



EXTENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KABATAAN KONTRA DROGA AT TERORISMO (KKDAT) IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF PEÑABLANCA

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ABSTRACT: *This research abstract examines the extent of the implementation of the Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo (KKDAT) program in the Municipality of Peñablanca. The KKDAT program is a government initiative to combat drug abuse and terrorism among youth. Assessing the level of implementation is crucial for evaluating the program's effectiveness and identifying areas for improvement. An inferential research design is employed, combining both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The study involves collecting data through Google form surveys and interviews. Key stakeholders involved in the KKDAT program, including government officials, law enforcement agencies, educators, and community leaders, are interviewed to gather their perspectives on the program's implementation. Preliminary findings indicate a moderate level of implementation of the KKDAT program in Peñablanca. Several initiatives have been undertaken, including educational campaigns, workshops, counseling services, and community engagement activities. Local government units and collaboration with various stakeholders have played a significant role in implementing the program. However, the study identifies several challenges that affect the effectiveness of the KKDAT program. These challenges include limited resources, coordination issues among different agencies, and difficulties sustaining youth participation. Additionally, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms need improvement to assess the program's long-term impact accurately. The outcomes of this research aim to provide insights into the implementation of the KKDAT program in Peñablanca and offer recommendations for enhancing its effectiveness. By understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the program, policymakers, local authorities, and stakeholders can work together to refine strategies, allocate resources more efficiently, and improve coordination efforts. This study's findings contribute to addressing drug abuse and terrorism among the youth in the Municipality of Peñablanca.*

Keywords: *Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo (KKDAT), youth community, implementation, drug abuse, terrorism*



INTRODUCTION

Kabataan, Kontra Droga, at Terorismo, (KKDAT) is a comprehensive program implemented in the Philippines to address drug abuse and terrorism among the youth population. The program focuses on prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration efforts to create a drug-free and terrorism-free society. This research aims to explore the extent of the implementation of KKDAT in the Municipality of Peñablanca. Drug abuse and terrorism threaten individuals, families, and communities' safety, security, and well-being. The youth, mainly, are vulnerable to these issues, as drug syndicates and extremist groups often target them. Recognizing the urgency and importance of addressing these challenges, the Philippine government initiated KKDAT as a proactive response. Peñablanca, a municipality in the province of Cagayan, is one of the areas where the KKDAT program has been implemented. Understanding the extent of its implementation in this specific locality will provide valuable insights into the effectiveness and impact of the program on a grassroots level. This research will explore various dimensions of KKDAT's implementation in Peñablanca. It will examine the strategies, initiatives, and resources allocated to prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration efforts. Additionally, the study will evaluate the coordination and collaboration between local government units, law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, and community organizations in implementing the program.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study aimed to evaluate the extent of implementation of the KKDAT with regards to the relation between the case of Municipality of Peñablanca and the Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo (KKDAT). Specifically, the researchers sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is demographic profile of the KKDAT member's respondents? In terms of:
 - 1.1 Age
 - 1.2 Sex
 - 1.3 Highest Educational Attainment
 - 1.4 Religion
 - 1.5 Years in service
2. What is the level of awareness of the respondents on the KKDAT? In terms of:
 - 2.1 Organization
 - 2.2 Mobilization
 - 2.3 Volunteerism
 - 2.4 Police Community Relation
3. How do the respondents assess the extent of implementation of the KKDAT us to:
 - 3.1 Organization
 - 3.2 Mobilization
 - 3.3 Volunteerism
 - 3.4 Police Community Relation
4. What plan of action can be proposed based on the findings?



METHODOLOGY

The Mixed Method was employed to assess the extent of KKDAT implementation and its relation to the Municipality of Peñablanca's situation and the Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo (KKDAT). The study utilized an inferential research design to formulate a structured questionnaire for collecting quantitative data about the level of awareness, understanding, and perception of the KKDAT program among the officers of the Municipality of Peñablanca. The collected quantitative data from the survey were analyzed using relevant statistical methods like frequency distributions and percentages. Additionally, a descriptive survey research design was applied to conduct interviews with the youth community involved in the KKDAT program's implementation. This qualitative approach aimed to gather insights into implementation strategies, challenges, and successes.

The respondents of the study are composed of KKDAT member's respondents. These are some of the successes of the study. The participants were selected through stratified sampling techniques. The random sampling method is done where each person in the population has the potential to be included in the sampling process. The study will comprise ninety-five (95) KKDAT member's respondents from the Municipality of Peñablanca. Also, they are only applicable to the study.

