

## **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE**

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### **Abstract**

The study aimed to assess the level of awareness and satisfaction of respondents on the martial law implementation in Maguindanao. The four specific questions were answered: 1. What is the profile of the Residents in terms of: age, sex, and educational attainment? 2. What is the level of awareness of the respondents in terms: scope and limitation of martial law, implementing guidelines on martial law and rights of individual under martial law? 3. What is the level of satisfaction of respondents in the implementation of martial law in terms of Visibility of security measure, and professionalism among law enforcers? Lastly, 4. What are the problems encountered during implementation of martial law?

The study used descriptive evaluative research methods; under these methods the quantitative mode of inquiry was employed. Quantitative data were obtained from the one hundred 100 residents of Maguindanao. Forty (40) respondents were taken from Talayan, 30 respondents were taken from Guindulungan, and 30 respondents were taken from Talitay. The respondents were asked to answer survey questionnaires on the level of awareness and satisfaction on the implementation of Martial law.

Based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that the respondents were moderately aware about martial law, and they were very satisfactory with its implementation.

The following are recommended based on the findings and conclusions of the study: 1. The Government must conduct advocacies on martial law both in rural and urban areas before declaring it; 2. The Law enforcers as a policy implementers are must undergo seminars and trainings on military professionalism specially during the on times of emergency situation; 3. The OPAPP must conduct advocacies and campaign on the scope and limitation and implementing guidelines on Martial law implementation; and 4. The Commission on Human Rights must conduct seminars and trainings on the basic rights of individuals/constituents.

*Keywords:* Implementation, Martial Law, Maguindanao Province, Philippines

## INTRODUCTION

Martial law is a law that administered by the military over the country. The writ of habeas corpus was suspended. Under this law, the military is in charge of implementation of whole law over the civilians. Hence, it has curfews were consequently enacted over people in all areas covered by the military law. In other words, the military troops are directly taking over the law and control it. The military are temporarily authorized to rule the law in designated areas they are assigned.

According to the 1987 Philippine constitution, the Martial law is imposed when there is rebellion or invasion and public safety is a concern. This constitution is the basis for implementing the Martial law or any military rule over the country. The constitution clearly stated that when military laws take over the country, the welfare and security of civilians were observed. However, the Filipino people were experiencing the cruelty of ruling during the Martial law. They were suffering from rules implemented and the rights of each individual were violated by the militants.

During the administration of President Marcos in 1972, he issued Proclamation No. 1081 which states the Martial law on the entire Philippines. President Marcos commanded that the militants arrested the opposition of the law base of his will. The militants took an opportunity to abuse innocent civilians. On the other hand, several massacres and some brutal activities were done against the Filipino people.

In 2009, President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo proclaimed the Martial law with a No. 1959. This proclamation was imposed due to the Maguindanao massacre in Shariff Aguak municipality. And, about fifty-eight (58) individuals were killed including the media, family members and supporters of Esmael Mangudadatu. In this declaration of martial law declaration, some of the government officials were not in favor of imposition of law.

According to Dilangalen, Martial law was only imposed when there is a pressure of rebellion or invasion and to secure the welfare of the constituents. But, President Arroyo's Proclamation No. 1959 was violated the basis in 1987 Philippine Constitutions. There was no rebellion but only massacre happened. The Ampatuans who were involved in the massacre were allies of the President Arroyo. There were no bombings, and shooting. He worried, that if President Arroyo could declare martial in the areas without existing of the said prerequisite in the 1987 constitution, she could do it in other provinces. The state of Martial should not be imposed unless the prerequisite happened in areas, (Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG) and Lawyah Mawel, Diokno).

The clash in Marawi City between Maute group with terrorisms and Philippine government security forces started in barangay Malutlut, Marawi City around 2:28 p.m. on May 23, 2017. When the joint operation of the AFP and PNP were tried to capture terrorist leader Isnilon Hapilon, the clashed was brought down to the whole city. Many civilians were affected by the conflict, especially women and children. The residents of the said city evacuated into nearby places. They leave their home, properties and some children could not go to school due to the fear they have experienced during the conflict.

