

**ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED THESES AND
DISSERTATIONS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION OF UNIVERSITY THE PHILIPPINES,
1985 to 1990**

by

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Abadingo, Lourdes E. "The Administration of Elections in the Philippines: A Study of the Commission of Elections." Ph. D. Dissertation. College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines. 1990.

This study examines the administrative capability of the COMELEC and the extent to which it has affected the electoral outcome through the years. Specifically, it focuses on leadership, internal organizational structure, and human, financial and physical support of the COMELEC.

The study found that: 1) The COMELEC has a strong capability to administer the electoral process. It has strong constitutional and legal foundations developed through the years. The 1973 constitution strengthened the administrative capability of the COMELEC by making it the sole judge of all electoral contests and disputes. The 1987 Constitution, granted the COMELEC fiscal autonomy. 2) The leadership of COMELEC has usually been given to men of distinction. However, during the Marcos era, COMELEC leadership were given to those who were perceived to be loyal to the then incumbent President Ferdinand E. Marcos. In compliance, during the Aquino administration, the poll commissioners came from Aquino's colleagues in the parliament of the streets. 3) The COMELEC influences the elections to a significant extent. However this is undermined by some administrative weaknesses such as inadequate coordination between the central and field person-

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nel, ignorance of election rules by its implementors, and the lack of coercing powers over those persons or agencies deputized for election duties.

Angeles, Leonora C. "Feminism and Nationalism: The Discourse on the Woman Question. Politics of Women's Movement in the Philippines." M.A. Thesis, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines. 1989.

The progressive women's movement in the Philippines was born within the left political tradition. Its leftist origin has determined to a great extent the contours of the discourse on the woman question as well as its political practice. In effect, the woman's movement has evolved in the matrix of class politics and the nationalist movement to which it is linked.

The study identifies three factors which has affected the uneven development of the women's movement to a more feminist orientation. The first is internal in nature. It attributes this assymetrical development to the varying degrees of political and feminist consciousness in the movements. In addition, the differing ideological tendencies have tended to subsume women into various political formation.

The second factor is external in nature. Thus, such unequal development has resulted from the differences in ideological orientation and political tradition within the Philippine left movement itself. Also, there are various political conjunctures shaping the directions of the nationalist movement and the women's movement.

The author identifies two Weberian types of women involved in the movement. The first is the nationalist type who believes that the emancipation of women is tied to larger goals of social emancipation. The second is the feminist type who pays close attention to women's contribution and the specific needs of women in view of the need for a complete social emancipation.

In the Philippines, the progressive women's groups tend to identify with the socialist feminist view that social liberation is a necessary but not a sufficient condition to women's liberation.

In conclusion, the question of the lack of attention the nationalist movement gives to women's problem and its refusal to recognize the specificity of women's issues and the need for such issues to be addressed without having to

wait for a new social order to occur is an urgent matter that the women's movement should look into. In fact, the author recommends that women should really push for the women's agenda within the nationalist movement.

Caballero, Mely. "The ASEAN States and the Kampuchean Conflict: Variance in Threat Perceptions, Assessments and Policy Proposals." M.A. Thesis, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines. 1988.

Generally speaking, ASEAN countries view the Kampuchean conflict as a major source of instability in the Southeast Asian region. This is because of the implications of the conflict on the balance of power in the region. Thus, a collective solution to the issue has always been one of the main preoccupations of the ASEAN.

This study looks at the differences of threat perceptions of ASEAN states on the Kampuchean conflict and determines the assessment of each member state and their corresponding policy proposals. This study also attempts to identify the variables which have determined such views of the conflict.

The author identified three factors which may have influenced the views of each ASEAN state. The first is the geo-political dimension. This is evident in Thailand's heightened fear of Vietnamese invasion as it is a frontline state which shares borders with Vietnam. Thus, it sees the conflict as an immediate threat to its country as opposed to all the other states' view of it in terms of its long term effect to the region.

