

A CASE STUDY ON THE
SUGARCANE PLANTATION IN ALITAGTAG,
BATANGAS

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
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A P P R O V A L S H E E T

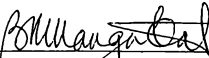
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies, this thesis entitled "A Case Study on the Sugarcane Plantation in Alitagtag, Batangas" prepared by Sherry Donne Sabalvaro is hereby accepted.



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A C K N O W L E D G M E N T

Thank GOD for everything!

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Approval sheet.	i
Acknowledgement	ii
Table of Contents.	iii
CHAPTER I	
Statement of the Problem	p.2
Definition of Concepts.	p.3
Theoretical Framework.	p.5
Methodology.	p.6
Formulation of Hypothesis.	p.7
Review of Related Literature.	p.7
Scope and Limitation of the Study.	p.14
Significance of the Study	p.15
CHAPTER II	
Background of the Study.	p.16
Social Dimensions in the Industry.	p.23
CHAPTER III	
Analysis and Findings of the Study.	p.29
Conclusions and Recommendations.	p.46
Bibliography.	iv
Appendices.	v

A B S T R A C T

This thesis entitled "*A Case Study on the Sugarcane Plantation in Alitagtag, Batangas*" is a study that dealt with the present circumstances of the sugar farm workers in Barangay Concepcion, Alitagtag Batangas. The objective of this thesis was to prove whether there are oppressions going on in the said district. Though the time was limited, the researcher was able to gather the necessary information base to prove the worsening situation of the farm workers. This paper will give emphasis to the sentiments of the farm workers that they have shared in the given questionnaires as well as in the interviews conducted. This will also provide the different processes involved in the sugarcane plantation for further comprehension.

CHAPTER I
Thesis Proposal

The Philippine sugar industry, the country's oldest and leading export earner, is a very important sector of the economy. Average sugarcane production over the past five years was 23 million metric tons which yielded 2 243 700 metric tons of sugar from about 411 000 ha planted to sugarcane.

Over the years, the industry has kept the country self-sufficient in sugar with a large surplus for export. Moreover, the industry provides jobs for close to a million sugar workers and supports a big dependent sector estimated at 4.5 million people. In 1984, the contribution of the sugar industry to the GVA in the agriculture sector accounted for about 8 percent and its contribution to the GDP accounted for 2.0 percent. Sugar export accounts for an average of 6 percent of total export earnings.

Today, roughly 10 percent of Philippine sugar is exported to the USA, and 40 percent to the world free market. The remaining 50 percent is for domestic use.

I. Statement of the Problem

One of the biggest problems being faced by the Filipino workers in sugarcane industry is exploitation. Abuses of workers are usually observed in industries involved in agricultural production. Things such as land grabbing, over pricing, high interest rates, etc. are usually present in rural areas. These problems can be traced in our past when these forms of exploitation were applied by the Spaniards especially the friars during the Spanish era.

In view of the fact that these abuses may be present, these may result to workers' low income earnings. And that creates another problem for them. Because of this, they remain impoverished and backward.

Another problem is to prove whether the people are aware of these abuses or are they well educated to know whether these forms of exploitation are applied on them. Are they aware of the things happening around them or are they continually being oppressed without them knowing it? Are there government laws that support the rights of the workers and are these being observed? These are just some of the questions that can be answered and proved through this research study.

The primary root cause of the problem in the sugarcane plantation in Alitagtag, Batangas has to be determined to be able to come up with a definite solution for further development of the barangay.

II. Definition of Concepts

1. **sugarcane** - is a tropical perennial grass, thriving in humid temperatures between 70 and 90°F. Sugarcane is vegetatively propagated by planting a "seed-piece", a piece of cane stalk with at least one bud. It re-sprouts (rations) annually from underground buds on basal portions of old stalks. Depending on variety and growing conditions, a 2 to 4 pound stalk with 15% sugar will be produced in about 12 months from an original planting or 9 to 11 months from regrowth.

2. **feudal system** - the political, military, and social system in the Middle Ages, based on the holding of lands in fief or fee and on the resulting relations between lord and vassal.

3. **minimum wage** -lowest amount of value of money that is paid or received for work or services as by the hour, day or week.