However, in Maguidanao Province, there were issues that some extremist groups were fleeing from Marawi to Maguidanao province to have a hideout. The Conflict expands into some municipalities of Maguidanao.

On May 23, 2017, President Duterte declared Martial Law in Mindanao in order to protect and secure the well-being of the civilian and conquered the lawless group. But, some people and other various sectors were not in favor of the Martial law implementation because of the fear coming from the abuse of military power and trigger the bulk of gross human rights violation. They don't want to repeat the history itself of Martial law in 1972 (Juliet Revita, 2017).

Since the clash in Marawi City was expanded, and the existing of terrorist groups such as the Abusayaf, Daulah Islamiya, and other terrorist who were seeking to promote global rebellion, the Martial law was extended from May 2017, 2018 to December 2019. This military law affected the whole Mindanao especially on areas where the terrorist and Maute group were located (Rappler.com).

Hence, the study focuses on the implementation of martial law in municipalities of Maguidanao.

## **METHODS**

This study used descriptive evaluative research methods since it described the profile of the respondents, their level of awareness and satisfaction on the Martial law implementation, and the problems encountered by the respondents under martial law.

Under this method, the quantitative mode of inquiry was employed. The quantitative method approach was appropriate since it described the relationship of two variables such as independent and dependent variable and it explained the phenomena by collecting numerical data that was analyzed using mathematically based methods on the implementation of martial law in Maguidanao Province.

The sources came of the information are both from primary and secondary. The primary source from the residents of said municipalities where the survey questionnaires were conducted. Then the secondary source was from the news websites, journals, and related literatures, and studies.

The respondents of the study were the residents of Talayan, Guindulungan, and Talitay Municipalities. There were 100 respondents, 40 taken from the municipality of Talayan, then 30 taken from Guindulungan, and another 30 taken from the municipality of Talitay. Convenience sampling was utilized in getting the actual respondents since the study employed quantitative method which is more applicable to get valid information.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### I. Profile of Respondent

#### a. Age

**Table 1.** Frequency Distribution of the respondents by age

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 20 years old	4	4.0
21 to 30 years old	41	41.0
31 to 40 years old	26	26.0
41 to 50 years old	21	21.0
51 to 60 years old	6	6.0
61 years old and above	2	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

n=100

Table 1 shows the profile of the respondent in terms of age. The table reveals the frequency and percentage distribution. It implies that majority of the respondents belonged to the age bracket of twenty-one to thirty (21 to 30) years old at forty-one percent (41%), followed by thirty-one to forty (31 to 40) years old at twenty six percent (26%), forty-one to fifty (41 to 50) years old twenty percent at (21%), less than twenty (20) years old at four percent (4%) and sixty years old and above at two percent (2%) only.

Furthermore, the result of the research study in terms of age bracket were the same with the survey study of Mr. Tula on the implementation of the Martial law in Cotabato City, both the highest and second percentage belonged to age bracket of 21-30 years old and, 31-40 years old respectively, (Tula, 2018).

**b. Sex**

**Table 2.** Frequency Distribution of the Respondents’ Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	64	64.0
Female	36	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

n=100

Table 2 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of sex. It revealed the frequency and percentage distribution of respondents. The majority of the respondents are male at sixty-four percent (64%) out of one hundred percent (100%). The female was thirty-six percent (36%) only. The female was outnumbered from the male respondents. It implied that more male respondents have participated than the female during data gathering.

Furthermore, in the survey conducted by the Pulse Asia regarding the implementation of the Martial law in Mindanao, the male was more participative than the female in the implementation of the Martial law at 74% and 73% respectively, (Vanne Terrazola, 2017).

**c. Educational Attainment**

**Table 3.** Distribution of the Respondents by Educational Attainment

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
None	4	4.0
Elementary	18	18.0
Secondary	36	36.0
Tertiary	34	34.0
Post Graduate Level	8	8.0

<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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n=100

Table 3 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of Educational Attainment. It reveals the frequency distribution and percentage of the respondents. The majority of them were reported to secondary level at thirty-six percent (36%), Then followed by tertiary level at thirty four percent (34%), Elementary level at 18%, postgraduate level at eight percent (8%) and only four percent (4%) were not reported to school. It is implied that majority of the respondents are reported to school.

