

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPREHENSIVE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT OF 2002(RA 9165): THE CASE OF WOMEN PERSONS DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY (PDL) IN VALENCIA CITY, BUKIDNON

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Abstract

This research aimed to determine the demographic profiles of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Valencia City, identify the volume of drug-related violations of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for the last five (5) years in the implementation of RA 9165, and the reformatory programs implemented by Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) for women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL). The study employed a mixed qualitative and quantitative research approach. There are twenty-one (21) respondents to the survey, where twenty (20) of them are women PDL who are charged with drug-related cases, and one (1) OIC Jail Warden. This study showed that the majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 45-54 years old with monthly income ranging from ₱9,520 to ₱21,194. Their highest educational attainment is Junior High School Level. The majority of them worked part-time before being detained as a businesswoman. Sixteen respondents are co-accused detainees, seven of whom have one co-accused party, their acquaintance/s, or friend. Lower socioeconomic status and fewer social chances to land a decent job, lead to their involvement in the crime. The last five (5) years in the implementation of RA 9165 in Valencia City showed that there is a fluctuating increase and decrease in the volume of violations. Most of the modes of PDL released were Release on Recognizance (ROR). This suggests the complex interplay of various factors affecting the prevalence of such violations among women PDL. Furthermore, there are various services and programs implemented for women PDL such as health, education, livelihood, interfaith programs, cultural and sports development, and paralegal services. Although services were not properly implemented due to lack of funding indicating potential gaps or challenges in providing effective rehabilitative interventions tailored to the specific needs of women PDL, the great effort by the concerned

agencies to address the needs of women PDL is evident.

Keywords: Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL), RA 9165, Reformatory Programs, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP).

Introduction

Women are naturally more adapted to caring for the home, children, and other people because of their intrinsic femininity. Women must avoid moral failings or addictions, such as abusing drugs. It is alarming also to note that, aside from the sheer number of women going into prisons, just like in any other country, there is a shared experience of women getting into drug use or selling. In the Philippines, 53% of all female prisoners serve time for drug-related crimes. Since there has been an increase in women being detained and found guilty of drug crimes in recent years (Loper, 2000), it is critical to examine how these female drug offenders end up in prison and what led them to disobey the law. This study will give pertinent information and data, leading to understanding why engaging in the field of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) is necessary.

In the Philippines, the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) leads the fight against drug abuse and illegal trafficking. It was created in 1972 by Republic Act 6425. The legislation was repealed in 2002 by Republic Act 9165, or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, to strengthen the law and adapt to emerging drug-related concerns. Republic Act No. 9165, the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, reconciles the two revisions of Senate Bill No. 1858 and House Bill No. 4448. The two houses of the Philippines adopted and approved it on May 29, 2002, and May 30, 2002, respectively. On June 7, 2002, President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo signed it into law. The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) continues to serve as the policy-making and strategy-formulating authority for drug prevention and control program planning and formulation. In addition, it established the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)

within the Office of the President as the DDB's implementing agency (Cuivillas, 2010).

According to the Ateneo School of Government data set (May 10, 2016, to September 29, 2017), Region X has 70 reported numbers of deaths during Duterte's War on Drugs campaign, of which 47.1% were killed during a police operation, and 52.9% were killed in the non-police operation. In 2021, 41.5 thousand reported cases involving illegal drugs in the Philippines were reported by the National Capital Region's (NCR) regional police office (Statista Research Department, 2022). 12.4 thousand are reported cases of illegal drugs in the region; thus, 1,555 thousand reported cases came from Region 10. As of July 31, 2022, there is 5,173 violation of RA 9165 / RA 6245; thus, 86 Female are sentenced in violation of RA 9165, and 267 Female are detainees. As of October 12, 2022, 25 Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) are in Valencia City Jail-Female Dormitory.

