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POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Jonathan Y. Okamura, Ph.D.
Visiting Researcher
De La Salle University Research Center

Participatory approaches have become increasingly widespread in development programs in developing countries in the past decade. In the Philippines, primary health care, communal irrigation development, integrated area development, marketing cooperatives, communal farming systems and social forestry are all examples of government sponsored and coordinated development programs that are based on participatory strategies. The concern for participation in development is the result of dissatisfaction with the theories that dominated development thinking from the end of World War II, when the United States and other developed countries first became concerned about problems of "underdevelopment," until the late 1960s. In brief, those earlier development paradigms tended to focus on capital formation and technology transfer rather than labor, and on industrial rather than agricultural development and thus were inappropriate to the conditions in less developed countries. Also, with the possible exception of community development and animation rurale, most development approaches adopted during the 1950s and 1960s involved a passive role for the majority of the people concerned.

By the late 1960s, it was quite evident that the prevailing development paradigms had not brought the results they claimed they would. Even if some countries had attained significant gains in GNP, poverty and inequality had increased. Thus, perhaps the most compelling argument that can be made against previous development approaches is to note the millions of people who still remain impoverished, disprivileged and underserved despite three decades of modern development experience.

The increasing interest in participatory approaches to development also is the result of dissatisfaction with the conventional "top-down," service delivery approach to development planning. Although there

is growing recognition of its inadequacy for advancing rural development, its premises and procedures continue to dominate most rural development programming. The deficiencies of the centralized approach include its limited reach, its inability to sustain necessary community action, its limited adaptability to local situations and its creation of dependency. Those limitations at the same time provide convincing reasons for advocating community participation in development efforts.

There appears to be general agreement on the significance of popular participation in attaining development objectives. Studies by the Cornell Rural Development Committee have demonstrated that participation is a necessary although not sufficient condition for achieving project success. A comparative study of thirty-six rural development projects in 11 African and Latin American countries by Development Alternatives reported a relation between project success and small farmer involvement in decision making and resource commitment to the project. Concern for participation is also quite widespread among development agencies. The World Bank, USAID and United Nations organizations such as the WHO, ILO, FAO and UNESCO all have issued mandates for popular participation in their development programs. However, there is the danger that much of this expressed interest in participation may amount to nothing more than development rhetoric which poses the very real threat that participation will be divested of its significance for development. In the Philippines, despite formal advocacy of community participation, participatory development programs generally have not been especially participatory insofar as people have not been empowered with significant decision-making roles in project activities.

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PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH AND ACADEMIC SOCIAL SCIENCE: SOME REFLECTIONS BASED ON SHIFTING METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS IN SOCIOLOGY*

Ma. Cynthia Rose Banzon-Bautista, Ph.D.
Department of Sociology
University of the Philippines

These notes aim to situate participatory approaches in the context of competing methodological positions in the social sciences. It focuses mainly on the field of sociology and is organized around two assertions:

**Part of a paper read at the Seminar on Alternative Roles for Social Scientists in People-Based Development. Sponsored by the Joint Committee for Southeast Asia, Social Science Research Council, Tagaytay City, May 27-31, 1985.*

***Participatory research in this paper is used loosely to refer to the process by which the people investigate their problems with the researcher, analyze the results of their investigation in a broader structural context, and draw long-range and short-term action plans to solve these problems.*

1. Some of the theoretical underpinnings of participatory research** can be drawn from the methodological positions which are gaining ground in sociology relative to the still dominant positivist position. Because of its theoretical affinity to these positions, people-based social science has become a legitimate area of concern and participatory approaches, legitimate research strategies.
2. Participatory research strategies have the potential of enhancing theoretically based critiques of the discipline and of the existing social and economic order on a micro and macro scale;

Research may be viewed as a process in which raw materials are obtained and transformed into finished products, which take the form

of knowledge. Just as the means of producing one commodity consists not just of the one machine which churns this product but of the entire technology of which the machine is a part, the means of producing knowledge consists of entire methodological frameworks as well as specific methods or techniques of gathering, analyzing, and interpreting data. Methodology refers to the complex process of acquiring and producing knowledge, particularly the process of concept formation and explanation.

The task of this section of the paper is twofold: First, it presents the existing methodological frameworks in sociology, and possibly in the social sciences, in order to show some of the theoretical roots of participatory research. Second, it describes the factors which led to a breakdown in the academic resistance to

methodological frameworks which compete with positivism and with which participatory research has theoretical affinity. It is important to note that while participatory research is related theoretically to existing methodological 'paradigms,' it may be more rooted in a position which may be emerging out of indigenous experiences and developments at the grassroots. Since we are not yet able to identify such a position, our starting point will be existing frameworks in the discipline.

There are at least three methodological positions in sociology: the positivist position, specifically the hypothetico-deductive variant of positivism and functionalism, the interpretive, hermeneutic, phenomenological, anthropological positions, and the Marxist position. There are variants within each of these positions. Academic Marxism, for instance, has two variants: the critical school also referred to as the Hegelian or humanist Marxist and the structural Marxism. It should be noted that specific theories do not fall neatly into any one of these positions. Each of these methodological positions differ in their assumptions about the social world, about the process of arriving at knowledge, and about their ethical prescriptions for social scientists and researchers.

For the positivist, there is an external world out there characterized by regularities. Social science is like the natural sciences, in an attempt to gain predictive and explanatory knowledge about the world. To do this, one must construct theories which consist of highly general statements, expressing the regular relationships that are found to exist in this world. These general statements or laws enable us to predict or explain the phenomena that we discover through systematic observation and experiment. To explain something is to show that it is an instance of these

regularities. The truth of statements expressing these regularities cannot be established in *a priori*. Instead, such statements must be objectively tested by means of experiments and observations, which are the only source of sure and certain empirical knowledge. It is not the goal of science to go beyond or behind the phenomena revealed to us by sensory experience. In other words, science for the positivist is not meant to give us knowledge of unobservable natures, essences, underlying mechanisms or structures. For the positivist, there are no necessary connections in the social world, there are only regularities which can be systematically represented in the statistical laws of 'scientific' social theory.

Within the positivist tradition, all theoretical constructs, no matter how abstract are linked to observation through a series of operationalizations. The existence and meaning of the theoretical constructs are given in the variable operationally defined by the researcher himself. Let us consider the notion of class as an example. The term has been imported from the European tradition of social stratification research. Within the positivist tradition, the concept of class involves labelling different levels of social economic status. In contrast, class in the Marxist tradition refers to social entities which are not directly observable, yet are historically present and the members of which are potentially aware of their common interest and consciousness. In this tradition, class is a relational concept and is not to be identified with gradational measure of income inequality, wealth educational attainment, etc. Class structures are the ones which determine the patterns of inequalities.

Since observation plays the critical role in defining theoretical constructs as well as in establishing the validity of a theory, scientists must refrain from allowing values to enter into

the research process. In other words, a genuine social science must be 'objective.' The ethical prescription of positivism is that social scientists must not only abstract objective knowledge from the social world, they must also refrain from making value judgements on the basis of their knowledge.

In practice, however, social science researches following the positivist tradition have not been undertaken for the sake of discovering statistical laws or generalizations in a vacuum where values have no role. The interest motivating most social science researches in the era of development planning has been technical control. It is assumed, sometimes naively, that the findings of research will be inputs to policies promulgated by technocrats from the top. In effect, therefore, the traditional positivist researches are actively espousing particular values and interest which take the structure of power in society for granted. What makes it worse is that claims of being scientific, objective and value-free further legitimize the powers that be.

To summarize, for the positivist, the goal is to arrive at a complex network of laws and lawlike propositions which can be used to explain phenomena and which in turn are true unless falsified by empirical research. Taken aside, the hypotheses we test statistically are expressed as null hypotheses reflecting falsification as a means of showing the validity of scientific theories. Social research, in principle, then is an attempt to test hypothesis and theoretical systems but in practice, academic concerns are relegated to the background and the university becomes the seat of commissioned researches done along an accepted methodology in the name of development. I would venture to say that oftentimes, the findings of these researches are not useful per se for policy planning. The fact

that a 'scientific' research was undertaken is what legitimizes whatever policies are rammed down the throat of people from the top.

Traditional research, done along positivist lines, continues to dominate sociology although its hold has weakened considerably. In the past, committed social scientists separated their work as social scientist in the university from their commitment to people and to social change. While they found the university irrelevant, they gave up the ideological battle within by continuing to teach the usual positivist process of conceptualization and to do their researches in the traditional way. In time, however, research experiences and exposure to conditions outside the walls of academe led to theoretical and methodological positions which challenge the very foundations of positivist sociology.

I shall discuss three such positions, two of which provide some of the methodological basis for the acceptance of participatory research in academe.

For sociologists falling under the interpretive, phenomenological tradition, there is a clear distinction between knowledge of the natural world and that of the social world. The process of human interaction, which is mediated by symbols and language, is seen to be the basic condition of human life which distinguishes it from physical and natural life. Out of the everyday interaction of real human beings, who not only think but feel and act, evolves a common sense. This common sense constitutes a largely taken for granted stock of knowledge about the everyday world. A social science should then aim to develop concepts of human behavior which are linked to or dependent on a prior understanding of the concepts used by the people in the process of sustaining a meaningful social world. To quote Alfred Schutz,

"The construct of social science, are so to speak, constructs of the second degree, namely constructs made by the actors in the social science whose behavior the social scientist has to observe and explain. If the social sciences aim indeed at explaining social reality, then the scientific constructs on the second level must include a reference to the subjective meaning an actor has for his action."

What this is saying is that the validity of sociological knowledge depends on its capacity to capture the way people define their world, their problems, their joys, their traditions. Unlike positivism with its fear of contamination, establishing validity under this theoretical position requires an increase in communication between the social scientist and the actors. It is imperative to go back to the people to test whether one's second level constructs, properly explained, can be intelligible to them. The face to face interaction also develops rapport which diminishes the traditional view of people as subjects to be observed. They become important for what they are and not only for what they can give the researcher by way of publishable findings.

The theoretical position of the interpretive sociologist imposed methodological requirements on social researchers which are different from positivist requirements. Because of its ultimate reliance on the meaning systems of people, precise hypotheses cannot be formulated in advance. The method of data collection incorporates a lot of field observations and communication with people. In this context, the survey and quantitative analysis of positivism can, at best, scratch the surface. They cannot uncover the qualitative dimension which is at the heart of this position.

The positivistic sociologists are quick in dismissing the value of the

interpretive position. They claim that the approach may degenerate into subjectivism as the 'respondents' definitions of reality are given primary importance. It should be noted, however, that this perspective does not say that the social scientist must accept the subject's definition as the interpretation of reality. What makes the social scientist a social scientist is that he is required to construct second-order concepts which would link individual meanings to reality on a micro and macro level. Oftentimes, however, sociologists in this tradition stop short of linking what they observe in a social setting to wider structural and historical concerns. One can attribute this fact to the goals and prescribed ethics of social science in this tradition.

In general, the goal of research in interpretive sociology, unlike positivism, is not to generalize the findings obtained from one group to the population but to arrive at an understanding of the social group or culture in question. While it may not be a necessary component of the approach, some interpretive sociologists hold the implicit assumption that the researcher is not in the position to raise the possibilities of changing the cultural patterns observed. The unique patterns of interest to the researcher, therefore, need not be situated in a wider context because action or transformative goals are not part of the tradition. This brings me to a variant of the Marxist position which shares some of the assumptions of the interpretive, phenomenological position.