4. **landlord** - a person or organization that owns and leases land, buildings, etc. (land owner)
5. **resident non-cultivating landlord** - an owner of farm land who resides neither in the barrio nor in the barrio adjacent to the barrio in which that land is located.
6. **owner-cultivator** - an owner of farm land who actually operates that land with his own or immediate family labor; provided that for purposes of fixing retention rates, an area not to exceed one-half the area of the allowed retainable area (fixed for the general area in which the farm is located) may be leased for tenant operation.
7. **tenant** - any person who is actually cultivating land which he does not own, the cultivated portion of which exceeds 0.3 hectare¹⁰ or farm land portion 0.4 hectare¹⁰ (as a national average), with his own or family labor and who shares in the risk of the venture in which he invests his labor or capital.
8. **farm** - any parcel or group of parcels of farm land involving a minimum of 0.3 hectare¹¹ of farm land (national average), the operation of which contributes substantially toward the support of its operator.

III. Theoretical Framework

The most ideal theoretical framework for this research is Historical Materialism which is in contrast with the structural-functionalist and pragmatist schools. It is anti-thetical to any palliative or incremental solution to the exploitation of the poor masses. It shows the path towards the emancipation of the oppressed classes in its relating local problems to the national situation. It is only through a thorough analysis of the ills of the social system and the determinations of the ways to change it can the poor peasants or fishers discover their power in society. Through historical materialism, we can analyze the roots of the common problems of the workers in the area. The history of the different forms of exploitation of the workers is important to this research. This may also serve as a guide in the future. We can compare the past and present conditions to see the changes and to prove whether these have been beneficial and effective. In reviewing our history, we would be able to know the causes of the failures in the past and thus we would be able to learn from these mistakes which may guide us in the future.

IV. Methodology

The most important method in this research is the participatory research (participant observation) wherein the researcher will take active participation in the whole process and activities in the area. It is also through this process where the researcher will deeply analyze and understand how the workers perform their duties and different roles by means of observation and deep integration. The researcher could also conduct interviews wherein there would be deeper knowledge and perception of the real situation of the workers. It needs a listing of all the workers where every element has an equal chance of being included in the study. Since it has a small population, there would be 36 respondents, all of which comprises the total number of population to be studied. The estimation methods are much simpler. Both formal and informal interviews could be applied, depending on the person being interviewed, as well as the use of English or Tagalog language. Statistical or scales of measurement such as conducting nominal and ordinal measurement are necessary for supporting some data set. There would also be a need for an archival research wherein the researcher will look for research materials that would be helpful to

get a brief background of the research topic as well as in constructing theories. This is usually done before the researcher goes to the particular area of study. The researcher could also compute for the actual earnings of the workers as well as the cost of production.

V. Formulation of Hypothesis

The researcher would be able to prove whether there are oppressions going on in the area. Some of the determinants would be very low wages of the farm workers, poor living conditions in terms of food, housing and health and poor working conditions as well. Investigation of human rights will also be included in the study. This research will also include the processes involved in production of sugarcane and its corresponding costs.

VI. Review of Related Literature

Temario C. Rivera, Landlords and Capitalists, 1994. Since the end of the Second World War, the Philippines has slipped behind neighbors it once surpassed economically. The promise of modernization in the 1960s and the 1970s which shored the hopes of the generation that survived the

war, has remained unfulfilled. By examining the formation and composition of the fraction of the capitalist class at the forefront of the postwar state's import substitution industrialization strategy, Temario Rivera's "Landlords and Capitalists" provides a significant part of the explanation. The import substituting fraction of the capitalist class, the key agent of economic transformation from 1950 - 1986, was unable to lay the necessary groundwork for capitalist industrialization. As Rivera argued persuasively on the basis of empirical data, the substantial control over the manufacturing sector by a fraction of the capitalist class whose economic power was rooted in land ownership and export commercial agriculture undermined the usually contentious politics between a conservative landowning class and a more progressive capitalist class. Thus, basic structural reforms like land redistribution which were essential for the economic development of other nations were often blocked by the very class which could have benefited from the expansion of the internal market.

Philippine Department of Commerce and Industry. Sugar Quota Administration Annual Report, 1963-1964. This shows the annual report highlights 1963-1964, activities and

accomplishments, policies and a brief history and function of the sugar quota administration.