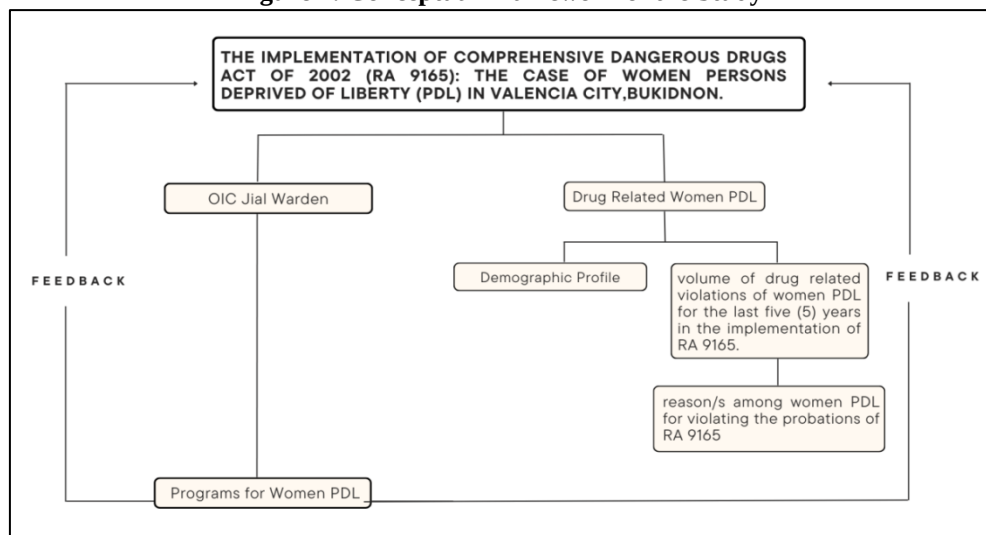
This study has 20 drug-related PDL out of 25 Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL), which is 80% of the total population of the Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Female Dormitory and 1 Jail Warden as respondents. The findings of the study provided information on the demographic profiles of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) of drug cases in Valencia City, Bukidnon, the volume of drug-related violations of women Persons Deprived

of Liberty (PDL) for the last five (5) years in the implementation of RA 9165 in Valencia City, Bukidnon, the reason/s among women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for violating the provisions of RA 9165 and the reformatory programs implemented by Bureau of Jail Management and Penology for women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL).

The study would be significant to the lawmakers since they are the voices of the people in the Philippine Legislature, the Congress of the Philippines. They must have the feedback of the study so that the information and data gathered would serve as guiding principles for future proposed laws and other matters relating to RA 9165. It would help them create comprehensive plans and policies that will be implemented to combat drug-related violations, specifically by women. This study would equip the residents' information needed so that they can educate other people and campaign against the use of dangerous drugs. Further it is essential for the residents to know that the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) has reformatory programs and rehabilitation programs implemented to eradicate the offenders' pattern of criminal behavior and to reform them to become law-abiding and productive citizen.

Conceptual Framework

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study



The figure above is the conceptual framework of the study entitled, The Implementation of Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 (RA 9165): The Case of Women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Valencia City, Bukidnon.

The drug-related women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) are the study's respondents; thus, there are 20 Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in

the Female Dormitory. The researcher gathered the demographic profiles of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) and the volume of drug-related violations of women for the last five (5) years in the implementation of RA 9165 in Valencia City, Bukidnon, from that, the researcher identified the reason/s among women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for violating the provisions of RA 9165. Lastly, the OIC Jail Warden provided the researcher

with the data regarding the reformatory programs implemented by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology for Women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL), which will provide feedback to The Implementation of Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 (RA 9165): The Case of Women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Valencia City, Bukidnon.

This study employs Goffman's (1959) idea of a career, described as "any social strand of a person's life cycle" that incorporates a moral component, including changes in the negotiation of one's identity and framework for evaluating oneself and others. The study explored turning moments in the criminal careers of women, especially the period of their life before incarceration and the time they spent in jail. This study will also utilize Daly's (1992) "pathways to felony court" method, which focuses on the three primary causes of law-breaking among women and girls: survival and economic and physical abuse. These paths show the intricacy of women's criminal motivations and the influence of their inferior social standing and restricted social chances.

Statement of the Problem

The study focused on the Implementation of Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 (RA 9165): The Case of Women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Valencia City, Bukidnon

Specifically, this research was endeavored to answer the following questions:

- (1) What are the demographic profiles of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) of drug cases in Valencia City, Bukidnon in-terms:
 - A. Age
 - B. Income
 - C. Educational Attainment
 - D. Place of Residence
 - E. Civil Status
 - F. Employment Status
 - G. Principal detainees and Co-accused detainees?
- (2) What is the volume of drug-related violations of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for the last five (5) years in the implementation of RA 9165 in Valencia City, Bukidnon?
- (3) What is/are the reason/s among women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for violating the provisions of RA 9165?

What are the reformatory programs implemented by Bureau of Jail Management and Penology for women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL)?