Another factor is the historical dimension of the conflict in relation to each ASEAN state. For example, this explains the view of Indonesia that Vietnam is not a threat to the region. This may be accounted for by the historical affinity between the two countries. On the other hand, Thailand's history of hostility and territorial rivalry with Vietnam has led to its tense view of the situation.

The third factor is the socio-cultural dimension. It is here that the China dimension to the conflict enters.

Other findings of the study are : 1) It affirms that a difference in threat perceptions results in a difference in assessment; 2) The differences in assessment result in a different view on how the conflict can be settled; 3) This divergence of views among ASEAN states has affected the group's collective ap-

proach in the settlement of the problem; and, 4) the variance of threat perceptions is affected by the nature of relation with the major powers such as U.S., U.S.S.R., and China.

Eclar, Veneranda B. "Analysis of Policies and Factors Affecting Successful Commercialization of Technologies. Ph. D. Dissertation, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, 1990.

The study addressed the problems of underutilization of science and technology, slow commercialization of technology, weak link ages between technology generation and uses and the lack of policies to encourage technological innovation. It analyzes existing policies affecting the commercialization of technologies and determines the factors that are perceived to influence the commercial success of technologies. These are analyzed against the framework of technological innovation. This study looked at policy measures that help supply technologies or create demand for technologies. The policy tools were categorized into those pertaining to the technology itself and to managerial, political, institutional, or market-related factors.

This study focused on thirteen technologies developed by the Industrial Technology Development Institute during the period 1985-1990. It was found that successful commercialization of technologies is influenced by five factors: 1) user participation; 2) pilot-testing; 3) technological-economic orientation of the user; 4) technology transfer unit; and 5) technological advantages. Other variables which also affect successful commercialization of technology are 6) market existence; 7) information materials on technical feasibility study.

The author recommends, among others a shift towards client-oriented applied research and the formulation of a national innovation policy.

Encarnacion, Teresa S. "The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the Third World Development: Focus on the International Seabed Regime." M.A. Thesis, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines, 1985.

The study examines the factors which led to the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III). It particularly looks at the creation of an international seabed region within the context of third world development. The author used the dependency theory in analyzing the issue. She postulates that

the existing maritime order aggravates third world poverty. She attributes this to several factors: 1) monopolization of the ocean's wealth by maritime powers; 2) absence of transfer of marine technology from the more advanced states to the underdeveloped nations; 3) lack of economic resources of third world nations to develop international areas of mineral wealth; 4) prevalence of the "law of the strong" in traditional maritime order; and 5) absence of international cooperation in maritime order.

The findings of the study, with regards to UNCLOS III, are seen to have a positive impact on third world nations. In fact, UNCLOS III has resulted in: 1) formalization of "the common heritage of mankind" in reference to the AREA implication; 2) the protection of the developing state's economy; 3) transfer of technology; 4) financial assistance to developing countries; and 5) end to the "law of the strong". All these concessions gained by the North and South camps revealed that both sides had much to gain from the new law of the sea treaties. More importantly, these concessions included the integration of pertinent principles of great interest to the Third World state.

Fellizar, Francisco Jr., P. "The Integrated Social Forestry as a Development Program: An Assessment of Administrative Capability, Integration, Participation, and Effectiveness." Ph. D. Dissertation, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, 1987.

This study analyzes the effectiveness of the Integrated Social Forestry Program utilizing the Forest Occupancy Management Program at Doña Remedios Trinidad, Bulacan as a case study. It assesses the nature and extent of beneficiaries' participation and integration in the program.

One finding of the study is that the participation of beneficiaries was low. This was seen through the absence of viable people's organizations, low attendance in meetings, the people's perception that participation meant simply following orders from the management, and the lack of full support of the program from the participants. Another finding of the study is the virtual non-existence of integration between the administrative and the service aspects of the program.

The study also found that the administrative capacity of the program is weak. This was seen through the inadequate human resources, lack of financial resources, certain limitations of the management, and the poor conversion

process of the program. Program effectiveness or the attainment of objectives was also low.

