

ITP-PGS

1. In order to properly execute the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030, the PNP must ensure to address the following:

a.) all of the choices

- b.) People Barrier (limited incentives tied to strategy)
- c.) Vision Barrier (limited understanding of the strategy among the personnel)
- d.) Resource Barrier (failure to link budget with the strategy)

2. The ITP PGS aims to address the following except:

- a.) Improve the quality of Police Services
- b.) Strengthen law enforcement capabilities
- c.) Organizational Dysfunction
- d.) File an appropriate complaint before the Ombudsman**

3. What are the PNP Units/Offices that need to undergo Operational Review of dashboards to be undertaken at least every month?

- a.) PROs, PPOs, CPOs, CPS, MPS, Police Stations, Individuals
- b.) D-Staff, PROs, PPOs, CPOs, CPS, MPS
- c.) PPOs, CPOs, CPS, MPS, Police Stations, Individuals**
- d.) PROs, NSUs, CPOs, CPS, MPS, Police Stations, Individuals

4. Following are the two (2) main tasks or responsibilities of the PNP?

- a.) Crime Prevention and Police Community Relations
- b.) Operations and Investigation
- c.) Intelligence and Crime Solution
- d.) Crime Prevention and Crime Solution**

5. The Performance Governance System or PGS is a globally recognized system and adopted by the PNP to raise the standards of governance utilizing what management and measuring tool?

- a.) Balance Scorecard**

- d.) Problem Tree Analysis
6. Aside from the PNP, the following are the five (5) other National Government Agencies (that belong to "MCC 6") required to undergo the Performance Governance System:
- a.) Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of transportation and Communications (DOTC), and Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)
 - b.) Department of Health (DOH), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of transportation and Communications (DOTC), and Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)**
 - c.) Department of Health (DOH), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Finance (DOF), and Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)
 - d.) Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of transportation and Communications (DOTC), and Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) e.D
7. To ensure that the PNP Vision will be attained, it is necessary that the strategy should be integrated into the following key management processes:
- a.) Rewards and Punishment
 - b.) Budgeting and Planning
 - c.) Performance Appraisal
 - d.) all of the choices**
8. What is/are the reasons why the PNP was chosen to "Institutionalized" the PGS?
- a.) all of the choices**
 - b.) It was deemed ready to participate in a good governance program
 - c.) It was already pursuing its own Integrated Transformation program
 - d.) The PNP has regular contact with the people.
9. What are the four strategic perspectives of the PNP PATROL Plan 2030 (in order set in the strategy map)?
- a.) Talent, Knowledge, Skills, Performance
 - b.) Resource Management, Learning & Growth, Process Excellence, Community**

10. As a requirement of the institutionalization in the PGS, the PNP Center for Police Strategy Management or CPSM, was activated as the PNP's Office of Strategy Management for the following reasons except:
- a.) To Integrate, coordinate and monitor activities across functions;
 - b.) To Ensure alignment of strategies, resources and Operations for the successful execution of the PNP PATROL Plan 2030
 - c.) To continue the various projects developed by the former Program Management Office**
 - d.) all of the choices
11. Prior to its initiation to the PGS, what program does the PNP is implementing as its Transformation Strategy?
- a.) Ten (10) Point Agenda
 - b.) Integrated Transformation Program**
 - c.) Police Integrated Patrol System (PIPS)
 - d.) Pulis sa Barangay Program
12. Envisioned in the PNP Transformation Road Map is a PNP that is:
- a.) all of the choices**
 - b.) Highly Capable
 - c.) Effective and Credible
 - d.) Police Service by 2030
13. The "PATROL" in the PNP PATROL Plan 2030 is an acronym which stands for:
- a.) Police and Community Agenda for Transformation and upholding of the Rule of Law
 - b.) Police Action Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule of Law
 - c.) Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule of Law**
 - d.) Peace and Order Action Plan for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule of Law
14. What are the four (4) distinct but inter-related and sequential stages of the Performance Governance System (PGS) that the PNP needs to satisfy?
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- d.) Initiation, Learning & Growth, Process Excellence, Institutionalization

15. In the new PNP Vision, what is the set timeline when the PNP will become a highly capable, effective and competent police service?

- a.) 2020
- b.) 2025
- c.) 2015
- d.) 2030**

SWOT ANALYSIS

1. The following are examples of Threats in SWOT Analysis:
 - a.) **Increasing political killings**
 - b.) Press releases about the organization
 - c.) all of the choices
 - d.) Positive publications

2. These are external positive and/or negative attributes or aspects to the organization:
 - a.) Strengths and Weaknesses
 - b.) **Opportunities and Threats**
 - c.) Threats and Weaknesses
 - d.) Strengths and Opportunities

3. The following are examples of Strengths in SWOT Analysis:
 - a.) Standard systems, procedures and operational processes
 - b.) Adequate facilities
 - c.) **All of the choices**
 - d.) Highly-competent and skilled on human resources

4. It is the assessment of internal strengths and weaknesses and external opportunities threats that aids in strategy formulation to accomplish the organization's vision and mission?
 - a.) **SWOT Analysis**
 - b.) Balanced Scorecard
 - c.) Six Sigma
 - d.) Environmental Scanning

5. Using the SWOT Analysis Matrix, strategic options can be formulated with the following possible combinations:
 - a.) Strengths-Threats (S-T)
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6. These are internal positive and/or negative attributes or aspects to the organization:

- a.) Weaknesses and Opportunities
- b.) Opportunities
- c.) Threats
- d.) Strengths and Weaknesses**

7. SWOT stands for?

- a.) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Treats
- b.) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Trends
- c.) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats**
- d.) Strengths, Weaknesses, Oppositions and Threats