Scope and Delimitation

The purpose of the study was to determine the demographic profiles of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Valencia City, Bukidnon, and identify the volume of drug-related violations of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for the last five (5) years in the implementation of RA 9165, understand the reason/s among women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for violating the provisions of RA 9165 and the reformatory programs for women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) implemented by Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP). The study was conducted at Valencia City Jail - Female Dormitory, Pinatilan Valencia City, Bukidnon.

The study's respondents were Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) women who violate the Republic Act No. 9165, also known as the "Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002," and the OIC Jail Warden. The researcher chose female drug violators as the study's respondents because of their interest in discovering why women are involved in drug-related crimes. The respondent made up only 20 drug-related PDL out of 25 Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL), which is 80% of the total population of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Female Dormitory, who are the detainees (PDL who were on trial but pending status, on appeal, and detainee who has not yet received a promulgation of judgement). Due to safety and security concerns, the researcher only distributed printed survey questionnaires with multiple-choice questions and checklists. The researcher used frequency to analyze the results of the study.

Methodology

Research Method

The researcher employed a mixed qualitative and quantitative research approach; specifically, the researcher distributed a survey-structured checklist and open-ended questions questionnaire.

Research Instrument

The researcher utilized the Objective Response Survey Questionnaires for the study to determine the Demographic Data Profiles of the respondents. Questions in the questionnaire utilized a mix of multiple-choice questions, checklists, and open-ended questions.

The research questionnaires are structured from the National Assessment of Adult Literacy: Prison Background Questionnaire of the National Center for Education Statics, 2019 CSIS Manual, and the European Questionnaire on Drug Use among Prisoners (EQDP) (Montanari et al., 2014).

Background of the Research Locale

The study was conducted at Valencia City Jail - Female Dormitory at Pinatilan Valencia City, Bukidnon. It is a correctional facility that caters to temporary detention, holding arrestees, pre-trial detention, Short-term Sentences, and Transfer to other Facilities. The researcher observed that it is relatively peaceful in terms of peace and order and accessible for visitation. There has been no outbreak of any violent incident during the survey; thus, it was conducted face-to-face with the supervision of jail guards.

Respondents of the Study

The respondents of the study are the twenty (20) PDL and the OIC Jail Warden of Valencia City Jail. The PDLs comprise 80% drug-related PDL out of 100% Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) at Valencia City Jail - Female Dormitory. The PDLs were only limited to Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL), specifically the detainees who were 1) on Trial but pending, meaning that they are currently facing criminal charges in a court of law and a final decision has not yet been reached. 2) The PDL on appeal who challenge their conviction or sentence by requesting a higher court to review the decision made by the lower court. It is the process that allows the convicted person to argue the legal errors made during the Trial or that there are other grounds for reconsideration and 3) Detainees who have not yet received a promulgation of judgment.

Data Gathering Procedure and Analysis

The study was conducted using a survey questionnaire and interviews with the respondents. The researcher sent an approval letter to conduct a study in the Valencia City Jail - Female Dormitory to the Regional Director afterward. The researcher complied with the necessary documents needed to conduct the study, such as Consent form, Affidavit of Undertaking and Researcher Acknowledgment Form, which was sent to the Regional Office of the BJMP.

Questionnaire was given to the Jail Warden; meanwhile, a face-to-face interview while answering the questionnaire was conducted for the PDL. Frequency was used to analyze the study results. The answers were classified accordingly to the needs for the result and discussion.

Ethical Consideration

The study geared towards determining the Implementation of Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 (RA 9165): The Case of Women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Valencia City, Bukidnon. During the conduct of the study, before letting the respondents answer the questionnaire, it was explained to them the purpose and objectives of the study and the benefits and disadvantages of answering it. The researcher explained that it is not compulsory to answer the questionnaire, and if they feel uncomfortable, they are free to stop the interview. Due to Republic Act No. 10173, also known as the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (DPA), aims to protect personal data in information and communications systems both in the government and the private sector, all information will be kept confidential by assigning code names or numbers on all research notes and documents. All notes, interview transcriptions, and any other identifying participant information will be kept confidential. In any articles the researcher writes or any presentations that will be made will not reveal details or change details about where they live, any personal information.