There are two methodological positions in academic Marxism: the humanist or Hegelian perspective and the Structuralist perspective. Both Marxisms share the following assumptions: that social change is brought about by the contradictions within a given totality and is therefore endemic in a system and that class struggles

play a pivotal role in social transformation.

For the humanist Marxist, there is a distinction between the world of appearance and essence. (Please note that appearance in this context does not refer to an illusion. People go hungry at the level of appearances). Let me illustrate the distinction between appearance and essence by using Marx's notion of commodity fetishism. On the level of appearance, the exchange of goods between a seller and a buyer can be perceived as an exchange of things. Underlying this level, however, is a capitalist system of production whose ideology prevents people from seeing that the commodities embody labor alienated in the process of production.

A further distinction is made between the IS or what is existing, which is constituted by the essence and its appearance, on one hand and the OUGHT or what ought to be, on the other. It is only by negating the IS that man's real essence as a creative laborer (his actual essence is that of an alienated laborer) can be realized. Negation, or the elimination of an irrational state of affairs requires the transformation of society into one where the means of production are controlled by a community of human beings embodied in the working class who actively participate in directing the productive processes towards the needs and wants of a society. A transformation of this kind must take place through political practice, guided by a critical theory of society. There are four important features of this theory: First, it starts from an evaluation of existing reality as fundamentally irrational. Second, guided by a materialist philosophy, it identifies the possibilities for change in the reality. Research comes in here. Third, it challenges the reified consciousness which is generated by existing reality and which systematically conceals the potentialities for social transformation. Finally, it is

opposed to positivism because of its positive stance towards an otherwise irrational social order.

How does one arrive at knowledge in this position? Concepts and theories, which are developed in order to facilitate and hasten the process of social transformation, are formulated in the process of change. Men can only know what they create. In a state of passivity, they cannot formulate new knowledge. Theory and practice are intertwined in this perspective. Materialist theory guides practice but practice gives substance and validation to theory.

The research process for the social scientist enlightened by this tradition is not only geared towards a theoretical critique of society but also entails participation in the process of change. It is imperative for the social scientist to actively participate in the struggle of the working class which are aimed at a radical transformation of oppressive structures.

For structuralist Marxists, there is appearance and an underlying structure. Structuralists share the positivist view of science as an empirically based, rational enterprise, the purpose of which is to provide a true explanatory and predictive knowledge of reality. To explain phenomena, however, is not to show that it is an instance of statistical generalizations but to discover the necessary relation between phenomena and underlying structures and mechanisms at work, specifically the mode of production. A scientific theory for the structuralist is a description of the underlying structures and mechanisms which actually generate the world of appearance.

The research process is essentially a process of documenting the manifestations of the underlying structure and providing empirical data which can link the phenomena and the structures. Structuralists have been criticized by other Marxists as positivist because

they claim that survey methodology, questionnaires, and computers can be used in research although the more interesting questions to structuralists may not be dealt with by the dominant technical apparatus of academic social science research. However, a basic distinction exists. Where positivism is based on an empiricist theory of knowledge, Marxism is essentially rationalist. The critical concepts of the paradigm (e.g. mode of production) were arrived at rationally. The process of research for the structuralist then is not meant to prove the existence or lack of existence of the concepts produced in theoretical work but to analyze how concepts of structures are manifested concretely in the real world and how they actually determine phenomena. In other words, the set of determinants are clear but their concrete mechanisms and relations to one another remain the subject of inquiry.

The four positions are by no means the only theoretical positions in sociology or the social sciences. Many theories do not fall neatly into these positions and social scientists may be straddling between a number of positions although one or the other is dominant. These are significant positions, however, because they are not only making claims about the social world but are also making claims about the process of concept formation and explanation.

Some of the theoretical underpinnings of participatory research in its ambiguous state are rooted in the interpretive sociological tradition as well as in Humanist Marxism. Like the former, participatory research assumes the existence of real human beings with their own interpretations of their world and their problems. However, participatory research goes beyond trying to understand the people's everyday reality. It is guided by the goal of ultimately allowing the people to criticize some of their notions, to

identify their problems, and to organize themselves in order to make them participate in the process of social transformation. Participatory strategies assume implicitly that genuine understanding for both the social scientist and the people can only be arrived at in the process of actively changing conditions in the interest of the oppressed groups. Oppressed groups have been identified in terms of classes and sectors of society. In this sense, participatory research draws from the Humanist Marxist notion of praxis.

However, while participatory research is consistent with some of the epistemological and substantive assumptions of Humanist Marxism, it would be erroneous to subsume the approach under this tradition. Judging from the wide range of views regarding the goals and practice of participatory research, there is nothing in the approach which commits it to the problematique of historical materialism although some segments can claim that carried to the extreme, Marxism is the only comprehensive theory which can guide the transformation process invoked in participatory research.

There is a tension between the possible dogmatism of a comprehensive theory and the creative flow of ideas and strategies for change derived from active participation in the people's struggle to understand their situation. Inasmuch as participatory strategies can be said to straddle between the liberal position of the phenomenologists and the well developed theories of determination of Marxists, this tension is real. Participatory research ultimately aims to raise people's levels of consciousness, to organize them in the most creative way possible towards change but the directions of change are not specified.

In the last decade, the power of positivism has been undermined by the persistence of social and economic problems despite numerous researches

aimed at providing the basis for policy. The alternative theoretical and methodological positions I discussed earlier gained adherents in formal and informal sociological circles. The adherents were mostly students of the late sixties and early seventies who participated in struggles to make the university more relevant to the needs of their societies. Whether in developed or underdeveloped societies, this period marked the disillusionment with functionalist and hypothetico-deductive positivist conceptions of social science. The persistence of poverty and an unequal distribution of resources in Third World countries like the Philippines further increased the number of social scientists committed to the value of helping the oppressed sectors out of their predicament. Some of these social scientists, however, left the ideological debates in the university. For this reason the traditional theoretical and methodological paradigms remained dominant. Others, however, actively took part in the ideological struggles within their disciplines and the university. This accounts for the stronger position of alternative paradigms and the continued re-examination and critiques even of alternative frameworks.

Participatory research as a label and as an alternative research strategy posed to the traditional research techniques emerged during this period. While staunch positivists scoff at this 'unscientific and subjective' position, other social scientists who no longer believed the myth that there was only one way of doing social science, welcomed this development. The theoretical affinity of this method to existing methodological positions in the discipline has made it easier to argue for openness among traditional social scientists to the possibilities of this method.

New developments in the socioeconomic-political order and in the struggle for structural change call for

a continued re-examination and critique of the existing frameworks we use and teach in the social sciences, including the alternative methodological and theoretical positions I discussed earlier. Without this re-examination, even progressive theories and positions with potentials for growth and development can be reified and stunted. The Marxist position, for instance, once taken in a very dogmatic fashion loses creativity and the possibility of growth since it could not incorporate elements unique to the experiences of the culture and the people. This re-examination becomes even more important in the context of a Third World social science that is attempting to pose not just alternative frameworks within academic disciplines but alternative macro institutions and systems. While social scientists, committed to the value of social transformation may develop alternatives at critical points of political and economic transition by researching into the experiences of other nations and testing their ideas in debates, they may end up to be technocrats of a different social and economic order unless they draw ideas systematically from constant interaction with strongly organized communities and sectors.

In light of the need of social scientists to develop and critique alternative frameworks as it continues to wage the ideological struggle in the university, and of the need to formulate and experiment on alternative institutions, it is imperative to develop networks with community and sectoral organizers and participatory researchers who have accumulated their insights into the pulse and development of people at the grassroots. It is in this sense that participatory research and the organizing component that comes with it has tremendous potential for enhancing not only theoretically-based critiques but ideas about concrete alternatives.



HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE HANUNUO MANGYANS: PROSPECTS FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES

Phase I of the Project
Community Mobilization for the Provision
of Basic Health Services in a Tribal Area

TRINIDAD S. OSTERIA, Sc. D.

BACKGROUND

A project has been formulated by the De La Salle University Integrated Research Center aimed at developing an education program for three Mangyan communities which will focus on a curriculum that is relevant to the needs of the community. As such, improved agricultural techniques, health and nutrition, as well as management skills will be addressed in non-formal education classes.

Lately, the poor health situation of the community has been manifested in episodic outbreaks of viral and respiratory illnesses which could have influenced school attendance and productivity. While the levels of morbidity and mortality have not

been adequately quantified in these areas, it seems that communicable diseases are of high prevalence due to a number of factors — low level of health education knowledge, poor environmental sanitation facilities, protein-energy malnutrition, and lack of access to medical services. Given the limited government health services available, there is a need to underscore the importance of the community's participation in health care delivery by exploring the possibility of utilizing the health recipients as the providers of services. Therefore, it becomes important to examine the various approaches to community health care delivery to

determine which is most appropriate for a specific setting.

One outstanding feature of the contemporary rural development thrust in the Philippines rests on its growing concern for upland development. Notable also is the accompanying approach which gives sufficient attention to peoples' participation. Realizing that the greater magnitude and potential for developing the uplands lie in the abundance of labor in the area, the full cooperation of the people themselves and the presence of political stability, adequate attention is now focused on the important role that these communities play in the success of their development efforts.



Trinidad S. Osteria is presently the Director of the De La Salle University Research Center. She is also a Professorial Lecturer at the University of the Philippines Institute of Public Health and a Research Consultant at the Philippine General Hospital.

Dr. Osteria obtained her Doctor of Science Degree in Demography at the John Hopkins University and finished her M.A. Demography and B.S. in Public Health at the University of the Philippines.

This approach to upland development brings forth the importance of a better human understanding of people in these areas.

The Tribal People of Mindoro

The Mangyans are the people who constitute the interior population of Mindoro. Conklin in 1949 came up with nine main ethnographic groupings of this population according to the language spoken: (1) Iraya, (2) Alangan, (3) Nauhan, (4) Buhid, (5) Hanunuo, (6) Ratagnon, (7) Batangan, (8) Bangon, and (9) Tadyawan.

The Hanunuo is the biggest and most extensively described Mangyan group. They occupy an area of about 800 square kilometers located in the interior hinterland of the municipalities of Mansalay, Bulalacao, in Oriental Mindoro and Magsaysay, San Jose in Occidental Mindoro. Compared to the Mangyans in the northern part of Mindoro, the Hanunuos are taller in stature, their bodies are slim and well proportioned; the physical type is Proto-Malay; they are generally brown complexioned. Both sexes grow their hair long, file their teeth while young making them small and even set, and have the habit of chewing betel nut which consequently blackens their teeth.

The economy of the population is mainly agricultural but has essentially remained at a subsistence level. Their economic life is linked to the kaingin and forest of which the basic agricultural units are the kaingin farms usually planted during wet season with a vast array of crops — rootcrops, vegetables, legumes, bananas, fruit trees, corn and rice. Shifting cultivation and food gathering are the chief agricultural activities of the Hanunuos. Through a careful agricultural rotation, the Hanunuo farmer cultivates a number of crops in the hillside kaingin. Basic staples are rice, corn, bananas, and rootcrops. Rice is of primary concern to the Hanunuos in terms of both ritual and prestige values.