8. The following are examples of Weaknesses in SWOT Analysis:

- a.) Election Period
- b.) Inferior service offerings
- c.) All of the choices
- d.) Lack of skills and expertise**

9. The following are examples of Opportunities in SWOT Analysis:

- a.) Social Media, internet, short messaging system (sms)
- b.) Grants, Donations
- c.) Stable Government
- d.) All of the choices**

10. Using the SWOT Analysis Matrix, strategic options can be formulated through the process of

- _____.
- a.) Catapulting
 - b.) Interpolation

CUSTOMER ANALYSIS

1. What are the Major Deliverables of a unit/office?
 - a.) POL and other Logistical Materials
 - b.) Communications and issuances
 - c.) Salary and other benefits (including medals and awards)
 - d.) Products and /or services mandated to be provided to the identified customers**

2. What is Customer Value Proposition?
 - a.) The benefits that will be derived from the services provided**
 - b.) all of the choices
 - c.) The timely delivery of services
 - d.) The quantity of services or products

3. What is the purpose of customer analysis?
 - a.) All of the choices**
 - b.) Identify the goods and services that the PNP is mandated to provide or deliver
 - c.) Identify customer needs and expectations
 - d.) Identify primary and secondary customers

4. Who is the main beneficiary of the services/products provided?
 - a.) Primary Customer
 - b.) Community**
 - c.) Customer
 - d.) Stakeholder

5. It is the process of determining customer segmentation and motivation in order to better target the services that will be provided?
 - a.) Customer Analysis**
 - b.) SWOT Analysis

GAP ANALYSIS

1. In Gap Analysis, what do "Gaps" refer to?
 - a.) Constraints
 - b.) All of the choices**
 - c.) Problems
 - d.) Limitations
2. In Gap Analysis framework, it answers the question "Where am I?"
 - a.) Modern Time
 - b.) Current State**
 - c.) All of the choices
 - d.) Active Duty
3. It is the process of evaluating SOPs, existing plans, policy statements, positions and job descriptions.
 - a.) Facility Walk-Through
 - b.) Document Review**
 - c.) All of the choices
 - d.) Staff Interviews
4. It is the process of validating your findings by asking some PNP personnel questions relevant to your findings in terms of organizational structure, mission, job description, awareness of the PNP PATROL PLAN 2030, etc:
 - a.) Staff Interviews**
 - b.) Data Analysis
 - c.) Workshop
 - d.) Survey
5. What is the importance of GAP Analysis in relation to the PNP PATROL PLAN 2030?
 - a.) Identifies defects of PNP policies, systems and processes

- - d.) Helps in the identification of solutions in order to address the problems identified
6. It is a process used to assess the current/present state to that of the desired future state?
- a.) Environmental Scanning
 - b.) Problem Tree Analysis
 - c.) PNP PATROL PLAN 2030
 - d.) GAP Analysis**
7. In Gap Analysis framework, it answers the question "Where do I want to go?"
- a.) Desired State**
 - b.) Present Status
 - c.) Active Duty
 - d.) All of the choices
8. It is the process of assessing the organization's buildings, equipment, facility maps and process flow.
- a.) Lecture
 - b.) Facility Walk-Through**
 - c.) Staff Interviews
 - d.) Document Review
9. The following analytical tools are used in the conduct of Gap Analysis?
- a.) Internal Assessment of the Organization
 - b.) Environmental Scanning
 - c.) All of the choices**
 - d.) SWOT Analysis
10. These are methodologies that are employed in the conduct of Gap Analysis:
- a.) Facility Walk-Through
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Environmental Scanning

1. It is the study and interpretation of external developments, trends and events which influence an organization, a business, an industry or even the total market?
 - a.) SWOT Analysis
 - b.) Integrated Transformation Program
 - c.) Balanced Scorecard
 - d.) Environmental Scanning**

2. The S in PESTEL analysis stands for
 - a.) Sources
 - b.) Symbol
 - c.) Social or Socio-cultural**
 - d.) Society

3. The following are examples of Technological Factors in PESTEL Analysis?
 - a.) Election period, stability of government, taxation policy, trade regulations
 - b.) Passage of new laws affecting public safety, labor laws, RH Bill, Election laws
 - c.) Inflation rate, growth in spending power, recession or boom
 - d.) Social Media, Internet, E-Commerce, Anti-Cybercrime Law**

4. Environmental scanning can provide us insights on the following
 - a.) Balanced Scorecard
 - b.) External current developments, trends and events**
 - c.) Internal current developments, trends and events
 - d.) Environmental Scanning

5. The following are examples of Environmental/Ecological Factors in PESTEL Analysis?
 - a.) Election period, stability of government, taxation policy, trade regulations
 - b.) Passage of new laws affecting public safety, labor laws, RH Bill, Election laws

6. The Environmental Scanning is also called?

- a.) **PESTEL Analysis**
- b.) Balance Scorecard
- c.) Problem Tree Analysis
- d.) Gap Analysis

7. The E in PESTEL analysis stands for

- a.) Exemption
- b.) **Economic**
- c.) Execution
- d.) Exigency

8. The P in PESTEL analysis stands for

- a.) Parameters
- b.) Perspectives
- c.) Parties
- d.) **Political**

9. Environmental Scanning as one of the planning tools for the PNP PATROL PLAN 2030 is direct input to _____ Analysis.

- a.) **SWOT**
- b.) Decision
- c.) GAP
- d.) Problem Tree

10. The following are examples of Legal Factors in PESTEL Analysis?

- a.) **Passage of new laws affecting public safety, labor laws, RH Bill, Election laws**
- b.) Inflation rate, growth in spending power, recession or boom