Results and Discussion

The salient findings of the study are summarized as follows:

The Demographic Profiles of Women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) of Drug Cases in Valencia City

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distributions of the PDL Demographic Profile

Demographic Profiles	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age Group		
45-54 years old	7	35%
Range of Income (before detainment)		
Between ₱9,520 to ₱21,194	7	35%
Place of Residence		
Poblacion Valencia City, Bukidnon	7	35%
Civil Status		
Single	8	40%
Educational Attainment		
Junior High School Level	7	35%
Employment Status (before detained)		
Part-Time	7	35%
Nature of Work (before detained)		
Businesswoman	6	30%

The study's findings showed that the demographic data profiles where the majority of them belong to the age group 45-54 years old and belong to middle income starting with income ranging from ₱9,520 to ₱21,194. Most of them are single and have the highest educational attainment of Junior High School Level. Most of them worked part-time before being detained as a businesswoman.

It suggests that adults in the 45-54 age range may experience financial hardships, such as unemployment, which can drive them to engage in drug-related crimes to earn money. Economic pressures and limited job opportunities can create desperation and push individuals to drug selling or use. For those living in poverty, the allure of quick

money through drug-related activities may seem like a viable option, despite these activities' associated risks and illegal nature. Furthermore, urban areas like Poblacion Valencia City have higher population densities that create a larger drug market, more potential buyers and users. In addition, low educational attainment can be associated with living in economically disadvantaged areas where drug abuse and criminal activities are more prevalent. The part-time employment of the respondents may indicate a lack of stable job prospects, which can contribute to frustration, hopelessness, and a desire to seek alternative means of income. Engaging in drug-related crimes may seem like a potentially profitable option for those who lack other sustainable opportunities.

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Co-Accused Detainee

Detainee	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Co-Accused Detainee	16	80%
Number of people are you with (excluding yourself)		
1 person	7	43.75%

Sixteen respondents are co-accused detainees, seven of whom have one co-accused party, their acquaintance/s, or friend. It suggests that people frequently feel pressure to live up to the standards and expectations of their social group. There may be pressure to participate in drug-related activities if a person's friends or acquaintances do so to fit in or prevent rejection. Peer pressure may be a strong motivator, particularly when people look to their social group for approval and recognition. The presence of frequent drug users among one's peers

or acquaintances can make drug-related behavior seem more approachable and commonplace. People's embarrassment can be lowered, and it may be simpler to rationalize their involvement if they believe drug use is expected or accepted in their social circle.

The Volume of Drug-Related Violations of Women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for the Last Five Years (5) in the Implementation of RA 9165

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Committed Violation from 2018 until the Present

Violations	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
RA 9165 is Section 5	3	8	2	6	3	2	24
RA 9165 is Section 10 (a)	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
RA 9165 is Section 12	0	0	1	7	1	2	11
RA 9165 is Section 6	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
RA 9165 is Section 11	2	3	2	8	4	2	21

The table above shows the frequency of violations committed for the last five (5) years of the implementation of RA 9165 in Valencia City, Bukidnon. It reflects that the most violated Section in RA 9165 are Section 5 and Section 11: the Sale,

Trading, Administration, Delivery, and Transportation of Dangerous Drugs and/or Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals and Possession of Dangerous Drugs.

Table 4: Frequency Distribution of Released PDL from 2018 until the Present

Year	No. of Violation	Violation	Mode of Release
2018	36	RA 9165 Sec. 5, 9, 11 & 12	Bail Bond, Dismissed, Acquitted & Served Service
2019	29	RA 9165 Sec. 4, 5, 7, 11 & 12	Plea Bargaining / Served Service, Posted Cash Bond & ROR

2020	14	RA 9165 Sec. 5, 7, 11, 12 & 26 in relation to Sec.5	Posted Cash Bond, Dismissed, Served Sentence & Plea Bargaining/ ROR
2021	18	RA 9165 Sec. 5, 6, 7, 11 & 12	Plea Bargaining / Served Service, ROR & Transferred to MCJ
2022	11	RA 9165 Sec. 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 & 26(b) in relation to Sec. 5	Plea Bargaining / ROR, Served Sentence, Acquitted & Dismissed
2023	1	RA 9165 Sec. 12	Served Sentence

