

AWARENESS ON SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF R.A. 9262 (ANTI-VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN ACT OF 2004) AMONG MEN IN BARANGAY 176 - A, NORTH CALOOCAN

ABSTRACT

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This study investigates the awareness of men in Barangay 176-A, North Caloocan, concerning the specific provisions of Republic Act 9262, commonly known as the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004. Given that the law's effectiveness is contingent upon public understanding—especially among men, who are frequently identified as primary offenders—this research applies the Salutogenic Environmental Health Model to systematically identify gaps in knowledge. Additionally, it examines the influence of social and educational determinants on men's awareness levels. The findings aim to inform evidence-based interventions that promote safer, more informed communities and enhance the law's impact in mitigating gender-based violence. This study employed a descriptive quantitative approach, surveying 50 male residents of Barangay 176-A through purposive sampling techniques. A validated questionnaire was utilized to measure participants' awareness of Republic Act 9262, focusing on its scope and limitations, prohibited actions, and corresponding penalties. Ethical approval was obtained before conducting the study, and informed consent was secured from all respondents. The collected data were analyzed using statistical methods, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean calculations. The research maintained strict confidentiality and impartiality throughout, allowing for an accurate assessment of community awareness and the underlying factors affecting it. The findings reveal that respondents exhibited strong awareness of the penalties and prohibited acts stipulated in Republic Act 9262, yet demonstrated only moderate comprehension of the law's full scope. Contributing factors to these awareness gaps include limited availability of educational resources and prevailing low literacy rates. Among the recommended interventions, the training of school counselors to assist students and families in understanding the law garnered the highest consensus. Additional suggestions emphasized the importance of implementing school-based awareness programs and leveraging social media campaigns. These insights highlight critical deficiencies in community knowledge and provide a strategic framework for targeted and effective awareness initiatives. This study underscores that while male residents exhibit a general awareness of the penalties and prohibited acts outlined in Republic Act 9262, substantial gaps remain regarding their comprehensive understanding of the law's full scope and its societal significance. Persistent cultural norms, limited legal literacy, and the absence of systematic educational programs continue to impede effective dissemination and internalization of the law's provisions. The respondents' robust support for school-based interventions highlights the critical role of educational institutions in fostering awareness and shaping attitudes. Anchored in the Salutogenic Model, the study calls for holistic, community-driven approaches that not only enhance legal knowledge but also cultivate responsible and proactive behavior among men, thereby contributing to the prevention of gender-based violence.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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