In conclusion, the program was found to be ineffective in achieving its stated goals and in providing the expected impacts for the welfare of the beneficiaries.

Guina, Carolina D. "A Framework for Evaluating Public Enterprise Performance." Ph. D. Dissertation, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, 1986.

The purpose of this study is to define and apply a framework for evaluating the performance of public enterprises in the Philippines. The perspective taken is that of national government. A comprehensive framework is necessary because public enterprises generate multi-dimensional impact in a complex environment. The conceptual framework uses the criteria of effectiveness and efficiency in assessing public enterprise performance. There were three types of indicators used: 1) primary; 2) diagnostic; and 3) supplementary. In order to test the applicability of the framework formulated, the author made use of case studies of two government corporations: The Metro Manila Transport Corporation (MMTC) and KADIWA.

The comprehensive nature of the framework allowed the application of a series of adjustments starting from conventional financial statements that would render the results useful for both the supervising body who is tasked with assessing the performance of the enterprise manager as well as other ministries concerned with the contribution of the enterprises to economic welfare.

In addition, the application to the two case studies seemed to suggest that while the framework was originally intended to be tested for an enterprise with predominantly commercial objective (MMTC), it worked just as well for an enterprise which had an equally heavy share of social objectives.

Indab, Jojena D. "The Political Leadership in the Municipality of Guihulungan from 1948 to 1988: A Study of Political Change." M.A. Thesis, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines, 1989.

This is a study of political leadership in the municipality of Guihulungan from 1948 to 1988. It attempts to analyze the changes in the political leadership in the context of its socio-economic environment. It hypothesizes that when

there is an increase in social mobilization and deconcentration in land-ownership, the political leadership is also likely to change from a traditional oligarchy to emerging polyarchy. Indicators used for increasing social mobilization are population growth, change from rural to urban population, increase in literacy rate, shift from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations, income growth and improvement in transportation and communication. On the other hand, transformation from oligarchy to polyarchy is measured by the change in the socio-economic characteristics, and increase in level of professionalization of leaders.

The study found that Guihulungan is undergoing slow political development. This was seen through the following: 1) increase in social mobilization components; 2) land dispersion; 3) increase in educational attainment of leaders starting during the fifties; 4) socio-economic status of town executives was still upper middle class; 5) professionalization was low.

In conclusion, the hypothesis was not fully validated because though there was social mobilization, there was no real change from oligarchy to polyarchy.

Nanaman, Marilou I. "The Operational Code of President Corazon C. Aquino." M.A. Thesis, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines, 1991.

This is a type of personality-politics studies which is part of political psychology. The study attempts to describe Aquino's beliefs about politics and political strategy. The author uses content analysis, survey, and expert opinions as methods to gather data on Aquino's operational code. The author defines "operational code beliefs" as the political leader's beliefs about the nature of politics and political conflict, his/her own views regarding the extent to which historical development can be shaped and his/her notions of correct strategy and tactics.

Some of Aquino's beliefs are as follows: 1) Conflict is a necessary feature of a democracy. 2) Resolving conflicts in a democracy is a slow process. This is due to the presence of different political institutions with contending priorities. 3) With the help of God, the good will triumph over evil. 4) The CPP-NPA and the RAM-SFP are obstructive forces to national development. 5) With these types of enemies, there is seldom room for compromises. 6) Most political events are pre-determined and are primarily within the context of the Divine Providence. 7) The political future is uncertain. 8) The Filipinos will overcome

the hardship and will succeed. 9) Before making a decision, a leader needs to pray for spiritual guidance. 10) A political action may be decided based on the moral angle of the problem. 11) To earn the people's and opposition's support, a leader must first solve the country's domestic problems. 12) Prayers and consultations are a leader's basic requisites in the process of making decisions. 13) In a democratic system, decisions on major issues like land reform takes time.