While no information specific to

health and illness pattern has been obtained for the Hanunuos, there have been indications that for Mindoro island as a whole, diseases related to respiratory illness are most common — pneumonia, tuberculosis, and bronchitis. Other prevalent illnesses are malaria, typhoid, dysentery and skin diseases. The frequency of tropical cyclones characterized by high velocity easterly winds account for the coolness of the mountains for the most part of the year. The sudden change in temperature seems partly to explain the high prevalence of respiratory diseases such as tuberculosis, common colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and asthma. Besides, the scarcity and limited access to clothing materials and blankets demanded for the six-month rainy season has something to do with the high prevalence observed. The observed quality of housing materials — cogon, nipa, split, bamboo, and coconut palm — does not give enough protection from cold or rainy weather.

The environmental sanitation facilities are rather poor as characterized by the absence of safe water supply which explains the high prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases in the area. Malnutrition is of a large magnitude since the diet revolves around boiled gabi, ube, and camote.

The Hanunuo Mangyans count seemed to have remained constant with the different approaches to their measurement which may indicate that the high mortality offsets the high fertility.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROJECT

Mangyan studies are in agreement with regard to the communities' state of health. Without question, the Mangyans have poor health, are generally malnourished, and consistently faced with communicable diseases and threats of malaria infections. However, no quantitative indices are available. The need to map out strategies to combat the problems seems pressing. At the same time, Mindoro province suffers from insuf-

ficient health facilities and manpower. Consequently, the situation is bleaker for the Mangyans where health services, particularly for those living in the hinterlands and some settlements are rarely available. If ever, health services are delivered by religious missionaries and civic groups although majority of the settlements do not have access to them.

It was recognized that in the immediate future, government resources will be grossly insufficient to support the expected requirements, and the need for a satisfactory method of mobilizing local support for health services provision was underscored.

The need to explore alternative health care delivery strategies becomes pressing as economic conditions preclude the scale of public sector resource expansion necessary to bring basic health services to the still underserved cultural minorities. As a consequence, communities are determining ways to expand health services by building on local resource capabilities. Health services delivery systems feature a wide variety of packages, the most attractive of which is the utilization of the potential recipients of services themselves as the providers.

The organization of communities and training of the residents in the provision of basic, preventive, promotive, and curative services will have wide and far reaching consequences in terms of the improvement of the health status of the residents. Besides, the demonstration effects of building community self reliance in the provision and financing of basic help services will be useful for replication by other Mangyan tribes in the uplands community.

The impact of improved health and nutritional status in terms of increased expectations of life and improved agricultural productivity will be a sufficient justification for setting up a community based health program.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

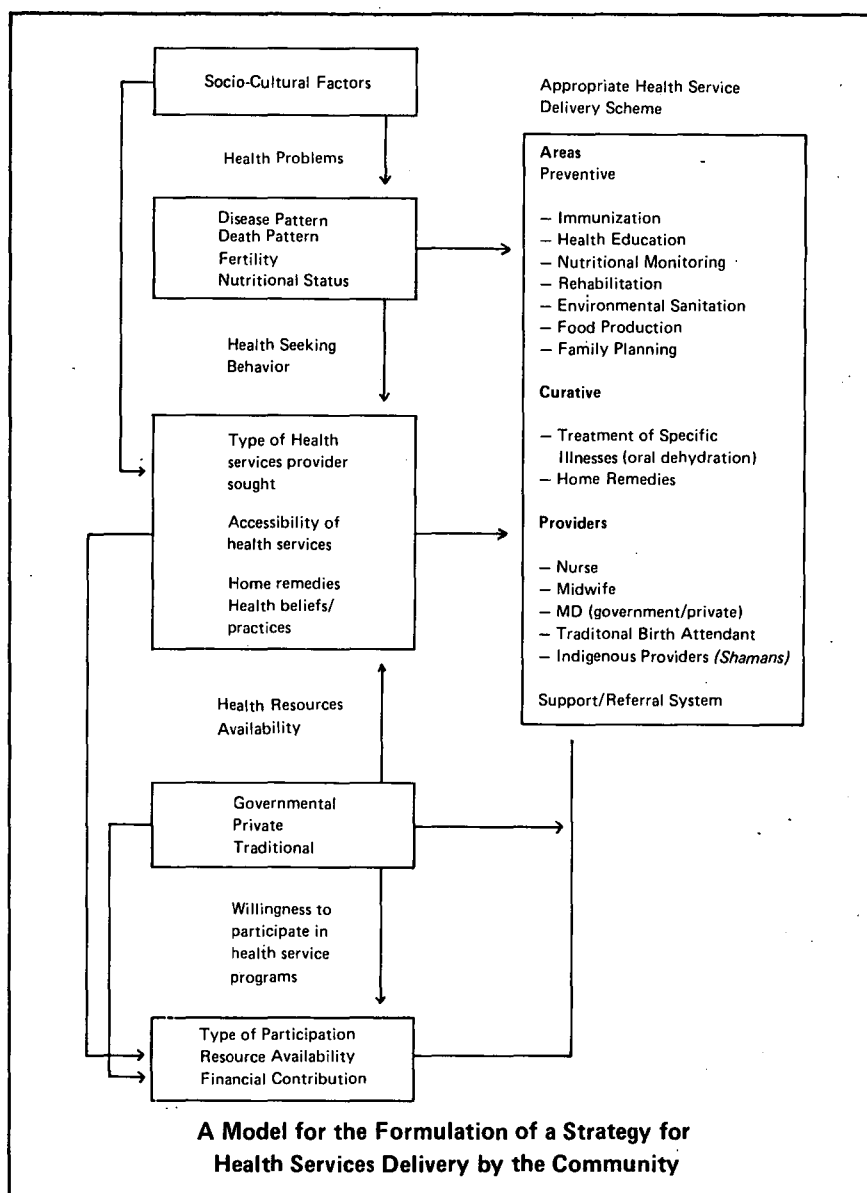
Against the foregoing backdrop, this research aims to determine the

feasibility and effectiveness of community involvement in the provision of preventive, promotive, and curative health services. Henceforth, the objectives formulated are to:

1. determine the current health resources available, both indigenous and governmental, in the community;
2. identify the complex interplay of factors involved in the health seeking behavior of the residents;
 - 2.1 extricate the factors/conditions that facilitate or hinder the improvement of the health status of population
 - 2.2 define the problems/difficulties encountered by the government in the provision of basic health services
3. develop and implement a community based health care system that is jointly developed and managed by the community and the government health services;
4. determine the feasibility and effectiveness of the community involvement in planning and delivery of health services.

This research will comprise three phases. Phase I will focus on the attainment of objectives 1 and 2. Specifically, answers to the following questions will be sought:

1. What is the morbidity and mortality pattern presented by the community residents, particularly the preschoolers?
2. What is the nutritional status of children 0-6 years of age?
3. How does nutritional status relate to the infection state among children?
4. What factors (preventive health measure, socio-economic, cultural) affect the levels of morbidity, mortality, and fertility?
5. To what extent does child survival affect fertility?
6. What are the health beliefs and practices of the community in



- relation to specific illnesses, pregnancy, and child health?
7. To what extent do these beliefs and practices affect their eventual health status?
8. What are the indigenous practices in curative care? How do the traditional healers operate?
9. What is the extent of utilization of the health services existing in the community and what factors account for the differentials in the level of usage of the different providers?

10. What are the potentials for tapping the community resources (manpower and materials) in the provision of basic health services?

These questions will be addressed by means of a survey. Phase II of the research will develop strategies for health services delivery. Within this phase, two major tasks are envisioned:

1. A training program for health service delivery incorporating the results obtained from the first phase which will be provided to the volunteer residents.

The training component will incorporate preventive services (e.g., immunization, nutrition, education) curative and maternal and child care;

2. Monitoring and documentation of the program operations utilizing the residents as service providers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study Population

The study is being conducted in the education program sites of the De La Salle University Research Center — three sitios of Amindang, Bailan, and Umabang in Barangay Binli, Municipality of Bulalacao in Oriental Mindoro. All constituent households numbering 161 in the study sitios were included.

Methods

As previously mentioned, the project is divided into three phases:

Phase I collects baseline information from the households in terms of household characteristics, health seeking behavior, management of illnesses, home remedies, nutritional status, mortality and morbidity history as well as prospects for participation in a community health program. The data are analyzed and by visual modules will be disseminated to the community to highlight the health problems and discuss possible solutions.

Phase II will determine the strategies for community mobilization through:

1. identification of potential service providers
2. development of a relevant training module which considers the health problems in the community, the resource availability and the indigenous practices. The mode, content, and duration of the training will be delineated.

The trainers will be the staff of the Ministry of Health who will serve as initial supervisors, referral and

backstop support. The logistics and resource needs for program implementation will be laid out. Monitoring, documentation, and evaluation will be undertaken by the Research Center.

Phase III will assess the feasibility and effectiveness of the project in terms of the community inputs, project outcomes and short term changes in health status. A post-implementation questionnaire will be administered to all households to assess the changes in health seeking behavior, perception, attitude, and utilization of the health services provided by the community, and short term changes in the health status of the population. For measuring time series data, a monitoring form will be developed that will document community inputs as well as morbidity/mortality on a monthly basis. Likewise, activities in the community will be documented.

Methodological Considerations

The project was initiated in April 1985 and for the first phase, the following activities were undertaken:

1. Formulation of the survey instrument, pre-testing, modification, translation, finalization and reproduction;
2. Formulation of a clinical assessment form;
3. Mapping and listing of household members;
4. Clinical assessment of 134 households considering clinical appearance, blood smears, and fecalysis;
5. Data collection and field notes;
6. Compilation and analysis of field survey data in the sitios of Amindang, Bailan and Umabang.

HEALTH RESOURCES IN THE STUDY SITE

The Government Health Staff in Bulalacao

The health center in the municipality of Bulalacao is manned by

the following personnel: a rural health nurse, a dentist, 1 sanitary inspector, 3 barangay health workers and 3 midwives. The Health Center's services include quarterly immunization, curative care, weighing or preschoolers, control of communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, family planning, and maternal and child care. The Center is open from 8:00 — 4:00, Monday thru Friday, and 8:00 — 12:00 on Saturdays. It services an average of 20-40 patients per day. Aside from the municipal health center, there are only 2 other government clinics established in the other barangays. Among the problems enunciated by the staff are lack of drugs and scarce manpower resources.

The Traditional Healers

Four traditional healers were identified in the study areas. One healer, who is relatively old, did not know his age. The others have an age range of 24 to 39. Three are married and one is a widower. Three were males and one, female. Their training ranges from 4 to 6 years.

Bapa Wayak is a traditional folk healer or a *shaman*. *Bapa* is a kinship term of respect for someone older than oneself. He is located in the sitio of Umabang. Living with his second wife, he is childless. He claimed to having practised traditional medicine for more than 10 years and has learned the art from his relatives or ancestors. It is mentioned that he goes into a trance as part of his diagnosis.

Bob Kasberg, a Peace Corps Volunteer until 1982, had established a health clinic in the community and trained a few people as paramedics. A book, "Where There Is No Doctor," is consulted for medical techniques for the layman and herbs are grown and utilized. However, the clinic fell into disrepair and is hardly used at all.

These healers claim to have a wide coverage. The problems presented to them were mainly stomachache, backache, gastrointestinal disorders, malaria, parasitism, fever, and headache.