Carlos Quirino, History of the Philippine Sugar Industry, 1974. The fact that sugar is one of our major agricultural products and exports is generally known. What is not known is that the cultivation of sugarcane was widespread in the Philippines long before the Spaniards came to these islands in the 16th century; that sugarcane was, in fact, among the gifts given to Magellan by the native rulers when he came in 1521. This is one of the fascinating bits of information that are given in this book. History of the Philippine Sugar Industry, by Carlos Quirino. Here is a developmental account that traces the earliest beginnings of the sugar industry in this country, then follows it through the centuries of Spanish, American, Japanese, and finally independent Filipino rule. This book is a significant contribution to our understanding of one important sector of the Philippine economy. The labor leader will find it as useful as will the historian. And the student of Philippine government and politics will find it as interesting as will the student of agriculture.

K.G. Zipagang, World Sugar Trade, 1975. For a commodity so committed to trade, this study finds its significance in providing an overview of sugar trade. However, no emphasis has been given to the existing trade arrangements and policies that govern and define to various extents the flow of trade. The latter are much like "styles in women's clothing" - they change frequently and major changes have occurred recently and more may occur in the near future. The objective of this study were to: analyze the world's production of centrifugal and non-centrifugal sugar as well as molasses, approximating the surplus and the deficit sugar producing areas, determine the destinations of sugar exports and origins of sugar imports and review the behavior and trend of sugar prices.

Renato Constantino, A Past Revisited, 1975. His work is attempted in a direction to incorporate fresh findings into a new view of Philippine History. It is the purpose of this book to make the past reusable for present tasks and future goals.

U.S. Mutual Security Agency, Philippine Land Tenure Reform Analysis and Recommendations, Manila, 1952. This paper, an analysis of the Land Tenure situation in the Philippines is

divided into 5 parts: A statement on the scope of the report; a compilation of certain selected facts which bear on the Land Tenure Problem; conclusions in which is discussed the implications of the problem and proposals, attributes and official efforts respecting correction; recommendations for remedial action and appended supporting documents. The Philippine Land Tenure Problem and causes of Agrarian Unrest are tackled. In the Philippines, agriculture furnishes a livelihood to nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ of the population and accounts for about $\frac{3}{5}$ of the national income. The industry is plagued, however, by a pernicious land tenure system which thwarts all efforts for technological improvement in agriculture. Chronic poverty and unrest among tenants has culminated in open and violent rebellion which the communists are exploiting to the full. That tenants seek to become owners of the land they cultivate is prima facie evidence against their adherence to, or their understanding of, the basic principles of communism. This knowledge affords little comfort, however, for the fact remains that misery and unrest among tenants is being used to advance the goal of communism in Asia. The problem is not a postwar phenomenon, it has been developing 4 years, deeply rooted in feudal customs.

Conrado F. Estrella, Tenant Emancipation in the Philippines, October 21, 1978. This book is a handy reference material for those who wish to have an overview of the Philippine Agrarian Reform Program at a glance. While it does not purport to be a comprehensive and in-depth study of the program, it attempts to trace the main strands leading to the vigorous implementation of agrarian reform in the country. Without fanfare, and not in so many words, it emphasizes the fact that agrarian reform has at last become a reality for the Filipino peasantry and is being pursued with a determination never before felt by the broad masses of the people. It likewise submits the proposition that, without the strong political will of President Marcos, the program could not have taken off the ground and ushered in the emancipation of the tenant-farmers from the bondage of the land. To make these points clear, the author describes in brisk and concise terms the major program thrusts, activities and accomplishments so far gained during the last six years of the new society.

http://www.da.gov.ph/gawad_saka/awardee_01a.html Pablito S. Sandoval of Alitagtag, Batangas was conferred the "Parangal sa Natatanging Alumnus sa Pagsasaka ng Asukal" at the UP, Los Banos, Laguna. A graduate of BS in agriculture

and a masteral study in soils and agronomy, one could say that Mr. Sandoval survey could be a potential contributor to the country's economy.

As a sugarcane planter for 26 years, he has been successful in improving sugarcane production. Mr. Sandoval unselfishly shares to others his expertise in soil management as well as his knowledge and experiences as the top sugar producer in his community. Moreover, he directs his efforts to increasing productivity per hectare from 60 TC to 100 TC/ha and from time to time engages the leaders of the sugar industry in a dialogue in order to get the much needed support in implementing development programs for the milling districts of Batangas.