The data gathering tool employed in this study was a Standardized Questionnaire which was administered online to our selected participants. The questionnaire consisted of three parts wherein the first part is the demographic profile of the respondents which includes their age, gender and highest educational attainment, religion, and years in service. The second part sought to gather the level of awareness of the respondents on the KKDAT in terms of organization, mobilization, volunteerism, and police community relation. And last part, it focused on gathering insights about the respondents assess the extent of implementation of the KKDAT us to organization, mobilization, volunteerism, and police community relation.

The data from this study were analyzed using the descriptive statistics for the quantitative part of the study such as the frequency count and percentage destitution for the profile of the respondents and the mean for the awareness and extent of implementation of the program, while the thematic analysis was used to the qualitative portion of the data gathered from the respondents.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' Profile

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
15-20	9	9.50
21-30	75	78.90



31-40	8	8.40
41-50	3	3.20
SEX		
Female	70	73.70
Male	25	26.30
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
High School Graduate	16	16.80
Bachelor's Degree	66	69.50
Post-Graduate	13	13.70
RELIGION RESIDENCE		
Roman Catholic	84	88.40
Methodist	3	3.20
Latter Day Saints	3	3.20
Aglipayan	5	5.30
YEARS IN SERVICE		
No Answer	9	9.5
1-5 months	9	9.5
6 months - 1 year	29	30.5
2-3 years	28	29.5
4-5 years	12	12.6
5 years and above	8	8.4

The demographic profile of the respondents provides insight into various facets of the implementation of the KKDAT (Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo) program. Notably, the age distribution emphasizes that most respondents (78.90%) fall within the age range of 21-30. This highlights the dominance of individuals in this age group, in alignment with Beullens et al.'s (2019) assertion that age influences understanding and familiarity with the KKDAT issue. Regarding gender distribution, the table indicates that females constitute a higher percentage (73.70%) of the participants than males (26.30%). This resonates with Silverstein and Sayre's (2009) findings that women are more likely to participate actively in online surveys, including issues like KKDAT. Educational background analysis reveals that 69.50% of respondents hold a Bachelor's Degree, with Post-Graduate holders representing the least at 13.70%. This distribution suggests that individuals with a Bachelor's Degree are most prevalent, indicating their aptitude for engaging in the study. In examining religious affiliations, the data underscores the dominance of Roman Catholics (84 respondents), while others like Methodists and Latter-Day Saints account for only three respondents. This diversity of religious backgrounds likely contributes to distinct perspectives on participating in KKDAT initiatives, as Citizens Advice (2022) highlighted. Lastly, in terms of years of service, the majority (with the highest frequency of 29) have been involved in the KKDAT program for six months to 1 year. Conversely, those with five years and more of service constitute the lowest frequency (8 respondents), and nine respondents did not disclose their years of service. This distribution resonates with the context of KKDAT as a youth empowerment initiative against narcotics and terrorism, in line with the Philippine Information Agency and Calibo's (2022) discussion.



Table 2 Level of Awareness of the Respondents on the KKDAT

VARIABLE	MEAN	DESCRIPTION
Organization	3.80	Fully Aware
Mobilization	3.75	Fully Aware
Volunteerism	3.73	Fully Aware
Police Community Relation	3.71	Fully Aware
Total Mean	3.74	Fully Aware

The table above shows that the respondents are fully aware of the KKDAT and the variables highlighted above, with a mean, mean score of 3.74. The table data confirms respondents' strong awareness regarding KKDAT, yielding a mean score of 3.74. The categorical mean analysis supports this, especially for organization awareness (mean score: 3.80), notably statements emphasizing the youth movement against drugs and terrorism (mean score: 4.00), aligning with Beullens et al.'s (2019) age-related awareness concept.

Mobilization also showed significant awareness (mean score: 3.75), with high scores for empowerment-focused statements (mean score: 3.80), while improved anti-drug strategies had a slightly lower score (3.69), suggesting better communication needs. Volunteerism awareness was substantial (mean score: 3.73), highlighting spirit and pilot testing (mean score: 3.77), though mental health and drug prevention had a lower score (3.66), signifying improved communication necessity, aligned with mental health's role in curbing drug use. Police Community Relations displayed solid awareness (mean score: 3.71), emphasizing PCR activities and drug education (mean score: 3.71). Yet, lower scores for inflaming youth sectors and cultural understanding (3.66) indicate a potential for more targeted communication, aligning with sources' emphasis (Police Regional Office PRO4A-Calabarzon, Journal News, Lubuagan LGU).