Clinical examination of signs of malnutrition

Clinical Assessment

One-hundred thirty-four households were clinically assessed by the medical consultant of the project. Physical check-up, stool examination, and blood smears for malaria were taken. Two-hundred ninety-eight people were examined and the following health problems were delineated: for males, upper respiratory tract infection (70.4%), skin diseases (59.3%), anemia (40.7%), other nutritional disorders (38.3%), and parasitism (ascaris, trichuris), 43.2%. Malaria was evident in 17.3% of the population. For females, the following problems were notable: nutritional disorders (64.5%), anemia (50.7%), goiter (35%), parasitism (39.6%), skin diseases (31.3%), and upper respiratory tract infection (29%). Dental caries were observed in 20% of the population.

Results of the Baseline Survey

Interviews were completed in 118 households representing 73% of the 161 households initially listed. The nomadic nature of the population

precludes a comprehensive procurement of baseline information. Nevertheless, the households will represent the community at large. The 118

households have a population of 587 — 306 males and 281 females. Of the population 6 years and over, nearly two in three (65.7%) have never been to school and 29% have a primary education (less than 4 years of schooling). More than a fourth (25.5%) of the population do not know their ages and of those who specified their ages, 60.4% were below 15 years which is reflective of a high fertility and high dependency burden. This is much higher than the Philippine level with the percentage of children below 15 as 41%.

Environmental Sanitation Facilities

The toilet used is mainly the bush (94.9%) and the source of water supply, the spring and stream (75.4%). Water is stored in bamboo and plastic containers and waste is dumped on the ground (68.6%). The roofing of the house is made of cogon and the floor, of bamboo. However, walls are made from the tree bark (35.6%), bamboo (27.1%) and buri (25.4%). The assessment of the environmental sanitation facilities indicates that to ensure the reduction of gastrointestinal and respiratory illnesses, there should be room for their improvement.



A paramedic helping a TB patient.

Reproductive History and Childhood Mortality Experience

The average number of pregnancies is 6.7 and the average number of children born alive is 4.6. Fetal wastage as perceived by the mother either in the form of abortion or miscarriage is relatively high — 13.8% of all pregnancies. This might be attributed to the poor nutritional status of the mothers, high percentage of anemia (51%) and the hard labor in the fields (kaingin or swidden agriculture) even during pregnancy. Childhood mortality (deaths in the first five years of life) represented 46.2% of all livebirths — a relatively high figure. More than half (52.8%) of the total childhood deaths occurred in infancy and 85.2% in the first five years of life. The causes of death were preventable in nature — 53.2% from respiratory distress, 15.6% from gastrointestinal disorders, 9.0% from malaria and 10% from nutrition (Vit. B deficiency, anemia, and Xerophthalmia) related causes. Nearly half of the wives (43.1%) plan to have more children — an average of 3 more. The major reason given is to have more work hands in the kaingin (65.1%). No sex preference as to the children was mentioned (66.1%). Most of the households perceive a high childhood mortality in the community (86.4%).

From the survey, it can be gleaned that the potential fertility of the Mangyans is high. If the 13.8% pregnancy wastage is eliminated, the average number of pregnancies can increase to 7.6. Two forces determine the pronatalist attitude of the population — the biological factors (high pregnancy wastage and childhood mortality) as well as economic factors (the need for more farm hands to tend the kaingin). The average family size desired is about 8. However, contrary to earlier beliefs of specific sex preferences, 61.5% of the households professed no preference for either a male or female offspring.

Mortality and Morbidity Experience

A major limiting factor in the

accurate estimation of morbidity and mortality in this group is the absence of vital registration and the cultural practice of not reporting deaths to strangers as a curse might befall the household reporting such an event.

Mortality. About 7.6% of the households reported having a family member who died in the previous year. Of the 9 deaths that occurred, 8 (89%) were of those below 4 years of age of which 4 (44.4%) occurred in infancy. The causes of death were diarrhea (26.4%), respiratory illness (47.7%), and nutrition related factors. More than a third (36.4%) of the deaths were unattended. Of those who reported being attended, the persons mentioned were the PPM staff (a private health group based in Binli), the health center staff, and the traditional healers. Of the 9 deaths, four were given drugs (aspirin) and the rest were given herbs.

Morbidity Among Preschoolers. Among the 150 preschoolers, 134 (89.3%) got sick in the previous year. For those who got ill, 68 (50.7%) had respiratory problems, 44 (32.8%)

had gastrointestinal disorders and 13.4%, malaria.

While a fourth (25.4%) was not aware of the seasonal occurrences of illnesses, it is perceived that most of the illnesses occur in the early part of the year (January) and during the summer months (May-June). While 47.8% reported only one episode of illness, the rest reported repeated bouts. Management is done at home through the use of herbs, like "dita," "alibhon," duhat, guava leaves, banana leaves, sambong, pasbakon, lemon leaves and drugs. Home management is usually done with relatives such as the parents attending (68.6%). About 73.1% claimed to have been cured and 26.9% mentioned recurrence of the illness.

For older members of the household, respiratory illnesses, malaria, and gastroenteritis were often mentioned. The same type of management was given (self medication through herbs and drugs). However, the response seemed to be better as 80% of the respondents claimed to have been cured.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY EXPERIENCE

Percentage of HH having a family member who died	7.6%
Percentage of deaths below 4 years of age	89.0%
Percentage of infant deaths to total death	44.4%
Deaths due to diarrhea in relation to total death	26.4%
Deaths due to respiratory illness to total deaths	47.7%
Percentage of preschoolers ever ill in the past year	89.3%
Percentage with respiratory problems	50.7%
Percentage with gastrointestinal disorders	32.8%
Percentage using herbs	56.7%
Percentage with home management of illness	68.6%

(continued on page 19)

pssc activities

PSSC 1985 Midyear Meeting

The Council held its 1985 Midyear Meeting last July 13 at the PSSCenter. It was attended by ten Council representatives, nine associate members, and seven Board members.

During the meeting, both the regular and the associate members in attendance presented reports of their activities which covered the first half of the year. The highlight of the meeting was the presentation of Dr. Gabriel U. Iglesias' paper entitled "Social Science and Government" which served as a springboard for free discussion and collective analysis. Prof. Ponciano Bennagen, Dr. Alfredo Lagmay, Dr. Mahar Mangahas and Minister Vicente Valdepeñas shared their insights in their role as discussants.

The inputs and reactions gathered during the activity was consolidated for a country paper which was presented at the VI Biennial Conference of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC).

* * *

Dr. Nestor Pilar in AASSREC

Dr. Nestor N. Pilar represented the PSSC in the VI Biennial Conference of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) held in Bali, Indonesia from September 2 to 7.

The conference was held at the Bali Beach Hotel with twelve AASSREC regular members (except Bangladesh) in attendance. Other non-regular members present during the conference were Japan, People's Republic of China, Malaysia and North Korea.

During the conference, Dr. Pilar read the Council's report to the AASSREC and the country paper on "Social Science and Government."

* * *



The Visayas Research Consortium (VRC) finalized its research proposal on the project "The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Visayan Households: Focus on Women and Children" in a Research Project Development Workshop conducted at the Silliman University, Dumaguete City from June 3 to 8, 1985.

Shown in photo are the VRC participants together with one of the resource speakers, Dr. Ricardo G. Abad (standing, center), Chairman of the Anthropology-Sociology Department of the Ateneo de Manila University.

New DRAP Grantees

The Discretionary Research Awards Program is intended to provide a rapid, direct and flexible response to requests of social scientists for small amounts of research funds. Since its inception in 1972, the Program has been assisting graduate students in their thesis or dissertation research and other social scientists who are involved in ongoing research projects which are in need of supplementary funds.

As of the Second Quarter of 1985, the Council has approved 13 proposals for the year, bringing to 267 the total number of scholars who have been granted financial assistance.

The new grantees are as follows:

1. Felipe O. Calderon. Government Intervention in the Philippine Copper Industry. (Public Administration).
2. Teresita P. Sayo. Behavioral Intervention Strategies for the Pre-school: An Experimental-Naturalistic Approach. (Psychology).
3. Wilma N. Lazarte. Statistical Analysis of Consumption Expenditure Patterns of Households in Selected Barangays in Metro Manila. (Statistics).
4. Elisea S. Adem. Bohol Outmigrants: A Case Study. (Sociology).

5. Carmen C. Galang. An Assessment of the Circle Program in the Philippines. (Public Administration).
6. Perpetuo C. Librando. The Ethnography of Requesting in Pilipino: A Dissertation Proposal. (Sociology).
7. Andres L. Aggulin. Migration Among the Ibalinggas: The Case of the Idawangan Settlers in the Pacific Coast of Isabela. (Sociology).
8. Thelma Lee-Mendoza. Social Work Education in the Philippines: Problems and Prospects. (Social Work).
9. Pamela A. Raya. Anger Expressions Among Middle-Class Filipino Children. (Psychology).
10. Lina A. Cabanlig. Counseling of Unwed Mothers: An Experimental Study. (Psychology).
11. Rosa Maria B. Avena. Dumagat Population Ecology. (Anthropology).
12. Milagros D.U. Lagrosa. Adjustment of Father-Present Father-Absent Filipino Adolescents. (Psychology).
13. Ma. Divina P. Navarro. The Cultural Learning of Facial Emotion. (Psychology).

* * *

Forum Series Update

The 8th session of the PSSC Lecture and Forum Series featured "Language: The Limits of the Legislatable" by Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. The session, which was co-sponsored by the Linguistic Society of the Philippines, was held at the PSSCenter last July 26.

Distinguished scholars in the field of linguistics participated during the event. Dr. Bonifacio Sibayan gave the opening remarks while Dr. Araceli Hidalgo served as moderator. Dr. Emy Pascasio and Dr. Nelly Cubar comprised the panel of reactors.

On August 23, the 9th Lecture and Forum Series was presented in cooperation with the Philippine Economic Society (PES). The session delved on the topic "Tertiary Education: Policy Issues, Problems and Prospects." Speakers were Fr. Miguel Varela, Executive Director, Catholic Education Association of the Philippines; Prof. Ruperto Alonzo, Associate Professor, U.P. School of Economics; and Dr. Dante Canlas, Associate Professor, U.P. School of Economics.

The activity was held at the Metropolitan Club in Bel-Air, Makati.

* * *

Measuring the Public Pulse Project

The PSSC is undertaking a national survey entitled "Measuring the Public Pulse" which aims to measure people's opinions and attitudes on political, social and economic issues of current interest and national significance. Through this activity, the PSSC wishes to contribute to activities that help in informing the Filipino people and policymakers of the public's sentiments concerning certain vital issues.

The survey attempts to identify the respondents' perceptions and attitudes on: 1) the credibility of the electoral process as a means of solving the crisis; 2) intentions to vote/not to vote in the forthcoming elections; 3) credibility of present leadership and alternative regime preferences; and 4) the US military bases, foreign lending institutions, divorce and the imposition of some taxes.

The survey involves a probability sample of 8,228 respondents nationwide, 18 years of age and above, from all regions and provinces in the country, 630 municipalities and 901 sample barangays. This sample will allow a regional level analysis of results.

The formal report on the results of the survey is expected to come out in December.

SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

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Editorial: Angela Mia B. Serra, Maria Ramona G. Limpo
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The PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION primarily seeks to serve as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information, documentation, research activities, and news on people involved in the social sciences. Since 1973, it has endeavored to be a regular and comprehensive inventory of information and a catalyst of discussion.

Unless so indicated, the views expressed by the authors of feature articles in this publication do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc.

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social scientists on the move

Jose C. Gatchalian of the UP Institute of Industrial Relations was a recipient of an ILO/Government of Italy Training Grant: a 10-week course on Management of Training Institutions in Turin, Italy from April 3 to June 7.

Thirty-one school administrators and officials from less developed countries in Asia and Africa attended the course.

* * *

Romana P. de los Reyes of the Ateneo Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC) was one of the participants in the Resource Mobilization Network Workshop sponsored by the International Irrigation Management Institute in Digana Village, Kandy, Sri Lanka from June 24 to 26.

She also participated, together with *Wilfredo Arce* and *Salve B. Borlagdan*, at the International Conference on Rapid Rural Appraisal held in Khon Kaen, Thailand from September 2 to 5.

* * *

Josie H. de Leon of the UP College of Public Administration went to Pattaya, Thailand to attend the Workshop of the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA). Ms. de Leon presented a paper on the "Delivery of Public Services in National Development: Problems, Solutions, Alternatives and Structural Adjustments" in the said workshop.

Ms. de Leon was in Pattaya from June 30 to July 6.

* * *

Reynaldo A. Ty of the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy participated in the Annual Study Seminar of the International Institute of Human Rights in the Specialized Seminars of the International Center for University of Human Rights held in Strassbourg, France last July 1 to 26.

Fe Aquino of the DLSU Department of Languages enplaned to Singapore to avail of a Specialized Advanced Certificate Course in Discourse Studies and Education. The course which lasted from July 1 to September 7, was sponsored by the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization-Regional Language Center (SEAMEO-RELC).

* * *

Manuel Caoili, *Aurora Catilo* and *Jose Endriga* of the UP College of Public Administration presented a paper at the 13th World Congress of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) held in Paris.

Thereafter, they visited educational institutions in England and The Netherlands. They were on trip from July 13 to 27.

* * *

Shirley C. Advincula of the Ateneo Political Science Department participated in the 15th International Conference on World Peace in Tokyo from July 15 to 16. The conference focused on the theme "Asia-Pacific in the 21st Century: Searching for Coexistence and Coprosperity."

Subsequently, Prof. Advincula attended the Japan-China International Symposium on the Future Planning of China and Japan-China Cooperation which was held on July 17.

She also visited Tsukuba University on July 18 and toured the Tsukuba Exposition grounds.

From August 16 to 19, Prof. Advincula stayed at the Chiangmai University in Thailand where she participated in the Second Conference-Seminar Workshop on Comparative Asean Constitutions.

The Comparative Asean Constitution Project is being spearheaded by the UP Academy of Asean Law and Jurisprudence (UP-AALJ) and is being jointly sponsored and funded by the Univer-

sity of the Philippines and the Asia Foundation.

Prof. Advincula is a fellow of the UP-AALJ and the Coordinator of the Social Science Component of the Project.

* * *

Jeanne Frances R. Illo of the Ateneo Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC) presented a paper on "New Research Methodologies for Women" and chaired the panel on Women and the National Economy during the Forum '85 held in Nairobi, Kenya from July 10 to 19.

* * *

Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., DLSU President and *Wilfrido V. Villacorta* of the DLSU College of Liberal Arts participated in a conference on "The Future of Southeast and Northeast Asia" held in Tokyo last July 15 to 19.

The conference was sponsored by the Japan Chapter of the Professors for World Peace Academy.

During the conference, Bro. Andrew served as resource person on the "Implications of Higher Education on China's Modernization," while Dr. Villacorta presented a paper on the "Issues on Stability and Security in Asean countries: Implications for Asia-Pacific Regionalism."

After the said conference, Dr. Villacorta proceeded to Thailand to attend the Conference of the Academy of Asean Law and Jurisprudence Comparative Asian Constitutions at the Chiang Mai University from August 16 to 19.

Dr. Villacorta joined the conference in his capacity as the country's official representative and as a Social Science Fellow.

* * *

Estrellita Gruenberg of the DLSU College of Liberal Arts attended the 1985 American Studies Summer Semi-

nar last July 22 to 30 at the Kyoto Shigaku Kaikan in Kyoto, Japan.

* * *

Paz H. Diaz of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries went to Kathmandu, Nepal to serve as resource person for the Program on Entrepreneurial Development and to participate in the Trainors' Course sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), respectively.

She stayed in Nepal from July 27 to September 28.

* * *

Juan Amor F. Palafox and *Sofronio V. Amante*, of the UP Institute of Industrial Relations left last July 29 for the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, to pursue graduate studies in industrial relations and economics, respectively.

Their training abroad is part of the staff development program of the IIR to upgrade the level of academic and research competence of its present staff.

Prior to their departure, Mr. Palafox and Mr. Amante were Vice-President and Treasurer, respectively, of the Association of Research Extension and Professional Staff (AREPS) of the University of the Philippines.

* * *

Judy Carol Sevilla of the Behavioral Sciences Department and *Stella P. Go* of the Integrated Research Center of the DLSU participated in the 1985 Psychological Association of the Philippines Convention held at the Philamlife Auditorium from August 6 to 8. Prof. Sevilla presented a paper in the convention while Prof. Go served as moderator for the session on "Social Psychology and Social Issues."

Alejandro B. Ibay of the UP College of Public Administration took up the Advanced Management Program, Session '87, at the Australian Administrative Staff College from August 9 to September 20.

The program was sponsored by the Colombo Plan.

* * *

Virgilio Enriquez, DLSU visiting professor and *Marjorie Pernia* of the DLSU Literature Department were among the speakers in the Renaissance Universal symposium on "Pseudo-Culture and the True Filipino Identity."

The Symposium was held last August 10 at the Philippine National Library.

Furthermore, Dr. Enriquez together with *Ma. Angeles Guanzon* of the DLSU Behavioral Science Department, presented a paper entitled "Ang Pagsukat ng Ugali at Pagkatao sa Kulturang Pilipino" during the 1985 Psychological Association of the Philippines Convention.

The convention was held last August 6 to 8 at the Philamlife Auditorium.

* * *

Agustin Kintanar, Jr. of the UP College of Public Administration enplaned to Singapore to present a paper on "Fiscal Systems of ASEAN Member Countries" held at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

His stint lasted from August 10 to 14.

* * *

Mary Lou Alcid (Philippine Association of Social Workers), *Sr. Gloria Bañares, D.C.* (Philippine Refugee Center), *Maria Saturnina L. Hamili* (Christian Children's Fund), *Corazon Alma de Leon* (MSSD — National Capital Region), *Sr. Teresita Montañana, D.C.* (College of Social Work, Concordia College), *Sr. Constance Pacis, CFIC*, (Philippine Association of Social Workers), and *Evelyn B. Serrano* (Philippine Association of Social Workers) repre-

sented the Philippines in the 8th Asia Pacific Seminar of Social Workers held from August 12 to 16 at Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia. The theme of the seminar was "Grassroots Participation in Social Work: A Strategy for Development."

The seminar was attended by 19 member-countries of the International Federation of Social Workers and the International Association of Schools of Social Work.

* * *

Jose Encarnacion, Jr. of the UP School of Economics presented a paper on "Price Decisions and Equilibrium" at the 5th World Congress of the Econometrics Society. The Congress was held in Cambridge, Massachusetts from August 16 to 23.

* * *

Milagros B. Dumlao of the UP Asian Center left for Chicago to attend the First Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) held from August 16 to September 4.

She also visited some libraries and research institutions in the United States.

* * *

Bernardita R. Churchill of the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy joined the Philippine delegation that visited the People's Republic of China (PROC) from August 19 to September 2. The visit was made at the invitation of the Chinese people's Association for Friendship in Foreign Countries.

* * *

Zelda C. Zablan of the U.P. Population Institute presented a paper at the Seminar on Determinants of Contraceptive Choice in Honolulu.

From Hawaii, she proceeded to Tokyo where she acted as one of the lecturers at the 24th Advanced Course of Indicators for Economic and Social Development.

She was away from August 20 to September 3.

* * *

Rolando A. Danao of the UP School of Economics attended an Interim Study Directors Meeting on Comparative Study on Demographic Economics Inter-relationship for selected ESCAP countries which was in Bangkok, Thailand under the sponsorship of the UN/ESCAP.

He stayed in Thailand from August 22 to 29.

* * *

Edmundo G. Garcia of the UP Department of Political Science enplaned to Helsinki, Finland to represent the Philippine Groups and Amnesty International at the International Council Meeting held from August 23 to September 13.

Thereafter, he proceeded to London to visit the Association's International Section.

* * *

Raul V. Fabella of the UP School of Economics participated in the 15th Pacific Trade and Development Conference under the sponsorship of the Japan Economic Research Center.

He was in Japan from August 26 to 30.

* * *

Wilfredo F. Arce and *Salve Borlagdan* of the Ateneo Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC) attended the "International Conference on Rapid Rural Appraisal" held in Khon Kaen, Thailand from September 2 to 5. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Khon Kaen University and the Ford Foundation.

Dr. Arce also went to Singapore on September 21 to attend the planning meeting of the regional advisory board of Sojourn, The Southeast Asian Journal of Ethnicity, Urbanism and Social Change which will be published by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Melito S. Salazar, Jr. of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries attended the 10th Executive Committee Meeting and the 6th Technonet Council Meeting of the Technonet Asia held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from September 3 to 10.

* * *

Carlos P. Ramos of the UP College of Public Administration served as Joint Seminar Director of the Asian European Regional Seminar on Trade Promotions held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from September 3 to 24.

* * *

Alejandro V. Herrin of the UP School of Economics was in China from September 12 to 28 to participate in the Workshop on Population and Human Resources Planning. During the Workshop, Dr. Herrin served as resource person and lectured on topics related to Population and Development.

Dr. Herrin is a current member of the PSSC Executive Board.

* * *

Patricio Abinales of the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy enplaned to Amsterdam last September 15 to visit the Anthropological-Sociological Centrum of the Universiteit Van Amsterdam upon the invitation of the Department of South and Southeast Asia.

He will be in Amsterdam until November 30.

* * *

Romeo B. Ocampo of the UP College of Public Administration was in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from September 21 to October 1 to present a paper at the 27th World Congress of the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and to attend the Workshop on Decentralization.

The Congress and Workshop were sponsored by the IULA and the United Nations Development Administration Division.

Sonia Aquino of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries left for Malaysia last September 28 to attend the meetings of the AAMO-MIM Small Business Project under the sponsorship of Technonet Asia.

She will be in Malaysia until October 6.

* * *

Victor Valbuena of the UP Institute of Mass Communication and Ateneo Communication Department is winding up his research grant from the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Center in Bangkok, Thailand. His grant is for six months, April to September 1985.

* * *

Fr. Jaime Bulatao, S.J., of the Ateneo Department of Psychology will give a talk on religion and psychic healing in Munich, Germany upon the invitation of Dr. Claudius Muller of the Staatliches Museum Fur Volkerkunde.

Fr. Bulatao will stay in Germany from October 5 to 6.