Furthermore, in the awareness in the proclamation of the Martial law in Mindanao, in the group according to educational attainment, the highest registered is college graduate at 99 percent, followed by high school graduates at 94 percent, elementary graduates at 89 percent and the non-elementary graduates at 84 percent, (Ruth Abbey Gita, 2017).

**Part II. Level of Awareness**

**a. Scope and Limitation**

**Table 4.** Frequency Distribution and the Mean of Respondents’ on Level of awareness on the Scope and Limitation of Martial Law Implementation

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Frequency</b>					<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
	5	4	3	2	1		
1. Proclamation no. 216 (s.2017) Place Mindanao group of Island under martial law	18	50	25	5	2	3.77	Moderately Aware
2. The AFP and other law enforcer agencies are hereby ordered immediately arrest of a person and/ or group who have committed, or attempting to commit rebellion	7	60	27	5	1	3.67	Moderately Aware

3.It is imperative to call upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to prevent & suppress acts of rebellion/ extremist group in the whole of Mindanao	11	55	29	5	0	3.72	Moderately Aware
4. The PNP personnel shall respect all the times the human rights and the dignity of the suspect	14	55	22	7	2	3.72	Moderately Aware
5. State of martial law does not suspend the operation of constitution and civil Courts	6	54	33	2	5	3.54	Moderately Aware
<b>Over-all</b>						<b>3.68</b>	<b>Moderately Aware</b>

n=100

**Legend:**

Scale	Range	Interpretation
5	4.50-5.00	extremely aware
4	3.50-4.49	moderately aware
3	2.50-3.49	Aware
2	1.50-2.49	Slightly aware
1	1 -1.49	Not aware

Table 4 shows the level of awareness of Martial law in terms of Scope and Limitation. It reveals the frequency distribution with the over-all mean of 3.68. The respondents were moderately aware.

Specifically, the respondents were moderately aware of the following statement no. 1. Proclamation no.216 (s.2017) Place Mindanao group of Island under martial law. The no. 3. It is imperative to call upon the Armed forces of the Philippines (AFP) to prevent and suppress acts of rebellion/ extremist group in the whole of Mindanao and the no.4 The PNP personnel shall respect all the times the human rights and the dignity of the suspect. The respondents are moderately aware because the Martial Law they had experienced was the extension of the

Proclamation no.216 s. of 2017.

It implied that the residents of Maguindanao were conscious or with knowledge on the scope and limitation of the Martial law Proclamation no. 216 since the over-all mean is 3.68.

In addition to that, President Duterte declared Martial law May 23, 2017, in whole Islands of Mindanao after a clashed in Marawi City. The Presidential Proclamation was justified that the Martial law declaration in Mindanao.

However, the clash in Marawi City between government and the Maute terrorist group shows the capability of the terror group to cause death and damage of the property not only in Lanao del Sur but in Whole Mindanao. It pushed on the attention of the President to impose the Martial law, (Malcom Cook, 2017). However, President Duterte extended the Martial law on December 2017 to December 2019 due to the continuous spreading of terror groups and private army 54 all around the parts of Mindanao. He pursued on the Congress and Senate to extend it, and to suppress the escalating of extremist activities by the lawless groups, (Mara Cepeda, 2017).

**b. Implementing Guideline**

**Table 5.** Frequency Distribution and Mean of the respondents on the Implementing Guidelines on Martial law

Statement	Frequency					Mean	Interpretation
	5	4	3	2	1		
1.The President, commander-in-chief of the AFP has a power to declare martial law in a certain area	32	51	10	5	2	4.06	Moderately Aware
2. The AFP is hereby declared the fully implementation of Proclamation No. 216 (s. 2017)	10	59	27	2	2	3.73	Moderately Aware



3.The Commission on Human Rights is 6 38 49 6 1 3.42 Somewhat Aware hereby enjoined to Exercises it's mandated under 1987 constitution and to act the executive in ensuring the continued protection of the constitutional and human rights of all citizens.