In 2018, thirty-six (36) women PDL were released; in 2019, 29 were released, reflecting the implementation of RA 9165, specifically the "Tokhang" program of the Duterte administration. The most common mode of released mentioned above is ROR or Released on One's Recognizance. This legal concept allows a defendant to be released from custody without paying bail or providing a bond. When a person is released on their recognizance, they are essentially being trusted to appear in court for their scheduled hearings and comply with any other conditions set by the court. The nature of the offense, the defendant's criminal history, their ties to the community, their job situation, and their likelihood of appearing in court are some of the reasons that a judge normally considers before deciding whether to grant ROR. Suppose the judge determines that the individual poses no significant flight risk or threat to public safety. In that case, they may be eligible for ROR. ROR is intended to balance the principle of "innocent until proven guilty" with the need to

ensure defendants appear in court and maintain public safety. It provides an alternative to pretrial detention for individuals who are deemed low risk and have strong ties to the community, promoting fairness and efficiency within the criminal justice system. Due to the Oplan Tokhang it led to a significant increase in arrests related to drug offenses. As a result, city jails have experienced a higher influx of detainees, putting additional strain on their capacity and resources. The increased number of detainees contributes to the problem of jail overcrowding, which can lead to various challenges in managing the inmate population. The Supreme Court issued revised guidelines to expedite the trial of criminal cases, ensuring that proceedings are conducted without undue delay. This helps prevent the prolonged detention of individuals awaiting trial and contributes to decongesting jails. The researcher can conclude that the implementation of RA 9165 or the last five (5) years was effectively implemented.

Table 5: Frequency and Percentage Distributions of the Current Case Status

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
On trial but pending status	13	65%	1
On appeal	4	20%	2
Detainee who has not yet received a promulgation of judgment	3	15%	3
Total	20	100%	

Regarding the PDLs' legal status, the respondents showed that 65% are on trial but pending status, meaning that they are currently facing criminal charges and court decision has not been reached. Most of them have one year to 5 years of detention and attended a court hearing five times above. It suggests that one of the leading causes is the backlog of cases in the legal system, is because of lack of

qualified personnel, and drawn-out court processes. Court proceedings takes longer when there's too many cases to handle, that causes delays. Detainees who cannot afford to post bail may remain in jail while awaiting trial. This can be a significant barrier to accessing justice, particularly for low-income individuals who cannot afford to pay for their release.

Table 6: Frequency and Percentage Distributions in terms Unlawful Acts committed by the PDL

Forms of Unlawful Acts	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
RA 9165, Article II, Section 11	5	25%	1
RA 9165, Article II, Section 5	3	15%	2
RA 9165, Article II, Section 5, and Section 11	3	15%	2
RA 9165, Article II, Section 5, and Section 6	2		

		10%	3
RA 9165, Article II, Section 5, Section 6, and Section 11	2	10%	3
RA 9165, Article II, Section 5, and Section 12	1	5%	4
RA 9165, Article II, Section 5, Section 11, and Section 12	1	5%	4
RA 9165, Article II, Section 12	1	5%	4
RA 9165, Article II, Section 11, and Section 12	1	5%	4
RA 9165, Article II, Section 7, and Section 12	1	5%	4
Total	20	100%	

The most frequent form of Unlawful Act is RA 9165, Article II, Section 11: Possession of Dangerous Drugs, which has 25%. Respondents' answers show that they have committed violations stipulated in the law. Thus, respondents' answer shows different number of grams such as 0.0678g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 0.6809g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 9.9655g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 0.0563g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 0.1981g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 0.1246g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 8.6769g of

methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 13.64g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 0.1294g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 11.7856g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 0.0559g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu", 5.3120g of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu" and 8 sachets (18.1842g) of methamphetamine hydrochloride or "shabu."

The Reason/s among Women Drug-Related Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for Violating the Provisions of RA 9165

Table 7: Frequency and Percentage Distributions of the Respondents' reason/s in violation RA No.9165

Reasons for Violation RA 9165	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
Others (tempted to buy drugs, seeking for attention, frequent user, using drugs for fun, implicated with the crime, lessen the depression after husband's death and influence of family members)	10	50%	1
Influence of family member/friends in committing crimes	3	15%	2
Unemployment	2	10%	3
Hard living	2	10%	3
Legal work prevents me from supporting my children	1	5%	4
Absence of genuine employment	1	5%	4
Low-paying occupation	1	5%	4
Total	20	100%	

The reason/s among women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for violating the provisions of RA 9165 showed that ten women claimed that they were just implicated in the crime or *nadamay* along with others. Among these reasons given are as tempted to commit the crime, having no choice, addiction to the drugs, seeking for attention, curiosity to use the drugs, long-time user, and because of loneliness after the passing of partners/spouses. All PDL (assigned) under Valencia City Jail -R.D. custody were submissive to their instructions. They were all participative in all activities.