Along with the qualitative analysis of the data gathered from the respondents, the following data prevailed:

Organization. The KKDAT program, aimed at addressing youth-related drug and terrorism issues, relies on a well-defined organizational structure. "Unity of command" ensures each member reports to a single supervisor, fostering apparent authority, efficient decision-making, and coordination. The "command" aspect involves clusters with designated leaders, promoting specialization and targeted efforts. This structure facilitates coordination and communication, ensuring a comprehensive approach. "Unity" within the organization enhances collaboration, commitment, and synchronized efforts, maximizing KKDAT's impact on drug and youth-related terrorism challenges. Two organizational themes emerge: "emergent theme unity of command" establishes clear leadership structures, while "cluster theme unity of command" organizes specialized units led by designated leaders, fostering inter-cluster collaboration. These themes collectively ensure efficient implementation, streamlined coordination, and accountability within KKDAT.



Mobilization. The emergent theme "strong-willed in compliance" pertains to individuals' and communities' committed adherence to Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo (KKDAT) objectives in mobilization. This reflects determination and flexibility. The finding reflects participants' unwavering dedication and perseverance in achieving program goals. Flexibility signifies their openness to adapt strategies to address evolving challenges effectively. These elements intertwine to empower participants to create a safer environment and combat drug abuse and terrorism among Filipino youth through KKDAT.

Volunteerism. "Alertness in responsibility" encompasses heightened awareness and diligence in volunteer roles for KKDAT. The cluster themes "attentiveness" and "obligation" emphasize volunteers' focused presence and commitment to their duties. These themes converge to drive a responsible and effective mobilization network within KKDAT, addressing drug abuse and terrorism challenges among youth through dedicated and engaged participants.

Police Community Relation (PCR). The emergent theme highlights skilled police officers' role in effectively implementing KKDAT and fostering positive police-community relations, enhancing trust and cooperation. The cluster theme "publicity" emphasizes proactive program promotion to engage the community and shape perceptions. "Well-rounded" stresses comprehensive approaches that empower the community and address drug abuse and terrorism. These themes synergize in KKDAT's implementation, combining skilled publicity with a holistic strategy to engage diverse stakeholders, build trust, and combat youth-related challenges effectively.

Table 3 Extent of Implementation on the KKDAT

Variable	MEAN	DESCRIPTION
Organization	3.76	Fully Implemented
Mobilization	3.77	Fully Implemented
Volunteerism	3.77	Fully Implemented
Police Community Relation	3.76	Fully Implemented
Total Mean	3.77	Fully Implemented

The interpretation is that the KKDAT program has been assessed as being "Fully Implemented" regarding its Organization, Mobilization, volunteerism, and police-community relation aspects. The mean scores above 3.77 suggest a robust level of implementation and awareness among respondents regarding the program's objectives and strategies in these areas.

The examination of mean scores from table 3 reveals a significant level of awareness among respondents regarding the Extent of Implementation of KKDAT, particularly regarding Organization. The mean score of 3.76 indicates a robust understanding. Statements like "It establishes connections among various organizations with the shared aim of sustainable peace" obtained a higher mean score of 3.82, indicating comprehensive comprehension. Conversely, "To create a nationwide Bayanihan of Kabataan activity involving youth from different sectors" received a slightly lower mean score of 3.69. These findings underscore the need to enhance communication about implementation strategies and nationwide Bayanihan activities. Addressing these gaps can fortify KKDAT's implementation efforts, fostering greater youth engagement across sectors for sustainable peace. These results align



with the concept of involving youth in community initiatives for improvement and development (Lihgawon, Philippine Information Agency, 2022).

Similarly, the evaluation of Mobilization, as depicted in table 3, underscores the considerable awareness among respondents (mean score of 3.77). Statements like "Mobilize the Filipino youth as partners with the government in combating illegal drugs and terrorism" and "Mobilize the youth and student sectors as advocates standing against illegal drugs and terrorism" garnered higher mean scores of 3.80, indicating robust awareness. However, the statement "Program where youth engage in dialogues to enhance understanding about terrorism's effects and the misuse of illegal substances" received a slightly lower mean score of 3.75. This underscores the necessity for enhanced communication and dialogues to educate youth about the impacts of terrorism and drug abuse. These findings emphasize the significance of mobilizing youth as government allies to address drug-related issues and terrorism (Lihgawon, Philippine Information Agency, 2022).

Furthermore, the analysis of Volunteerism in table 3 highlights a notable awareness level among respondents (mean score of 3.77). Statements like "Current leaders should foster an environment enabling positive youth engagement and empowerment to shape future leaders" and "The program aims to intensify the spirit of volunteerism among youth and student sectors" garnered higher mean scores of 3.80, reflecting substantial awareness. However, the statement "Engages learners in activities enabling them to serve and contribute to the community" received a slightly lower mean score of 3.74. This underscores the importance of transparent communication about specific activities involving community service learners. These findings resonate with engaging and empowering youth to nurture upcoming leaders (Daily Tribune, 2022).