4.The Department of the Social welfare and 14 44 36 6 0 3.66 Moderately Aware development Education and Health, among others, shall exert all efforts

4.To ensure the safety and welfare of all displace persons and Families, especially the children of the constitutional & human rights of all citizen

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**Over-all 3.72 Moderately Aware**

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Table 5 shows the responses on the level of awareness in terms of implementing guidelines on Martial law. It reveals the frequency distribution with the over-all mean of 3.72. It implied that the majority of the respondents are moderately aware.

Furthermore, the respondents were moderately aware particularly on the statement no. 1 the president commander-in-chief of the AFP had a power to declare Martial law in a certain area, and no. 2 the AFP is hereby declared the full implementation of the proclamation on no.216 (s.2017).

Since the majority of the respondents were reported to the school, they understood and carefully analyzed what had been asked on the survey questionnaires especially on implementing guidelines on Martial law.

However as stated on the memorandum circular no. 034, the General order no. 01 dated 30 May 2017, issued by President Duterte as commander-in-chief. The following sections are the basis and guidelines on the implementation of the Martial law in Mindanao such as sec. 1.Directive to the AFP, sec. 2.Mindanao Martial law Administrator and Implementer, sec. 3. Scope and Authority, sec.4. the Limit, sec. 5. Protection of Constitutional Rights, sec.6. Role of other Government Agencies and the Media, lastly sec.7. the Guidelines. The stated sections in the memorandum circular no. 034 are the basis for the smooth implementation of the Martial law.

The Department of National Defense (DND) issues guidelines on the implementation of Martial law in Mindanao. According to DND officer in charge Eduardo del Rosario, through memorandum order dated May 24, 2017, the declaration of Martial law does not suspend the operation of the Constitutions but supplement the functions of the Philippine judicial and legislative. The martial Law in charge and the government should work together, to enjoin responsibilities. (SunStar Philippines).

Accordingly, the basic human rights of the individual must be enjoined, and 56 not suspended by the Martial law implementation. The rights of people under the Martial law, the arrest, searches and seizures in Mindanao including the filing of charges, must comply with court rule and existing laws. Rosario said, that in humanitarian activities, the agencies involved are must provide the adequate assistance in collaboration with other government agencies. Both the Department of Social Work and Development and Commission on Human Rights with other concern agencies conducted an intensive intervention with the communities affected by Terror acts and lawless groups, (Lara Tan, 2017).

**c.Rights of Individual under Martial law**

**Table 6.** Frequency Distribution and Mean of Respondents’ on the Rights of individual under Martial law

Statement	Frequency					Mean	Interpretation
	5	4	3	2	1		
1. All PNP personnel shall strictly observed the public Operational procedure	13	64	16	7	0	3.83	Moderately Aware
2. During checkpoints, an extensive search is allowed only if officers conducting the search have probable cause to believe before the search that either the motorist is an offender or that they will find evidence pertaining to the commission of a crime in the vehicle to be searched.	8	63	21	7	1	3.70	Moderately Aware
3. There must be no violation of the basic human rights of citizens	6	67	19	6	2	3.69	Moderately Aware

4. One's house or office cannot be searched without a warrant duly issued by a judge. When a valid searched war ant is the issued searching particularly described in the search warrant, unless you can only seize those things that are consent

<b>Over-all</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>Moderately Aware</b>
n=100		

Table 6 shows the responses on the level of awareness in terms of rights of individual under Martial law. It reveals the frequency distribution of the responses, with the over-all mean of 3.73. It implied that the majority of respondents were moderately aware on their rights under the Martial law.

Specifically, the residence was moderately aware of the statement no. 1. All PNP personnel shall strictly observed the public operational procedure with the mean of 3.83, Statement no 2. During checkpoints, an extensive search is allowed only if officers conducting the search have probable cause to believe before the search that either the motorist is an offender or that they will find evidence pertaining to the commission of a crime in the vehicle to be searched with the mean of 3.70 and, statement no. 4. One's house or office cannot be searched without a warrant duly issued by a judge. When a valid searched war ant is the issued searching particularly described in the search warrant, unless you can only seize those things that are consent with a 3.70.