* * *

Elizabeth P. Marcelino of the UP Department of Psychology will present a paper at the Regional Symposium of the World Psychiatric Association to be held in Athens, Greece from October 11 to 19.

* * *

Emmanuel Reyes of the DLSU Communication Arts Department was recently elected Vice-Chairman of the Manunuri ng Pelikulang Pilipino for the term 1985-86.

An M.A. graduate in Film Studies at the Ohio University, Mr. Reyes presently reviews films for the newspaper *Tempo* and teaches film and photography.

(continued on page 25)

Health and Nutritional Status of Hanunuo Mangyans

(continued from page 10)

Health Seeking Behavior

Pregnancy. The signs of pregnancy as perceived by the respondents include the cessation of menstruation (84.0%) and the preference for certain foods (11.8%). However, no prenatal consultation was made in 94% of the cases. Likewise, no medication were taken during pregnancy.

Prenatal Care. Antenatal care is unknown among the Mangyans. Dietary taboos are rather minimal as 92.4% of the respondents did not avoid any specific foods during their pregnancy. For the remaining 6 cases who mentioned certain dietary restriction, the foods avoided were the bitter gourd, fish, and twin bananas for superstition (fear of having twin children) and health reasons (hemorrhage may occur). Likewise, 81.7% of the respondents did not have any food preference in pregnancy. The remainder mentioned preference for non-bitter foods, meat, sour foods, coconut heart, cassava, and fruits due to their flavor and to gain strength. Again, no specific precautions were taken to ensure a safe delivery for 95.4% of the cases. For the remaining 5, the wives stay at home and avoid meat and twin bananas in their diet.

Delivery. The major indicators of the approaching delivery by the mothers are the stomach cramps and the pain in the abdomen and waist (99.1%) and the breakage of the "water bag." Once these signals are recognized, the women do not leave the house, they tie their waist and massage the abdomen. Most of the deliveries occur at home with the husband attending in the following variants:

sitting with a cloth around the waist tied from the roof	10.7%
kneeling with the abdomen being massaged	23.1%
standing with the waist tied against a post	4.6%
lying down and massaging the abdomen	41.7%

In the study communities, the cutting of the umbilical cord is done through the use of cogon grass in most

cases (72.9%) followed by the thread (14.5%). All of the respondents felt that it was easy to do this. A high percentage (47.8%) reported having delivery complications in the form of uncontrolled bleeding (79.4%) and abdominal cramps (18.2%). Management is done through hot compress (23.7%), massaging the abdomen (12.7%), and rubbing with boiled "pasbakon" and banana leaves (9.1%).

Most of the respondents discerned a high maternal mortality (57.4%) due to dystocia (inability to evacuate the infant — 59.1%), abruptio placenta (28.8%), and severe bleeding (7.6%). Dietary restrictions are observed after delivery by 32.1% of the respondents. The foods avoided include corn, tubers, coconut, meat, cassava, mongo, papaya, and sweet foods to prevent relapse and bleeding (95.4%). Porridge is taken by 58.1% of the respondents followed by rice (14%) to regain strength. No additional precautions are made by 80% of the mothers and the rest stay at home for about a week without doing any work.

Postnatal Care. The prevalence of breastfeeding is evident in the reports of 99.1% of the women. Very few (6.1%) received advice from their mothers on lactation in the form of herbs and food intake. No specific foods are taken during lactation and very few gave food and milk supplements initially. Supplementation occurred quite late — an average of 6 months — and porridge was the main food given. Milk supplementation included Alaska, Liberty, and Nido. Porridge was likewise given during illness. Besides, leftover food is taken. Meals consist of cassava served with beans or cassava alone, usually boiled. No nipple cleaning was observed among the mothers and babies are breastfed on demand.

After birth, the child is always with its mother until it is weaned. Some older children have been observed still to be breastfeeding. The child is constantly with the mother, at times slung on her shoulders, and is brought along whether she is in the clearing, visiting another settlement, or washing in a nearby spring.

Perception and Management of Specific Illnesses

Diarrhea. More than three fourths (77.1%) of the respondents did not know the causation of diarrhea. Of those who gave a response, most felt it is due to overeating and inhalation of germs (15.3%). The symptoms mentioned were watery stools (57.6%), stomach cramps (26.3%) and vomiting (4.2%). The major therapy given is duhat boiled and ingested (53.4%), dita boiled (4.2%), guava leaves (3.4%) and 13.6% do not have any remedy at all.

Measles. More than half of the respondents (54.2%) did not know how measles occurred. The rest posited bad air (15.3%), weather (16.1%) overeating (3.4%), and dirty surroundings (7.6%). The manifestation mentioned was skin rashes. No medication was given by 66.9% of the households and for those who gave medication, the herbs mentioned were boiled dauta leaves, boiled bignay, tanglad leaves, boiled lemon leaves, and tobacco seeds.

Respiratory Illnesses. About a third (30.5%) did not know the etiology of respiratory illnesses although more than half (59.3%) attributed it to the weather. The major manifestations were colds, cough, fever, and headaches. Again, herbs are ingested such as dita, sambong, daniw, ginger, banana, bangkal, libon roots, lubigen roots and karambong juice. About a third (35.6%) take aspirin.

Malaria. Malaria was attributed to the weather by 51.7% of the respondents while 33.1% did not know the cause of the disease. The others reported dirty food, unsanitary environment, and weak body. The manifestations are fever (46.6%), chills (38.1%), headaches, and fever. About 42.4% take tablets from the Peace Corps trained healers while the rest take herbs like dita, sambong, sambarita, pasbakon, bangkal, lemon leaves, and bitter barks.

Tuberculosis. About 63.6% did not know the cause of tuberculosis and the rest gave their perceptions — dirty food, dirty surroundings, hard work,

weather, sprain and perspiration drying in the body. The manifestations reported were spitting of blood (65.3%), coughing, and weak body. No medication was perceived by 45.3% of the respondents and another 47.5% did not know how to manage the illness. Two respondents mentioned barayong bark and roots.

Parasitism. More than half of the respondents did not know the etiology of parasitism. The rest gave ingestion of dirty food (21.2%) and playing on the ground (21.2%). The manifestation reported was excretion of worms (66.9%), and bulging of the belly (16.1%), 17% did not know the outward appearance of the illness. No therapy was posited by 44.9% of the respondents and 49.2% did not know how to treat it.

Skin Disease. A substantial portion (68.7%) of the respondents did not know how it is caused. About 13.6% indicated playing with dirt and 11%, grassy lane. The manifestations given were scabies, and itchy skin. Again 68.6% did not know how to treat it and 29.7% did not have any specific prescription at all.

Family Planning

Most of the respondents are not aware of family planning practice in the community (87.7%) as well as voluntary termination of pregnancy (93.9%). Only 7 respondents mentioned having used a method — 5 through the intake of pills and 2 through the roots of trees. It is common for couples (89.2%) to refrain from sexual relationship post partum for an average of 3 months.

Utilization of Health Services

The persons utilized for health services were mainly the traditional healers (92%) who prescribe herbs, massage the patient, and drugs. Most of the services are rendered for free and in certain instances, beads are given as gifts or a donation ranging from 25 to 50 centavos. Consultation of the traditional healers ranged from one to five times during the year. The

people bewailed (98.5%) the lack of health personnel who visited them for their health problems in the past year although 4% visit the health center and 8.5% go to the PPM (Programa sa Pag-papaunlad ng Mangyan) to ask for medicines.

Potentials of Tapping the Community Resources

A large proportion (92.4%) of the respondents signified their interest in joining a health care program as trainees for health care services in the community and are willing to put any amount of time needed (81.1%). Another 7.2% were willing to put one day per week. About 75% mentioned any day as convenient while 6.3% mentioned Sunday. Interests in involvement included weighing and feeding programs, family planning, immunization campaign, health education, and environmental sanitation.

Nutritional Status of the Preschoolers and the Mothers

That malnutrition is prevalent has been evidenced by the clinical signs presented by the children and the mothers. Children with kwashiorkor were spotted in the households. The stomachs are bloated, signs of anemia are evident, with the hair thinning and discolored. Earlier studies described that more than 75% of the preschoolers had weights for heights below the FNRI standards and generally, the nutritional status of the children is below the normal levels. Sixty-one percent of the wives had weights for heights below the FNRI standards. During the agricultural cycle, there are periods of famine and starvation. June-August are considered lean months with a dip in the intake of specific food items such as rice and corn. The children are apathetic, the hair is thin, lustreless, and dyspigmented. The teeth are mottled with caries and most of the older population have thyroid enlargement. Using the Waterlow's classification, it is observed that about a third (31-45%) of the preschoolers were normal. A large percentage of the infants were

either stunted (37%) or wasted (18.5%). Among those 1-3 years of age, 26% were wasted, 28% were stunted and 15% both stunted and wasted. Again, 28% of the 4-6 years of age were wasted and 34% stunted. About 52% of the preschoolers and 47% of the mothers were below the standard weight for age. Using the FNRI standards, it was observed that more than half of the preschoolers (53.7%) were malnourished at the second and third degree levels. Another 39% were in the primary malnourished category. Only 7.4% of the children were considered normal. The high degree of stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition which affects the children over a long period of time and is less amenable to intervention measures.

The link between nutrition and infection is not clear where 33.3% of normal children either had no illnesses or were sick of non-preventable causes (e.g. injuries) compared to a range of 27 to 52% among the malnourished. Among the latter, the proportion of illnesses due to gastrointestinal and respiratory causes ranged from 44.73%. The relationship between malnutrition and infection is more marked in respiratory illnesses where the prevalence is only 16.7% in normal cases but ranged from 36 to 48% among the malnourished.

Resources Management

The basic resource in these tribal communities is its people — their number, whether they devote efforts to the health program on a full time, part time or occasional basis, their mobility, and their attributes, such as enthusiasm, cooperation, flexibility, creativity, and capability for self criticism. Though not quantifiable, such characteristics can greatly influence the success of the program.

Considerations for the program's success would then be:

1. Viability, which will be the assessment of the determinants of the program's continued activity in the various sectors of health care;

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRESCHOOLERS BY NUTRITIONAL STATUS ACCORDING TO WATERLOW'S CLASSIFICATION

Age Group	Normal	Stunted	Wasted	Stunted Wasted	TOTAL
0 — 11 mos. (1 year)	44.5	37.0	18.5	—	(27)—100%
12 — 47 mos. (1-3 years)	30.7	28.4	26.1	14.8	(88)—100%
48 — 72 mos. (4-6 years)	34.0	34.0	27.7	4.3	(47)—100%
TOTAL	55 (34.0)	51 (31.5)	41 (25.3)	15 (9.2)	162 (100)

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESCHOOLERS ACCORDING TO NUTRITIONAL STATUS USING THE FNRI STANDARD

Age Group (mos.)	Normal Weight	1°	2°	3°	TOTAL
0 — 11	13.8	34.5	44.8	6.9	(29)—100%
12 — 23	5.7	28.6	34.3	31.4	(35)—100%
24 — 35	9.5	19.1	38.1	33.3	(21)—100%
36 — 47	6.7	53.3	30.0	10.0	(30)—100%
48 — 59	5.5	44.5	50.0	—	(18)—100%
60-above	3.5	51.7	37.90	6.9	(29)—100%
TOTAL	12 (7.4)	63 (38.9)	62 (38.3)	25 (15.4)	162 (100)

2. Leadership and membership, such as the mode of selection and term of the leaders and members, the distribution of power, and the prevailing means of decision making which is important in program planning and implementation;
3. Program specific criteria or compatibility with the aims of the program which will include:
 - (a) population coverage (actual and potential)
 - (b) focus of activity (preventive and curative) in terms of its

- (c) relevance to the program expertise and competence — need for particular skills depending on the health project's goal
 - (d) attitude (commitment to the proposed health program)
 - (e) priorities in criteria for selection of health inputs for the program.
- Mothers who have undergone training for basic health services should be involved in training other mothers to minimize the social distance between

trainee and trainor considering that peer pressure can be an important aspect of motivation. Referral of clients to more specialized personnel, in this case, the Ministry of Health, when necessary requires good relations and communication between local and professional workers. Pictographs can be developed for reporting by non-literate workers.