The Reformative Programs Implemented by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology for Women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL)

The reformative programs of the BJMP are the following adequate meals, adequate supply of potable water upon admission; PDLs were issued their PDL uniform with a yellow shirt and brown jogging pants; Hygiene kits on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Table 8: Frequency and Percentage Distributions of the Health Services

Health Services	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Health Education and Counselling		
Weekly	11	55%
Medical Consultation		
Weekly	11	55%
Regular Health Monitoring		
Weekly	5	25%
Provided Medicines (subject to availability)		
If necessary	19	95%
Daily Sunning		
Everyday	20	100%
Physical Exercise		
Everyday	20	100%

There are 55% of the PDL say that they receive Health Education and counseling weekly compared to the answer of the OIC Jail Warden that they provide Health Education and counseling every four

or more per week. The Health Services that BJMP-Valencia offers to the PDLs was not properly implemented.

Table 9: Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Reformatory Programs Implemented by the BJMP for the PDL

Programs Implemented by BJMP	Frequency	Percentage
Educational Program		
Alternative Learning System (ALS) (Elementary & Senior High School)	8	40%
Technical Education and Skills Development Program (Cooking and Manicure/Pedicure)	15	75%
Livelihood Program (Cooking, Tablea Making, Manicure/Pedicure, selling foods)	11	55%
Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) Morning Meeting	13	65%
Interfaith		
Holy Mass, SDA Moral Recovery Program and Values Restoration	20	100%
Cultural and Sports Program	20	100%
Paralegal Program		
Consultation regarding their case, paralegal counseling, case follow-up in the courts	18	90%
E- Dalaw		
Facebook Messenger Video Call/ Audio Call	20	100%

The BJMP adopted the Alternative Learning System (ALS) of the Department of Education for the PDL to earn their elementary and high school diplomas. S reflected in the table above, 8 PDL avail the program. Moreover, in the Skills Training / Enhancement Program the Skills Training / Enhancement Program; livelihood program; Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP); Interfaith; Cultural and Sports program; Paralegal program and E-Dalaw, majority of the the PDL avail the reformatory program. The PDLs are assisted in availing of the different early release modes. Regional and jail paralegal/officers conduct continuous informative seminars/orientations to

PDL on their rights, modes of early release, and other paralegal/legal remedies they can avail of.

Conclusion

Based on the study's findings, the demographic profiles of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Valencia City, Bukidnon are influenced by the motives and conduct of the respondents. It acknowledged that socioeconomic causes, such as lower socioeconomic status and fewer social chances to land a decent job, lead to their involvement in the crime. The volume of drug-related violations of women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) for the last five (5) years in the

implementation of RA 9165 in Valencia City shows that there is a fluctuating increase and decrease in the number of volume of violations for the last five (5) years. Furthermore, most modes of PDL released were ROR or Released on One's Recognizance. This legal concept allows a defendant to be released from custody without paying bail or providing a bond.

Based on the findings, the reformatory programs implemented by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) for women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) reflect that not all privileges and programs are channeled to the women Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) properly. Thus, some programs, such as health education and counselling and Medical Consultation, are poorly implemented. Health education, counseling, and medical consultations in city jails are essential for promoting the well-being of inmates, preventing disease transmission, addressing mental health issues, ensuring continuity of care, supporting rehabilitation, and fulfilling legal and ethical obligations. Although the support system for having family, friends, and peers is highlighted to avoid drug temptation, treatment and counseling are provided as support and intervention.

Recommendations

Based on the results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The study is concentrated only on the women PDL in Valencia City, Bukidnon; hence, there is a need to increase the sample size to include more respondents from different jails would provide a more representative and comprehensive understanding of the reasons behind women's PDLs violations, of RA 9165. To enhance the generalizability and reliability of the findings.
2. To allow for a broader examination of women PDLs' experiences and perspectives across different regions, contexts, and locations. Conducting a qualitative study to capture a more comprehensive picture of the thematic factors influencing women's involvement in drug-related offenses is recommended to understand the underlying motivations and circumstances surrounding women PDLs' violations. Conduct Research in Bukidnon to provide a more comprehensive understanding of women PDLs cases. Expanding the research to include other areas in Bukidnon beyond the focused city of Valencia is recommended. Conducting research in different regions within Bukidnon would allow for a more diverse

representation of women PDLs and their unique circumstances, ensuring the findings are more applicable and relevant to the broader population.

3. Based on the findings, the reformatory programs implemented by BJMP are not all implemented, especially in health education and counseling. Thus, assessing the BJMP programs in terms of best practices, effectiveness and outcome of the programs implemented is recommended.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no significant competing financial, professional, or personal interests that might have influenced the performance or presentation of the work described in this manuscript.

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