal logging Activities	4.51	EA	4.52	MA	4.41	MA	2.53	A	3.99	MA
Report Illegal possession of firearms	4.53	EA	4.49	A	4.56	EA	1.58	SA	3.79	MA
Report illegal gambling Activities	4.55	EA	4.46	MA	3.44	A	3.55	MA	4.0	EA
Report Illegal fishing activities	4.54	EA	4.53	EA	4.51	EA	4.57	EA	4.53	EA
Other related function based on the appointment	4.59	EA	4.45	A	3.48	MA	2.59	A	3.77	MA
Average Weighted Mean	4.54	EA	4.51	EA	4.08	EA	2.96	A	4.01	EA

- Legend: 4.51-5.00 – Extremely Aware (EA), 3.51-4.50 – Moderately Aware (MA), 2.51-3.50 – Aware(A), 1.51-2.50 – Slightly Aware (SA), 1.00-1.50 – Not Aware (NA)

This section contains the respondents' responses to questions about the limitation of role of civil society in crime prevention in the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur. Which is seen in Table 6 below.

In the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur, Table 6 detailed the role of civil society's limitations in preventing crime. Data showed that (4.01), the weighted average for the entire sample, was considered to be a moderate level of awareness. Because of this, the respondents were well aware that the responsibility of civil society in preventing crime in

the Municipality of San Jose, Camarines Sur is limited to reporting illegal gambling operations and illegal fishing activities using the weighted mean (4.53). (WM-4.0). despite being somewhat aware that civil society's duty was restricted to reporting unlawful acts including, but not limited to, Report Illegal Logging Activities (WM-3.99), Report Illegal Possession of Firearms (WM-3.79), and other similar functions based on the appointment (Wm3.77).

The study's findings suggested that the Philippine National Police, civil society organizations, barangay officials like the barangay captain, sanguniang bayan member, and barangay tanod, as well as the local population, are aware of the civil society's limitations in terms of its ability to prevent crime in the San Jose municipality of Camarines Sur. Consequently, we require a solid relationship between the police department and the community in order to strengthen our crime prevention strategies.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Recognizing the crucial role that local governments, particularly those in rural regions, may play in preventing crime, local government units will be encouraged to undertake local crime prevention programs as well as to review and improve their local public safety plan for preventing crime. It is crucial that local government structures build the capacities needed to lead crime prevention programs and gain the skills required to interact with issues of crime prevention. This tactic is grounded in our society's realities. The community's backing is necessary for it to fully flourish if they want to stop being victims and stop living in fear. based on the idea that instead of just normalizing something that has never been normal, we need to create a new civilization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Local government units should base their strategies and mechanisms on local goals for preventing crime, and it is preferable if they mesh with existing systems for the criminal justice system, community values and education, environmental design, etc. Therefore, it was advised that the Philippine National Police be encouraged to strengthen its crime prevention strategy in the Municipality of San Jose Camarines Sur through an integrated patrol system, regular PNP Checkpoint, Beat Patrol, Mobile Patrol, Comparative Statistics (COMSTAT) activities with local stakeholders, aggressive serving of arrest warrants, and implementation of search warrants. Establishing a Police Emergency Response System, enhancing the standard investigative system and procedures, utilizing the available investigative information systems (E-blotter, E-warrant, E-rogue gallery), and adapting the case management system are all examples of an improved crime control strategy.

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