According to Jodesz Gavilan, human rights should be respected. The people have a right to live with dignity and in peace and free from abuses that inflicted by the abusive Institution and individual. But the fact is that the violation of a human right is rampant around the world. In addition, the Free legal Assistance Group (FLAG), a nationwide human rights lawyers' organization is committed on protection 58 and promotion of human rights, (ABS-CBN, Free Legal Assistance Group).

**Table 7.** Summary of Mean on the level Awareness of the Respondents about Martial Law Implementation

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
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a. Scope and Limitation	3.68	Moderately aware
b. Implementing Guidelines on Martial law	3.72	Moderately Aware
c. Rights of Individuals under Martial law	3.73	Moderately Aware
<b>Grand Total Mean</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>Moderately Aware</b>

Table 7 shows a summary of the mean and responses on the level of awareness on the Implementation of the martial law. The Grand total mean was 3.71. In terms of their awareness on scope and limitation, the respondents were moderately aware with a total mean of 3.68. Furthermore, the respondents were also moderately aware of implementing guidelines with a total mean of 3.72, and the rights of individuals under martial law a total mean of 3.73.

It implied that the majority of the respondents were moderately aware of Martial law Proclamation no. 216(s. 2017) imposed by President Duterte in Mindanao.

However, in urban areas about 93 percent were aware about Martial law in 59 Mindanao, then the rural areas at 91 percent. In Public awareness, the highest was class D at 93 percent, followed by classes ABC at 90 percent and E with 86 percent, (Ruth A. Gita, 2017).

### III. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

#### a. Visibility of Security Measures

**Table 8.** Respondent's level of satisfaction on Visibility of Security measures

Statement	f					Mean	Interpretation
1. Presence of checkpoint and chokepoints	5	4	3	2	1	3.94	Very Satisfied
2. Visibility of foot patrolling	4	66	25	4	1	3.68	Very Satisfied
3. Observed patrolling using car mobile	7	42	47	4	0	3.52	Very Satisfied

4. Roving patrolling during night	6	38	50	3	3	3.41	Satisfied
5.Regular inspection	25	53	16	4	2	3.95	Very Satisfied
6.Surprise inspection	4	48	42	4	2	3.48	Satisfied
7.Patrolling with the snipping dogs	2	23	62	11	2	3.12	Satisfied
8.Aerial surveillances (using military helicopters)	0	31	52	10	7	3.07	Satisfied
<b>Over-all</b>						<b>3.52</b>	<b>Very Satisfied</b>

n=100

**Legend:**

Scale	Range	Interpretation
5	4.50-5.00	Extremely Satisfied
4	3.50-4.49	very satisfied
3	2.50-3.49	satisfied
2	1.50-2.49	slightly satisfied
1	1-1.49	Not satisfied

Table 8 shows the responses on the level of satisfaction in terms of visibility of security measures. It reveals the frequency distribution of the responses and the over-all was 3.52. It implied that the respondents were very satisfactory in a security measures under taken by law enforcers.

Specifically, the respondents were very satisfied on the following statement such as no.3 The regular inspection at mean of 3.95. no. 1 Presence of checkpoint and chokepoint at mean of 3.94, 2.Visibility of foot patrolling with mean of 3.68.

The law enforcers strictly implemented the Martial law in Maguindanao based on the guidelines issued by the government. They conducted the rules and regulations properly on the areas under Martial law.

Furthermore, the people in Mindanao love the Martial law. They are in favor of extension of it. It has been said that they want the retention of the military rule due to the improvement of peace and order in Mindanao, said by Galvez the former Chief Armed Forces of the Philippines. They love Martial law because it is not against the peace-loving; it's only against the lawless act of terror group and people's private Army. The Martial law is very effective to control the lawless group because when we monitored some groups with private firearms or

those illegal activities, the AFP was going to capture it. He added that during the first quarter of the year, the government enforcers of the Martial law were captured around 6,000 firearms of various calibers particularly in Sulu. There are around 80% of lost firearms in Mindanao, said Galvez in a press briefing during his visit in Marawi City.

