

IMPLEMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 1612 ANTI FENCING LAW IN BARANGAY BAGBAG NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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The Philippines is renowned for its vibrant culture, scenic landscapes, and warm hospitality. Despite these strengths, the country continues to face challenges related to crime and law enforcement. To help address these issues, the government implemented Presidential Decree No. 1612, also known as the Anti-Fencing Law. This law seeks to curb criminal activity by penalizing individuals who knowingly buy, possess, or sell stolen goods, thereby discouraging the circulation of stolen property and supporting overall crime prevention efforts. This study employed a correlational research design, which examines the statistical relationship between two or more variables without any manipulation (Hassan, 2022). As a non-experimental approach, it aims to identify the degree of association between the variables and the challenges encountered by the respondents. A stratified sampling technique was utilized to ensure accurate representation from various sectors. The study involved a total of fifty (50) respondents, categorized as follows: ten (10) barangay personnel, ten (10) police officers, and thirty (30) residents. These groups were selected from different sectors of the community in Bagbag, Quezon City to provide a comprehensive perspective. The findings of the Study Based on the Sub-Problems: Among the fifty (50) respondents, the majority—fourteen (14) individuals, or 28%—are within the age range of 18 to 25 years old. The smallest age group includes seven (7) respondents, or 14%, aged 26 to 33 years old. Of the total respondents, thirty-one (31) or 62% are male, while nineteen (19) or 38% are female. Twenty-six (26) respondents, or 52% are married, while the smallest group—four (4) respondents, or 8%—are separated. Thirteen (13) respondents, or 26% are high school graduates, representing the largest group in terms of educational attainment. Only one (1) respondent, or 2% completed vocational education, and one (1) respondent, or 2% reported having no formal education, making these the least represented groups. The largest number of respondents—twenty (20) or 40%—have been serving for 4 to 6 years. The smallest group comprises eight (8) respondents or 16%, with 7 to 9 years of service. This proposed action plan aims to strengthen the implementation of Presidential Decree 1612, also known as the Anti-Fencing Law, within Barangay Bagbag, Novaliches, Quezon City. It outlines key strategies to raise public awareness, improve enforcement mechanisms, and encourage community participation to effectively combat fencing-related crimes.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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