The eventual goal of the program is to reach a maintenance stage in which an efficient, well coordinated team can sustain the health activities that were planned and initiated. The team should be composed of community members and will be supported by locally generated funds and resources. In involving the community, the following dimensions will be considered:

1. Source of initiative for involvement — external/internal;
2. Inducement for participation — paid/unpaid;
3. Structure of participation — individual/collective;
4. Channels of participation — direct/indirect;
5. Scope or intensity — intermittent/continuous;
6. Duration of participation — time involvement.

The commitment to the improvement of the health status of this underserved population could be achieved through a comprehensive health plan that considers the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the population. It is clearly recognized that manpower and resource limitations fare the health service sector. Thus, the need to evolve a health system that engages the population and takes into account the cultural values of the people and their level of education. An adequate referral system for cases that are recognized beyond the capabilities of these people would be useful. The high cost of drugs and the inability to procure them points to the need to examine the medicinal plants that are considered culturally acceptable. Their cultivation can be linked with vegetable and food production in making the people self reliant.

newsbriefs

DLSU Linggo ng Wika Lecture Series

The De La Salle University organized a series of symposia to celebrate *Linggo ng Wika* last August 5 to 9. The theme for this year's celebration is "May Sariling Wika and Bansang Malaya." The symposia are as follows:

September 6

"Ang Sariling Wika Para sa Sikolohiyang Malaya at Mapagpalaya"

by Dr. Virgilio Enriquez

September 7

"Ang Pagtataguyod ng Wikang Pilipino sa Pamantasang De La Salle"

by Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez

"Malay at Epektibong Pamamaraan sa Pagpapalaganap ng Wika"

by Cirilo F. Bautista

"Paggamit ng Wikang Pilipino sa Malayang Pakikipagtalastasan"

by Manuel T. Ibarra, Jr.

September 8

"Pilipino sa Pag-itan ng Nag-uumpugan Bato"

by Rogelio M. Lota

"Ang Tula ng Protesta"

by Rogelio Mangahas

September 9

"Ang Wika sa Ating Panahon"

by Nicanor Tiongson

* * *

The UP Institute of Mass Communication's 20th Anniversary

The UP Institute of Mass Communication (UP-IMC) celebrated its 20th Anniversary from September 2 to 6. The theme of the week-long celebration was "Mass Media Education: Coping with the Challenges of the 80's."

The highlights of the festivities were:

1. Seminar on "Where does Art End? Where does Pornography Begin?" Guest speakers: Ms. Isabel Lopez, Peque Gallaga, Tata Esteban, Michael de Mesa, Irma Alegre, Fr. Nico Bautista, Tessa Jazmines, and Raul Castro.

2. Symposium on "The Hazards of the Journalism Profession" Guest

speakers: Antonio Nieva, Pres., National Press Club; Letty J. Magsanoc, Editor, Mr. and Ms Magazine; and Atty. Perfecto V. Fernandez, UP Law Center.

3. Symposium on: "Trends in Broadcast Advertising" Guest speaker Tony Gloria, Pres., TVC Prod., Inc.

4. Symposium on: "Ill-gotten Wealth and Snap Elections" Speakers: MP Alberto P. Romulo and MP Orly Mercado

5. Alumni Homecoming
Venue: Makati Cuisine
Greenbelt Mansion

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Tañada Chair Lecture Session on Nationalism

The De La Salle University (DLSU) sponsored the Lorenzo Tañada Professorial Chair Lecture session last August 12, at the DLSU William Shaw Theater. The session featured the paper on *Critical Questions on Philippine Nationalism: A Historian's View* by Dr. Reynaldo C. Ileto.

Outstanding Social Worker of the Year

Rosita Luna-Fondevilla was recently given the Outstanding Social Worker of the Year Award by the Professional Regulations Commission headed by Eric Nubla. (Please see photo below)

She is the first UP Social Worker Alumna to receive such a distinction and the second in the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) after Minister Sylvia P. Montes.

She was a former member of the PSSC Executive Board. She was also the Chairman of the Research Committee and a member of the Publications Committee in 1978.

She is currently the Deputy Minister of the MSSD.

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PES-PIDS Joint Lecture on the 1985 World Development Report

The Philippine Economic Society (PES), in collaboration with the Philippine Institute for Development Studies



Deputy Minister Rosita Fondevilla receives award as outstanding Social Worker of the Year.

(PIDS), held the first of its Occasional Lecture Series on the topic "1985 World Development Report" last July 9 at the Metropolitan Club, Bel-Air Village, Makati.

The session's highlight was the presentation by Dr. Costas Michalopoulos (World Bank Director of Economic Policy Analysis and Coordination) of the Bank's *World Development Report (WDR) for 1985*, the theme of which is "Capital Flows, Aid, Trade and Foreign Debt."

Invited as discussants/commentators were Dr. Vaughn Montes, Deputy Director of the Institute of Industrial Economics, Center for Research and Communication (CRC) and Dr. Mario Lamberte, Research Fellow, Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

* * *

Seminar on Economic Exchange in Mindoro

The De La Salle University Research Center sponsored a research dissemination seminar entitled "Economic Exchange Between the Iraya Mangyan and the Tagalog in Mindoro Oriental."

The seminar was held last August 14 at the DLSU Ariston Estrada Seminar Room.

Speakers were Ma. Elena C. Javier and Pilar R. Jimenez, Directors of the research project.

* * *

Lecture on Women

The American Studies Program and the Department of Political Science of the De La Salle University sponsored a lecture on *Women and Protest Literature* by Dr. Marilyn Atlas.

The lecture was held last June 19 at the DLSU Ariston Estrada Seminar Room.

* * *

UP Department of Psychology Lectures

Three lecture sessions were recently conducted in line with the on-going UP Department of Psychology Lecture Series.

On August 15, Dr. Virgilio Enriquez presented his paper entitled "The Filipino Way" while Dr. Rita Estrada gave a talk on "Coping with Crisis."

The next session was held on July 19 which featured "Hope for Families" by Dr. Margaret Sawin.

The third session on July 26 dwelt on Dr. Erlinda Henson's paper on "Group Processes."

* * *

Symposia Series on Snap Elections

The UP Department of Political Science, in observance of the Political Science Week, conducted a *Symposia Series on Snap Elections* last September 9 and 12 at the UP Faculty Center.

The first symposium focused on the topic "The Possibilities and Legality of a Snap Presidential (and Local) Elections." Deputy Minister Renato L. Cayetano, former senator Mamintal Tamano, and Prof. Felipe B. Miranda were the guest speakers.

The second session featured "Beyond the Snap Elections: Scenarios and Prospects." Invited guest speakers were MP Pacifico Castro, Dr. Francisco Nemenzo, Mr. Alex Padilla and MP Luis Villafuerte.

* * *

Seminar on the Filipino Child

The Pambansang Samahan ng Sikolohiyang Pilipino chose "Ang Mass Media at ang Batang Pilipino" as focus of discussion in its fourth annual seminar held last August 31 at the Philippine Normal College Library.

* * *

Lecture on Women's Liberation

On August 9, the lecture on *Women's Liberation in the Philippines: 100 Years Later or Ahead of Its Time?* was held at the UP Asian Center. Dr. Flor Caagusan, Chairperson of the Katipunan ng Kababaihan Para sa Kalayaan (KALAYAAN) presented her paper on the topic which was used as the basis of the lecture.

The Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (Anthropological Association of the Philippines) sponsored the activity.

Renaissance Universal Symposium

A symposium on "Pseudo-Culture and the True Filipino Identity" was conducted by the Renaissance Universal last August 10 at the Philippine National Library.

The following speakers presented their respective papers during the symposium: 1) Dr. Virgilio G. Enriquez on "The Struggle for Filipino Psychology and Identity;" 2) Felipe M. de Leon, Jr. on "Towards an Authentic Filipino Art;" 3) Marjorie Pernia on "The Images of Filipino Women in Literature;" and 4) Acarya Krtashivenanda, Avt. on "Spiritual Culture and Neo-Humanism."

The *Renaissance Universal* is an international association dedicated to the ideas of universal humanism, service-mindedness and the development of consciousness in the intellectual, cultural and artistic fields.

* * *

GLPI in Cabanatuan City

The U.P. Law Center's Division of Continuing Legal Education (DCLE) and the IBP Nueva Ecija Chapter sponsored a *General Law Practice Institute (GLPI) Seminar* in Cabanatuan City last August 15 to 17.

Presided by Atty. Casiano O. Flores, Head of the DCLE, the seminar consisted of the following topics: "Trends in Land Reform Law and Procedure" by Justice Milagros A. German; "Problem Areas in Corporation Law" by Dr. Gonzalo T. Santos, Jr.; "Recent Trends in Civil Procedure" by Judge Emeterio C. Cui; "Presentation of Evidence with Emphasis on How to Interpose Objections" by Dean Antonio P. Coronel; "Summary Procedure" by Justice Leo D. Medialdea; and "The 1985 Rules on Criminal Procedures" by Manuel R. Pamaran.

Dean Bartolome S. Carale of the UP Law Center, delivered the opening remarks and Atty. Rodolfo C. Beltran, President of the IBP Nueva Ecija Chapter, made the welcome remarks.

announcements

Ateneo Offers Two New Programs on Development Studies

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the Ateneo de Manila University is offering the following two new degree programs starting School Year 1986-87.

Bachelor of Arts, Major in Development Studies — an interdisciplinary undergraduate course which exposes students to the theoretical and practical aspects of development work.

Master of Science in Social Development — a graduate course which will provide professional training for persons interested in working with program implementors, policy-makers and non-government organizations engaged in applied social change.

The Department of Sociology/Anthropology, P.O. Box 154, Manila; telephone no. 998721 loc. 151, may be contacted for more information about these programs.

* * *

Lambatlaya Training Course

Lambatlaya/Network for Participatory Development is sponsoring a live-in *Consultation-Training on Participatory Research* (PR) from October 14 to 18.

The activity aims to provide participants a forum for sharing experiences, identifying problems and needs, discussing issues, and enhancing the participants' skills in conducting PR.

Researchers from non-government organizations who have experience in conducting community-based researches are the target participants. Interested parties may contact Melay Patron at the Institute of Social Work and Community Development, U.P. Diliman at telephone numbers 97-24-77 or 97-84-38.

* * *

Layman's Course on Labor Law

The UP Institute of Industrial Relations (UP-IIR), in a joint under-

taking with the UP College of Law, is conducting a course on *Workers Institute of Labor Law (WILL)*, under the directorship of Manuel C. Inoc.