Additionally, in the province of Davao Oriental the Philippine Army and the Philippine National Police worked together for maintaining and ensure peace and 61 order in Mindanao. Captain Andrew Linao of the Philippine Army 70ist Brigade said, the military should conduct intensive security effort through conducting checkpoint and surveillances as increasing the visibility of the military troops in communities, (Virgel Amor, 2017).

### **b. Professionalism among Law Enforcers**

**Table 9.** Level of Satisfaction of the Respondents on the Professionalism among Law Enforcers

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Frequency</b>					<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
	5	4	3	2	1		
1. Courtesy of law-enforcer assigned at checkpoint	13	64	21	1	1	3.87	Very Satisfied
2. Responsiveness for assistance	8	55	34	43	0	3.68	Very Satisfied
3. Accessibility and approvability	6	53	36	5	0	3.60	Very Satisfied
4. Attentiveness to duty	7	72	17	4	0	3.82	Very Satisfied
5 Fairness	2	55	40	3	0	3.56	Very Satisfied
6. Civility (represented by action or inaction-including tolerance, kindness, consideration & understanding)	2	66	30	2	0	3.68	Very Satisfied
<b>Over-all</b>						<b>3.70</b>	<b>Very Satisfied</b>

n=100

Table 9 shows the responses on the level of satisfaction of martial law in terms of professionalism among law enforcers. It reveals the frequency distribution and the over-all mean which is 3.52. The respondents were very satisfactory.

Specifically, the respondents were very satisfied with the statement no. 1. Courtesy of law-enforcer assigned at the checkpoint with a mean of 3.87. Statement no. 2. Attentiveness to duty with a mean of 3.82. It implied that the AFP and PNP or law Enforcers were actively and respectfully doing their duties and responsibilities during the martial law implementation.

In fact, to the professions of the police officers were guided by the code of ethics to aid them in the performance of their duties and responsibilities to maintain and ensure the high standards of conduct. The law enforcement code of ethics was created to make as a guidance for them for good performance on their duties as law enforcers, (George T. Felkenes, Journal of Criminal Justice). Furthermore, on AFP code of Ethics stated that the AFP must act with fairness, courtesy and respect the inherent dignity of human being and his alienable rights. As law enforcers, they must do their duties and responsibilities to protect civilians not violating the rights of individual, (Juan Sebastian, Villaflores).

**Table 10.** Summary of Mean on level of Satisfaction of the Respondents on Martial Law Implementation

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1.Visibility of Security Measure	3.52	Very Satisfied
2.Professionalism Among law Enforcer	3.70	Very Satisfied
<b>Grand Total Mean</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>Very Satisfied</b>

Table 10 shows the summary the responses on the level of satisfaction of the respondents on the implementation of the Martial law. The grand total mean was 3.61. In terms of their satisfaction visibility of the security measures, they were very satisfactory with a total mean of 3.52. Hence, the respondents were also very satisfactory with professionalism among law enforcer with a total mean of 3.70. It implied that the residents of Maguindanao are very satisfactory on its implementation of martial law.

**Table 11. Problems encountered during implementation of martial law**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1. Harassment	8	8	6
2. Disrespectful in the conduct of inspections, and the like;	15	15	4
3.Uttering of bad words during conduct of inspection	21	21	2
4.Roving/patrolling of military operations cause public disturbance	40	40	1
5.Patrolling personnel are under the influence of liquor	1	1	9

6. Trespassing with respect to the private properties, like Houses	7	7	7
7. Unauthorized searching within the private property	4	4	8
8. No coordination with Brgy. Officials,	17	17	3
9. Forceful apprehensions of mirrors in times of curfew	14	14	5

The table 11 shows the problems encountered by the respondent during implementation of Martial law under Pres. Duterte. The problems were ranked based on the frequency distribution of the respondents, from highest to lowest. It reveals that Roving/patrolling of military operations cause public disturbance is the most experienced by the residents of said areas at 40%, then followed by Uttering of bad words during conduct of inspection at 21%, No coordination with Brgy. Officials at 17%, Disrespectful in the conduct of inspections, and the like at 15%, Forceful apprehensions of mirrors in times of curfew at 14%, Harassment at 8%, Trespassing with respect to the private properties, like at 7%, Unauthorized searching within the private property at 4%, and lastly Patrolling personnel are under the influence of liquor at 1%. These are identified problems encountered by the respondents.