Mr. Sandoval's productivity is one of the highest at 98.00 ton/ha. which is 58.45% higher than the mill district's average of 61.85% ton/ha. He attributes and planting materials, such as the use of sic HYVs and taking into consideration the right time to plant in a given season. He also employs deep planting, double row planting, and soil analysis for good fertilizer management. His farm is mechanized and he delivers clean and fresh cane to the mill resulting in a trash deduction of only one- percent.

<http://www.allhotelsandresorts.com/places/batangas-info.htm>

This site gives a brief background about the province of Batangas, specifically its origin, people and economy.

VII. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher will limit the study and concentrate on Barangay Concepcion, Alitagtag Batangas. The researcher would not be able to go and visit all the sugarcane plantations in Alitagtag Batangas because of scarcity of time and money but will concentrate her study in Barangay Concepcion under Mr. Sandoval's jurisdiction. All the farm workers under Mr. Sandoval would be included in the population and would all be given questionnaires. This may not be considered enough basis for generalizing the present conditions of all sugarcane farmers of Alitagtag Batangas and even for the whole country but it could help in further understanding the conditions of the farm sugar workers in that area.

It will only tackle the issues on the real situation of the workers as well as the whole process of sugarcane production and its costs. The process of sugarcane production usually starts by the end of November.

VIII. Significance of the Study

The study will provide knowledge on how sugarcane is produced and converted into useful products. Through this research study, the researcher would also provide a good basis of comparison between those of the rich farmers and the poor ones. It would also enlighten those people being oppressed on their present economic conditions and the causes of them being economically depressed. With the help of this study, solutions would then be determined on how to improve and develop the conditions of the workers.

CHAPTER II

Background of the Study

Barangay Concepcion, being the smallest barangay in the Municipality of Alitagtag is located at the northeastern part of the town proper, between Barangay Balagbag and Barangay Pinagkurusan if transversing the Alitagtag-Cuenca National Highway. It has a total land area of 68.65 hectares which represents only 2.55% of the total land area of the Municipality which is about two thousand six hundred ninety-seven (2,697) hectares. It is approximately 1.5 kilometers from the town proper. It is located in a generally flat to slightly rolling terrain which renders the barangay to be suited for agricultural development as well as rural and urban settlements. Barangay Concepcion is situated and belong to Type I climate and has a type of soil (Ibaan Series) which is suited to various type of agricultural crops and makes up the central portion of the town of Alitagtag. The Ibaan series consists of brown to light reddish-brown slightly friable, coarse, granular soil ranging in texture from silt loam to clay loam. When allowed to dry in uncultivated state, the soil breaks and cracks, and it is difficult to plow. The soil is easily made good tilt when plowed and

narrowed at its optimum moisture content. Various crops can be grown in this soil type series, from lowland rice and sugarcane to citrus trees and vegetables. Barangay Concepcion is generally flat to slightly rolling terrain. These topographic characteristics generally render the barangay to be suitable for agricultural development as well as rural and urban settlements.

Before becoming a full pledge barangay, Concepcion was still part of Barangay Balagbag until the administration of Mr. Felipe Pagsuyoin. It was only after 1972 when its first elected body began to govern the area. Now, it has a total population of four hundred fifty-seven (457) and has a total household of ninety-two (92). It has a population density of seven (7) persons per hectare of land, which is much within the tolerable standard of living condition and the environment. This can be attributed to the fact that the barangay is constantly at phase of the development with that of the Municipality of Alitagtag.

There is no government-owned hospital in the Municipality of Alitagtag. There is one health clinic established in Barangay Concepcion, which at present is not operational.

There is only one educational institution in Barangay Concepcion and it is the Holy Cross Learning School. A

privately owned pre-school which is maintained by its president, Mrs. Amor Ilagan, was established in 1995. Most of the students in Barangay Concepcion attend their primary and secondary schooling in the poblacion, the Alitagtag Central and Highschool.

Educational institution may not be an urgent need in the barangay since its population is still small and there are nearby schools which can cater to students of the barangay. There is no tertiary school in the barangay at present. But most of the residents demand a complete public high school because most of the residents cannot afford to send their children to private high school.

