

CONTRIBUTORY FACTOR IN STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROHIBITION OF CONTRABOND IN THE BUREAU OF JAIL MANAGEMENT AND PENOLOGY, CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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This study examined the factors that contribute to the strict enforcement of contraband prohibition in the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology in Caloocan City. The BJMP is tasked with the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of offenders temporarily held in jails. In response to security risks and contraband smuggling, the agency has implemented enhanced inspection procedures for visitors. This research identifies key variables—staff vigilance, technological developments, facility infrastructure, and external collaborations—that influence the effectiveness of these procedures. This study used a descriptive-correlational design. Forty respondents were selected through purposive sampling, comprising jail officers, peace volunteers, and barangay residents. A structured questionnaire was developed, validated by experts, and pilot-tested. Data were collected via face-to-face administration of the instrument and retrieved for analysis. Frequency and percentage distributions described the demographic profile of respondents, while weighted mean analysis ranked the contributory factors. Respondents aged 26 to 33 constituted the largest age group at 27.5 percent, followed by those aged 42 to 50 at 25 percent. The 34 to 41 cohort represented 22.5 percent, while both the 18 to 25 and 51-and-above groups each comprised 12.5 percent of the sample. Staff vigilance recorded the highest weighted mean, indicating its primary role in effective contraband control. Technological developments were the next most influential factor. Facility infrastructure and external collaborations also contributed but to a lesser extent. Findings indicated that staff vigilance was the most critical factor in enforcing the prohibition of contraband, as attentive personnel deter potential breaches. Technological enhancements in inspection equipment and improvements to facility infrastructure further supported effective control measures. External collaborations with community stakeholders provided additional but more limited support. As a result, strengthening personnel training and investing in technology and infrastructure were recommended to enhance ongoing contraband prevention efforts.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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