However, on research study on Martial law in Cotabato City conducted by Mr. Tula, there are enumerated problems encountered by the residents. The most experienced by the respondents are the following, is the disrespect of the law enforcer during conduct of the inspections which had 26 percent, followed by uttering bad words during conduct of inspection which had 18 percent and 10 percent experienced on harassment, (Tula, 2018).

#### IV. V. Problems encountered during implementation of martial law

**Table 11.** Problems encountered during implementation of martial law

Indicators	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1. Harassment	8	8	6
2. Disrespectful in the conduct of inspections, and the like;	15	15	4
3. Uttering of bad words during conduct of inspection	21	21	2



4.Roving/patrolling of military operations cause public disturbance	40	40	1
5.Patrolling personnel are under the influence of liquor	1	1	9
6.Trespassing with respect to the private properties, like Houses	7	7	7
7.Unauthorized searching within the private property	4	4	8
8. No coordination with Brgy. Officials,	17	17	3
9.Forceful apprehensions of mirrors in times of curfew	14	14	5

Table 11 shows the problems encountered by the respondent during the implementation of Martial law under President Duterte. It reveals the frequency distribution of the respondents and the percentage. The problems were ranked based on the frequency distribution of the respondents, from highest to lowest. It revealed that Roving/patrolling of military operations cause public disturbance was the most experienced by the residents of said areas at 40%, followed by Uttering of bad words during the conduct of inspection at 21%, no coordination with Barangay Officials at 17%, disrespectful in the conduct of inspections, and the like at 15%, forceful apprehensions of mirrors in times of curfew at 14%, harassment at 8%, Trespassing with respect to the private properties, like at 7%, unauthorized searching within the private property at 4%, and lastly patrolling personnel are under the influence of liquor at 1%. These are identified problems encountered by the respondents.

However, in comparison on the study on Martial law in Cotabato City conducted by Mr. Tula, he found out that there were problems encountered by the residents. The most experienced by the respondents were the following: the disrespect of the law enforcer during the conduct of the inspections which had 26 percent, followed by uttering bad words during the conduct of inspection which had 18 percent and 10 percent experienced on harassment, (Tula, 2018).

### Summary of Findings

The following summaries are the major findings of the study answered by the respondents.

1. Majority of the respondents belonged to the age bracket of twenty-one to thirty (21 to 30) years old at forty-one percent (41%).

2. Majority of the respondents were male at sixty-four percent (64%) out of one hundred percent (100%).
3. Educational Attainment of the respondents the highest number had completed the secondary level at thirty-six percent (36%).
4. On the level of awareness, majority of the respondents were moderately aware on the implementation of Martial law in Maguindanao, particularly the scope and limitation of Martial law, implementing guidelines on Martial law and rights of individual under Martial law.
5. On the level of satisfaction on implementation of the Martial law, the respondents are very satisfactory, particularly on the visibility of security measures, and professionalism among law enforcer.
6. On the problems encountered by the respondents under Martial law, the most experienced by the residents are Roving/patrolling of military operations cause public disturbance.

### **Conclusions**

Based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that the respondents are moderately aware about martial law, in terms of scope and limitation, implementing guidelines and rights of individual under Martial law and they are very satisfactory with its implementation particularly in visibility of security measures, and professionalism among law enforcers.

### **Recommendations**

1. The government must conduct advocacies on the martial law both in rural and urban areas before declaring it.
2. The law enforcers as policy implementers must undergo seminars and trainings on military professionalism especially on times of emergency situation.
3. The OPAPP must conduct advocacies and campaign on the scope and limitation and implementing guidelines on Martial law implementation.
4. The Commission on human rights must conduct seminars and trainings on the basic rights of individuals/constituents.

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