In a nutshell, for President Corazon C. Aquino, the nature of politics is conflictful and history is neither controllable nor predictable. Her view of the enemies is hostile. In addition, she is a very optimistic leader but tends to avoid high-risk options.

Modino, Rolando Y. "The Effects of Rice Yielding Varieties Technology on Small Farmers: A Study of the Rice Production Policy Implementation (1970-1981)." M.A. Thesis, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines, 1987.

During the early seventies, the Marcos administration sought to increase food production in the country to counteract the rising population of the country. Thus, it implemented the National Rice Policy.

This study looks at the effects of High Yielding Varieties (HYV's) rice technology on small rice farmers. It focuses on how the Marcos administration implemented its rice production policy. The study postulates that the farmer's plight has worsened rather than improved due to this particular policy. Their situation has deteriorated due to their increasing indebtedness and growing dependency on external services.

The study found that: 1) The increase in farmer's income as a result of increased production was counteracted by the increasing prices of the other goods. 2) The program resulted in the increased dependency of the farmers on imported commercial agricultural inputs. 3) The program also resulted in the passing away of traditional cultural practices such as the bayanihan. Instead it was replaced by the new technology; and 4) It also resulted in the contamination of land.

To offset the negative impact of the National Rice Program, the author proposes some slight policy changes: 1) Though the HYV planting should be continued, government should find a way to reduce the cost of production. 2) The policy implementors should search for the right mix of traditional and HYV farming. 3) Diversification of crops should also be included in the pro-

gram. 4) They should educate the farmers on how to minimize the ill effects of chemical sprays on the environment and surrounding water source; and 5) Policy implementors should learn to consult more with farmers and local scientists.

Morada, Noel. "Towards a Conceptualization of a Southeast Asian Nuclear Free Zone." M.A. Thesis, Department of Political Science University of the Philippines, 1989.

This study attempts to identify the variables affecting the conceptualization and operationalization of a Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ). It specifically analyzes the perceptions of political elites in the region as well as the objective conditions in each Southeast Asian State.

According to this study, the SEANWFZ is likely to be determined by three factors: 1) perceptions of political elites in Southeast Asian nations. 2) existing objective conditions in the region; and 3) policies of major powers with respect to the SEANWFZ. There are two other factors which may affect the stand of each Southeast Asian state on the SEANWFZ. The first is the threat perception of each Southeast Asian state. The second is the presence of foreign military installations and territorial disputes. These issues must be first resolved before a meaningful SEANWFZ Treaty can be declared.

Morales, Natalia Ma. Lourdes M. "The Philippine Position in the Formation of an ASEAN Free Trade Area in the Light of Select External Organizations" Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Political Science University of the Philippines, 1985.

The study looked at the Philippine position in the formation of an ASEAN Free Trade Area as influenced by the United Nations General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). This study is based on the assumption that for ASEAN to become a viable community, the primordial economic aspect of trade must be cultivated. One hypothesis of this study is that the external variable (GATT and UNCTAD) is supportive of regional integration.

The author made use of the neo-functional approach in studying the problem in question.

The study showed that there is a positive awareness of the functionality of international organizations supportive of the free trade principle which has

been revealed by both the Philippine government and the private sector. This awareness of the influence of external organizations tends to influence the position and policies of the Philippine government towards the formation of an ASEAN Free Trade Area. However, its influence on the private sector tends to be inconclusive. These attempts by the Philippine government to promote free trade in the region is a positive endeavor and achievement for the Philippines, especially in connection with the harmonization of laws in financial investment, taxation, and regional industrialization.

Romero, Segundo E. "Opinion of Selected Filipino Publics Since the Aquino Assassination: Implications for Participatory Democracy in the Philippines." Ph.D: Dissertation, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines, 1990.

The dissertation is an exploratory study on the opinions and political orientations of various Filipino publics which are homogeneous in character. The subjects chosen were from Ilocos Norte, Albay, Tarlac, and Manila. The study attempted to determine the impact of such political orientation to participatory democracy in the Philippines. The component variables used by the author are political knowledge, political attitudes, political trust, and political efficacy.