The main source of potable water supply of Barangay Concepcion is from the service of Alitagtag Water District. It was the main source of potable water for all the residents in the barangay. It constitutes 95.65% or 88 households. Likewise, some of the residents who cannot afford the service of the Alitagtag Water District constitute only 4.35%. The barangay installed a submersible pump under the BWSA Project wherein they will supply the water requirement for all the residents of the barangay. This enables the barangay to independently manage their own resources.

Based on the survey of the residents, a total of 84 out of 92 residents are being supplied by Batangas Electric Cooperative, Inc. (BATELEC-II). This constitutes 91.30% of the total household population of Barangay Concepcion surveyed. There are only 4 households or 4.35% rely on kerosene or gas fuel and still cannot avail of the service of the electricity but expressed much willingness to have such.

Barangay Concepcion has a population density of 1:7 and most of the residents in the barangay are concentrated along the highway and there is no commercial establishment, which could create huge garbage. Drainage canal along the highway is now under construction. Most of the drainage waste coming from the different households goes to the said drainage canal. This enables the barangay to control their drainage problem.

Barangay Concepcion has five (5) Barangay Tanods, which is tasked to maintain peace and order in the barangay. The barangay police in the area do not receive any honorarium and this shows that the spirit of volunteerism still exist in the barangay.

In terms of employment status, out of 355 individuals, there are only 124 or 34.93% employed. This figure shows that one problem which exist in the barangay is the lack of

income and livelihood opportunities. The great number of employed in the residents are in the line of services like drivers, vendors, plumbers, electricians and others. Individuals that are not employed are 231 or 63.07%. The dependency ratio (DR) is 51:100. This means that in every 100 persons belonging to the working group there are 51 dependents. These dependents are the citizens above 64 years of age and those who falls under the below 15 age group.

Agricultural production still plays an important role in the economy of Barangay Concepcion. A lot of residents depend upon the production of sugarcane from their vast agricultural land. According to the Municipal Planning and Development Office, Barangay Concepcion has a total crop area of 54.25 hectares, which comprises 79% of the total land area of the barangay. Sugarcane is considered the primary crop in Barangay Concepcion followed by rice. Rice is usually planted during wet season as well as different kinds of vegetables like ampalaya, upo, stringbeans, cucumber, and others. Vegetables were harvested for personal consumption but others market their produce only on a small-scale basis.

Sugar is a sweetener and preservative, the carbohydrate sucrose extracted chiefly from sugarcane in

the tropics and from sugar beets in more temperate climates. It enhances flavor in food but has little nutritional value. Sugar contributes much less to human food requirements than cereal goods. Sugarcane was already cultivated in the Philippines even before the Spaniards came. It is believed to have originated from New Guinea. The Spaniards later encouraged its commercial production. The first area planted to sugarcane were Negros and Iloilo. Then the area expanded to Panay, Leyte, Bulacan, Tarlac, Pampanga, laguna and northeastern Pangasinan. Two decades ago, large tract of lands in Batangas, Davao, Bukidnon and Bicol were converted to sugarcane plantations. Recently, Cagayan Valley was included. Sugar mills were also constructed in these areas.

In the 1930's, the impact of the sugarcane industry was felt in the economy. Using the introduced popular varieties, new breeds were developed which increased production. In the 50's until 60's, the sugar industry has become a top dollar earner. The Philippines was rated as the world's fourth largest exporter of sugar. In the 70's, the industry started to decline. Widespread dissatisfaction with government policies imposed on the industry made sugarcane farming unprofitable. In the 80's, there was a drastic reduction of hectares equivalent to

half of the 70's. The problem was further aggravated when world market price for sugar plunged below production costs. Domestic consumption had been increasing also at an average of 3.4% annually and surpassing commercial which remained constant. Low yield was attributed to the expansion into marginal and even sub-marginal areas of plantations, delay in milling and processing of cane which resulted into subsequent deterioration of juice quality, improper use of fertilizer, inadequate control of pests and diseases, failure of technology transfer to the farmers and low level of mechanization. Today, the sugar industry has not recovered its previous rankings as a major income earner for the country.

The hacienda system that evolved in the Philippines was built on sharecropping and debt relations. The rich sugar families, all of Spanish roots, created a classic hacienda system much like the Latin American model. They took paternalistic care of their people from cradle to grave, serving as godparent, paying their medical bills, and occasionally bailing them out of jail. In return they demanded and received complete subordination based on sharecropping.

