REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-51755

Date: 22-05-2025

Title: VICTIMS LENS: PREDICTORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE CITY OF MATI

Recommendation:
Accept as it is.................YES.............
Accept after minor revision.................
Accept after major revision ....
Do not accept (*Reasons below*) ....

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		√		
Techn. Quality		√		
Clarity		√		
Significance		√		

Reviewer's Name: Dr Abdul Hameed Shah

Reviewer's Decision about Paper: Recommended for Publication.

Comments (*Use additional pages, if required*)

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Abstract Review:

The abstract provides a concise overview of the study, which investigates the predictors and impacts of violence against women in specific barangays of the City of Mati, Davao Oriental. The use of a quantitative research design with survey questionnaires and statistical analysis (mean and ANOVA) is clearly stated. The sample size (100 respondents) and purposive sampling method are noted, outlining the scope and limitations. Key findings highlight that married and self-employed women are the most frequent victims, with factors such as substance abuse, low education, and poverty identified as predictors. The study also identifies severe physical, psychological, and social consequences of violence. Interestingly, socio-demographic variables reportedly do not influence victim perceptions of predictors and impacts. The abstract concludes with the implication for frontline agencies to use the findings in designing targeted interventions. Overall, the abstract summarizes the study's focus, methodology, and main findings clearly and effectively.

Keywords:

The keywords provided (Predictors, Impact, Victims' Lens, Violence, Women) are relevant and appropriate, capturing the core themes of the research.

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Introduction Review:
The introduction begins by framing violence against women as a prevalent social and human rights issue, underscoring its persistence despite various efforts to combat it. It establishes the importance of identifying predictors and impacts to inform prevention and intervention strategies, citing authoritative sources such as the World Health Organization (2020). The rationale is well presented, emphasizing the need for understanding structural factors that contribute to violence. The inclusion of specific correlates of intimate partner violence—such as socioeconomic status, education, partner behavior, and fear—is supported by relevant literature, including findings from Kabir et al., enriching the theoretical framework.

Overall Impression:
The study addresses a critical social issue by examining the predictors and consequences of violence against women within a localized context, which is valuable for targeted policy and intervention development. The abstract and introduction are well-structured, with clear articulation of the research problem, objectives, and context. The choice of quantitative methods aligns well with the study aims, and the summary of findings is coherent. The work reflects an understanding of the multifaceted nature of violence against women and the importance of demographic and social factors. The study contributes useful insights that can inform practical responses by stakeholders. The language is clear, and the content is logically presented.