The study has shown that ethno-linguistically defined localities have their peculiar political orientations and climates of opinions. When these political orientations were tested for their conformity with the requirements for participatory democracy, the study noted no development of a political orientation conducive to a participatory democracy. This is ironic as the provisions of the 1987 Constitution are said to be conducive to participatory democracy.

Other findings of the study regarding the respondents are: 1) There is a low knowledge of the provisions of 1987 Constitution. 2) There is no real support for an issue-oriented politics. 3) Political participation is still election-oriented. 4) The extended family continues to be the focus of political loyalty and framework of political activity. 5) There is a low trust in government; and 6) Political efficacy is low. It is paradoxical that the development of a political orientation conducive to participatory democracy is in the hands of the elite. Thus, it is they who must initiate a deliberate political socialization to promote greater popular participation. The question posed by the author in his conclusion is "will they do it?"

Serrano, Cecilia P. "The Administrative Capacity of the Iskolar ng Bayan Program (STFAP): An Early Evaluation." Ph. D. Dissertation, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines, 1990.

In the past, the University of the Philippines has been labeled as elitist and undemocratic because of the economic background of its students most of whom come from the elite. To remedy this problem, U.P. came up with the Socialized Tuition and Financial Assistance Program (STFAP) to extend education to the poor but deserving students.

Basically, this study looks at the administrative capacity of the STFAP. The author points out several administrative weaknesses in the program based on her empirical research. One weakness is the lack of a recognized lead office which makes coordination difficult. Another is the lack of human resources at the rank and file level due to the added functions brought about by the program. Management of fiscal resources is another weakness of the program. Thus, though the administrative capacity of the program in terms of leadership is strong, its internal organization, funding resources, and manpower complement in the operative level is weak.

The author gives the following recommendations: 1) strengthen the administrative mechanism of STFAP; 2) reinforce leadership credibility; and, 3) ensure an efficient and effective management of fiscal resources.

Sumaguina, Ismael B. "Distributed Political Competence and Stress on Village System: The Case of Three Maranao Village Communities in Muslim Mindanao." Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines. 1988.

This study deals with village micro-politics of an underdeveloped political system. The problems posed by the study are as follows: 1) What are the structures behaviorally wielding political authority in a subcultural village? 2) Are there traditional socio-political structures holding and exercising political authority in the village besides the established legal structure? 3) How do they respond and act on political events and influences? 4) Which of the two is more dominant? 5) Will the structures bring political stress to the system? In order to answer the above questions, the author used systems theory as its framework of analysis.

The author found out that there are two kinds of village authority interacting with the legal government which is the barangay. These are the "toton-ganay" and the "agama". Each of the authority structures had been verified as possessing some degree of authority to settle disputes. Furthermore, it was found out that the indigenous structure is more dominant. In conclusion, the author confirms his hypothesis that such a dispersal of political authority brought about stress in the political system.

Villegas, Edberto. "The Political Economy of Philippine Labor Legislation and Administration." Ph. D. Dissertation, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines. 1987.

This study utilizes the analytical tools of political economy in explaining the formulation and administration of labor laws in the Philippines. Political economy as used in this study is defined as the examination of social relations of production to account for the particular economic and political systems of a society. Thus, it also makes use of the historical perspective. This study focuses on class legislation with regard to labor laws and the causes behind industrial disputes during the period of 1972-1986.

Both historically and during contemporary times, the study found that the role of the U.S. government and the international institutions is dominant especially in the formulation of labor policies in the Philippines. Thus, the national manpower program is fitted to the training of Philippine labor to the needs of private corporations and multinational interests. In this context, there cannot be a systematic government employment program that can effectively combine production and social welfare.

The study concludes that labor laws and their administration in the Philippines are not meant to alter property relations but are in fact based on this relations. However, the author encourages the workers to fight for their rights under existing labor policies which may heighten their class consciousness. Ultimately, it will be the working class who can free themselves from the bondage of capital.