WILL is a laymen's course that caters to the information and education needs of workers, managers, employers, government representatives, professionals and other interested parties on the basic labor laws and social policies.

With the UP-IIR as the implementing institution, the course will be offered twice a year on a five-week, 30-session basis.

Inquiries may be made at UP-IIR, Diliman, Quezon City, Tel. Nos. 996396 and 988340.

* * *

SEAP Fellowship for Southeast Asians

The Cornell Southeast Asia Program (SEAP) is pleased to announce a new fellowship program for incoming graduate students from Southeast Asia: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The fellowships will be available to those who intend to specialize in agricultural economics, anthropology, economics, government, history, history of art, linguistics, music, development sociology, and sociology. Interested applicants may submit their applications, together with their curriculum vitae, references and transcripts, personal data, and statement of purpose to the Cornell University on or before December 15, 1985.

Further details may be obtained from the Director, Southeast Asia Program, 120 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853-7601; telephone (607) 256-2378.

* * *

UP Institute of Industrial Relations Symposia

The UP Institute of Industrial Rela-

tions (UP-IIR), in cooperation with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung of West Germany, has announced two forthcoming symposia on the theme "Towards a More Participatory Philippine Industrial Relations Society."

The first symposium entitled "Industrial Democracy and the New Technology" will be held on October 26 at the UP-IIR. The second symposium, also to be held at the UP-IIR in November, will deal on "Politics of Participation in Decision-Making in the Philippine Industrial Relations Systems."

The public is invited to attend.

* * *

PNHS Conference

The Philippine National Historical Society (PNHS) will hold its National Conference on Philippine Contemporary History (1946-1985) at the PSSCenter from December 5 to 7. The conference is prompted by the emerging potential of the discipline in performing a more forward-looking role in socio-political and economic development. The PNHS believes that to be able to fully assume that role, studies on the recent past and present phenomena, specifically, on the social, political, economic and cultural aspects of the present society, should be pursued.

The specific objectives of the conference are to: 1) further interests in the study of recent social, cultural, political and economic history of the Philippines; 2) promote a holistic or interdisciplinary approach in scholarly analysis; 3) foster cooperative scholarly exchange among scholars and institutions towards intellectual enrichment; and 4) provide opportunity for exposure to new generations of scholars.

Those who are interested in attending the Conference are advised to contact the PNHS Secretariat at the PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Rm. 212.

New Publications**Politics and the Life Sciences**

The Association for Politics and the Life Sciences, an international professional society, announces its newly published journal, *Politics and the Life Sciences*.

The journal reflects the deepening interest of political scientists in the methods and findings of research in the life sciences. It covers specific topics on the relationship of ethnology and socio-biology to politics and ethics; the influence of physiology, age, gender, etc. on political behavior; and policy-related topics on biomedical technology, population, health, etc. The issue also contains articles, review essays, research notes, conference activities and current information regarding curricular development.

* * *

Book on Communication Strategies

Communication Strategies for Productivity Improvement (Revised Edition) is a book by Florangel Rosario-Braid, Ph.D. which provides concepts, models and practical guidelines for plan-

ners in training, research and action programmes. It carries the main argument that development projects have failed because of its failure to integrate a communication component in the planning process. It also presents examples of attitudinal and behavioral characteristics from a development communication perspective, cases which examine both the successful and unsuccessful features of communication strategies and a framework for communication planning. Furthermore, it suggests certain structural changes to improve the existing set-up.

For those who are interested, copies are available at the Asean Productivity Organization, 4-14 Akasaka 8-Chome Minatoku, Tokyo 107, Japan; and at the National Book Store, 701 Rizal Avenue, Manila.

* * *

Book on Grassroots Participation

The Philippine Association of Social Workers announces that its latest publication entitled "Grassroots Participation in Social Work: A Strategy for Development is now off the press.

The booklet contains a discussion on the Philippine development model and how social workers operate within such context and respond to the corresponding challenges and directions.

Copies are available at the PSSC Central Subscription Service at P10.00 each.

* * *

Monograph on the Philippine Urban Poor

The *Philippine Urban Poor* describes and analyzes the various kinds of urban poor in the Philippines -- squatters, small scale fishermen living close to the sea in the cities. It focuses on an estimated 2-million squatters and slum dwellers in Metro Manila, specifically in the district of Tondo, Southeast Asia's biggest slum area.

This monograph was written by Jesuit sociologist John F. Doherty. Belinda A. Aquino edited it and wrote the introduction.

Copies are available at the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies, Philippine Studies Program, Moore 210, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

social scientists on the move

(continued from page 14)

Domingo C. Salita of the UP Department of Geography was recently conferred a special service award for outstanding services rendered as former Dean of the UP College of Arts and Sciences, from 1972 to 1976. It was during his incumbency that the Ph.D. programs in Philippine Studies and Environmental Science were initiated.

From September 9 to 13, Dr. Salita was sent as Philippine delegate by the National Research Council of the Philippines to the 6th General Assembly of the Environment (SCOPE) in Washington D.C. He is presently Chairman of the NRCP National Committee on SCOPE.

Dr. Salita is a member of the Governing Council of PSSC.

Fr. Nicasio Cruz, S.J. of the Ateneo Communication Department will attend a Communication Theory Seminar at the Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand from October 15 to 17.

The seminar is sponsored by the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Center.

* * *

Ricardo G. Abad, Tito Valiente, and *Emmanuel N. Santos* of the Ateneo Sociology and Anthropology Department have received a Faura Research Council Grant from the Ateneo de Manila to conduct a study on the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees in the Re-

fugee Processing Center in Morong, Bataan.

The three social scientists hope to document the process by which refugees lose or modify their traditional cultures in favor of attitudes and behavior appropriate to the country of resettlement, the United States.

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Benjamin T. Tolosa of the Ateneo Department of Economics will be based in Norwich, United Kingdom for one year to avail of a British Council grant for an M.A. Development Studies degree at the University of East Anglia.

information section

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period April-June 1985.

Entry format: Title of project/proposal. Project director/researcher. Home institution. Status of project. Funding agency.

The Dibaloys of Eastern Bukidnon. Remedios C. Garcia. Completed. FAPE, PSSC.

Ang Nagbabagong Larawan ng Amerika sa Tulang Tagalog, 1898-1972. Violeta S. Ignacio. University of the Philippines, 1985. Completed. PSSC.

Personal, Situational and Intellectual Factors Related to Senior Students' Mental Health Status in Two Public Resettlement High Schools. Gabriel G. Uriarte. Completed. PSSC, FAPE.

The Relationship of Six Selected Variables to Language Achievement in English. Melodina B. Parcon. Ateneo de Manila University, 1985. PSSC and Ateneo Scholarship Foundation.

The Slum Dwellers in Barrio Magsaysay, Tondo: Their Attitudes and Aspirations and their Socio-Economic Condition. Isagani Q. Santa Maria. Completed. PSSC, FAPE.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Entry Format: Title. Author/Editor. Home Institution. Vol. No., Date. Pages. Cost. Where Available (PSSC Library unless specified otherwise.)

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

An Analysis of the Philippine Economic Crisis. Edited by Emmanuel S. de Dios. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 1984. 96 pp.

Block-Recursiveness of the Household Production Model Under Risk. Raul

V. Fabella. UPSE Discussion Paper 84-06. Quezon City; University of the Philippines, School of Economics. October 1984, 21. pp.

Changing Labour Force of Thailand. Sukanya Nitungkorn. Discussion Paper Series No. 84-08. Quezon City: Council for Asian Manpower Studies, School of Economics, U.P., 1984.

Communication for Industrial Development. Edited by Florangel R. Braid, et al. Monograph Series No. 2. Manila: Asian Institute of Journalism, 1985. 128 pp.

Communication for Rural Mobilization and Development. Edited by Florangel Rosario Braid, et al. Asian Institute of Journalism, Monograph Series I. 142 pp.

Economic and Sociocultural Aspects of Migration from Rural Areas to the City of Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi. Muh Idrus Abustam. Discussion Paper Series No. 84-08. Quezon City: Council for Asian Manpower Studies, School of Economics, U.P., 1984. 168 pp.

Export Promotion via Industrial Enclaves: The Philippines' Bataan Export Processing Zones. Peter G. Warr. UPSE Discussion Paper 84-07. Quezon City: University of the Philippines, School of Economics, November 1984, 53 pp.

Farm Power and Employment in Asia: Performance and Prospects. Edited by John Farrington, et al. Sri Lanka: The Agrarian Research and Training Institute, 1984. 437 pp.

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editorial

(continued from page 2)

Thus, a clear conceptual understanding of the nature of participation is necessary in order to implement participatory approaches to development. In general terms, the concept of participation can be understood as a mode of political democracy insofar as it is recognized as a universal human right and social value. In that very broad sense, participation has reference to the wider political and economic processes in society. In the development literature, the most common and standard view of participation is that introduced by members of the Cornell Rural Development Committee. They define participation as people's involvement in project decision making, implementation, sharing in benefits and evaluation. Those four aspects of participation considered together comprise an ideal cycle for development projects, although in practice participation in those different stages is limited or unequal. For example, community participation in the implementation phase of projects is quite common, while it is much less so in evaluation.

The more recent understanding of participation views it in terms of organized efforts to increase control over resources and regulative institutions in given social contexts on the part of groups previously excluded from such control. According to this view, participation is equated with the process of attaining power in terms of economic and political action and access to resources. The understanding of participation in terms of power represents a significant advance from previous notions of the concept and reflects the rethinking in rural development since the late 1960s. Viewing participation as a process of empowering places the focus on power as the principal variable in participation since substantive participation implies a redistribution of power in society. Such a change in power relations, whether at the community or societal level, is a necessary condition for the structural changes and the redistribution of resources, wealth and benefits that is implied by the notion of development since it is

power that enables individuals or groups to determine the distribution of assets, resources and privileges in society. In this regard, it must be understood that peasant rebellions, ethnic secession movements, insurgency revolts, and trade union and political party organizing all can be considered modes of participation, although outside the structured context of a formal development program.

The understanding of participation in terms of empowering emphasizes its processual, active nature rather than a static view. Historically, the quest for participation appears as a constant struggle for change on the part of the powerless, while the privileged attempt to maintain their position in society. In terms of such a struggle, the excluded groups can be seen to confront those elements in society that maintain their exclusion in order to obtain access to and control of power and wealth. From this perspective, it can be understood that participation is essentially a conflictual process. Viewing participation as such an encounter manifests the manner by which institutional change occurs and the often-times anti-participatory nature of regulative institutions.

The understanding of participation as a process furthermore indicates that it is essentially a means toward development rather than an end in itself. While it has been argued that the debate whether participation is to be considered an end or a means is in the end fruitless because people can view it as either or both, it is necessary to keep in mind that development is the ultimate end or the objective and not participation *per se*. Participation in itself, whether as end or means, does not comprise development, although it can be regarded as a proximate and instrumental goal in development in the same way that employment is viewed in current development strategies. Participation, however important, should not be equated with the overall benefits and changes expected from development.

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ERRATA

With due apologies, we would like to make the following corrections in the April-June 1985 issue of the PSSC SSI: cover page — Vol. 12, No. 5 should have been Vol. 13, No. 1

page 1, 1st column, 1st paragraph, line 4 — "Director for *thirteen* years should have been "Director for *nine* years."

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