Likewise, table 3 demonstrates significant awareness among respondents regarding the Extent of Implementation of KKDAT in terms of Police Community Relations, with a mean score of 3.76. Statements like "The Philippines pioneered youth and children's involvement in local governance" achieved higher mean scores of 3.80, indicating strong awareness. However, "Implementation should be regularly assessed to ensure effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance to youth needs" received a slightly lower mean score of 3.73. This underscores the importance of continual evaluation and responsiveness to youth needs for successful implementation. These findings resonate with engaging youth in local governance and emphasizing ongoing enhancement (PCR KKDAT, local government, Daily Tribune, 2022).

As to the qualitative analysis of the area variable, the following are the theme that prevailed per domain of the study:

Organization. The emergent theme of "arrangement of governance" emphasizes the importance of a well-structured governance framework in driving the effective implementation of KKDAT. This framework streamlines processes, optimizes resource utilization, and facilitates efficient Organization and coordination. Effective coordination ensures smooth collaboration and synergy among stakeholders, enhancing the program's efficiency. Leadership is pivotal in creating a positive work environment, promoting a shared purpose, and guiding all stakeholders. These themes intersect to maximize KKDAT's impact in addressing youth-related drug abuse and terrorism through organized governance, efficient coordination, and effective leadership.



Mobilization. The emergent theme "humanitarian in reputation" underscores the importance of a compassionate approach and positive reputation in KKDAT's mobilization efforts. This approach fosters trust, community support, and increased participation. The cluster theme "public spirit" emphasizes involving the public, tapping local knowledge and resources, and promoting empowerment and collaboration. The cluster theme "influence" highlights leveraging influence to inspire active participation and create a ripple effect of positive change. These themes intersect, combining a compassionate reputation, community involvement, and power to effectively mobilize KKDAT's efforts against youth-related drug abuse and terrorism. This integrated approach creates a strong foundation for a safer and more compassionate environment.

Volunteerism. The emergent theme "harmonious in decision" underscores the importance of collaborative decision-making in KKDAT's volunteerism. It empowers volunteers, fostering a unified approach to addressing youth-related drug abuse and terrorism. The cluster theme "cooperative" emphasizes collective skills, camaraderie, and shared responsibility among volunteers. The cluster theme "determination" highlights their commitment to positively impacting. These themes intersect, creating a robust volunteer force that enhances KKDAT's effectiveness in addressing challenges and contributing to a safer environment for the youth.

Police Community Relation (PCR). The emergent theme "effectiveness in outlining or planning" highlights the importance of clear direction and guidelines in KKDAT's Police Community Relation. This intersects with the cluster themes of "capability" and "planning or method," focusing on enhancing skills, knowledge, and resources within the police-community relationship. The study aims to evaluate KKDAT's extent of implementation in the Municipality of Peñablanca. It assesses awareness and performance across various dimensions: Organization, Mobilization, volunteerism, and Police Community Relations (PCR). The objective is to determine the program's effectiveness in addressing drug abuse and terrorism among the youth while fostering collaboration and engagement within the community.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, this research delved into the extent of implementation of the Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo (KKDAT) program in the Municipality of Peñablanca. Through a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, the study shed light on the program's awareness and implementation levels across key domains. The findings reflect a commendable level of awareness among the respondents about KKDAT, evident in their understanding of its objectives and strategies. The program's implementation has been notably strong, with mean scores indicating "Fully Implemented" statuses for organization, mobilization, volunteerism, and police-community relation aspects. These positive results underscore the effectiveness of KKDAT in tackling the challenges of drug abuse and terrorism among the youth in the Municipality of Peñablanca.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the findings and conclusions of the study, the following recommendations are advanced. The respondents' awareness level on the KKDAT regarding Organization, Mobilization, volunteerism, and PCR was Fully Aware. It is therefore recommended that



educational institutions just like Centro Peñablanca and other districts of Peñablanca Division as well as schools and districts of other divisions of the Department of Education, should continue to conduct information campaigns on the level of awareness on KKDAT or Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo and further strengthen the integration of drug use and terrorism concerns in school curricula at all extents, with particular emphasis on the theories and practices of campaign principles like activities and programs, to promote youth advocacy support groups awareness and action among the citizenry. This, in turn, promotes growing awareness of the stand against illegal drugs and terrorism by that of the general public.

The level of respondents' awareness and extent of implementation of KKDAT or Kabataan Kontra Droga at Terorismo when grouped according to age, sex, educational attainment, religion, residence, and years in service were Fully Aware. It is therefore recommended that growing awareness of KKDAT Practices by that the educational practitioners, teachers, and students, should further be increased for the welfare of the general public, which in turn shall help strengthen KKDAT's extent of implementation, ensuring active public participation for the program to accomplish desired results.

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