But above all, the Sugar Industry is, in the minds of many, synonymous, or nearly synonymous, with social

injustice in innumerable shapes and forms. A common stereotype of the hacendero, for instance, is that a pampered sugar nobleman living luxuriously on the rich profits wrung out of an oppressed and exploited labor class.

Social Dimensions in the Industry

The sugar industry is a source of livelihood to almost 5 million Filipinos and provides direct employment to an estimated 560,000 farm workers and 28,300 industrial workers. It is recognized that those working in industry are among the poorest workers in the country. Furthermore, they are among the most underemployed since they have no employment during the off-milling season, normally between May to September every year.

Sugar in the Philippines is an annual crop. As such, employment is available on a seasonal basis. In the field, work is available mainly during the harvest and planting seasons and these two field operations are parts of an annual cycle. During the harvest season, the planters would usually want to get their harvesting, loading and delivery to the sugar mills done as quickly as possible to enable them to take advantage of the prices, to prevent the deterioration of the canes and the reduction of the sugar

content, and to allow them to prepare the fields for the planting of the new canes or the cultivation of the ratoon crop for the next season. It is during this period when work is abundant. In fact, the planters even have to "import" labor because the work force within the hacienda would not be able to do the job fast enough. After the harvest season, there is serious underemployment.

The same situation in terms of available employment is true for the sugar mills. The seasonality of the crop also translates into the seasonality of employment opportunities in the mill. On the average, the mills operate only for a period between 170 to 200 days per year. If the scheduling of harvest and milling were efficient enough, this could even be reduced. The problem, therefore, is that after the harvest and planting, the work in the field would be minimal. The same is true for the sugar mill workers. After the milling season, the casual workers who comprise the majority of the work force in the mills would be laid off. Available employment opportunities in the sugar industry would be minimal during the slack period.

The most recent legislative initiative to improve the lives of sugar industry workers was RA 6982, the Social Amelioration Act of 1991. This law provided for a Social Amelioration Program for the sugar industry. Among tis

major provisions was the imposition of a lien of P5.00 per picul on all sugar produced primarily to augment the income of sugar workers and to finance social and economic programs to improve their livelihood and well being. An additional lien of one peso shall be added every two years for the succeeding ten years. The fund shall be allocated as follows:

- ❖ 80% of the lien including incomes and interests derived shall be distributed as cash bonus to sugar workers. This fund is remitted to the planters and millers who then disburse it to their workers.
- ❖ 20% to be allocated for socio-economic programs:
 - Death benefits for sugar workers
 - Maternity benefits for women sugar workers
 - Socio-economic projects undertaken by the Bureau of Rural Workers, planters/millers associations, workers organization and SIFI.
 - Administrative expenses of the Sugar Tripartite Council, the District Tripartite Council and the Bureau of Rural Workers.

This fund is remitted to the BRW which administers fund. Historically, even under the previous issuances, the actual collection of liens for socio-economic concerns fall shorter than projected.

Records indicate that on an average basis, the amounts received by the workers from the 80% share in the lien is not really that substantial. While the total collection is large, average amount per worker is small. There is also the likelihood of "double entries" since one worker may work in one or more plantations and correspondingly may be counted twice or more in the reckoning of the bonus. Another problem identified with this fund is that the liens are collected upon withdrawal of sugar from the sugar millers' warehouse instead of upon issuance of sugar quedans. This results in a long delay in the collection of the social amelioration liens and consequently the distribution of cash bonuses to the workers. It is necessary to assess both the collection and distribution of the cash bonus and its impact in improving the workers' life.

The impact of the distribution of amelioration to the workers needs to be looked at. Conceptually, it is a form of sharing wherein which the producers are obliged to share part of their revenues to their workers. However, the system of distribution is such that the effect of whatever amount that was set aside for this purpose is diluted. And the overall impact is, at best, minimal.

One alternative that may be considered is the possibility of allowing the planters' associations to manage the amelioration fund. Sugar Regulatory Administration can issue the guidelines as to where and how the funds can be utilized so that it can best serve the interests of the workers and subsequently turn over the funds to the associations for management and administration. These amounts together with the guidelines and requirements for utilization and access will be publicized so that the parties concerned will know how to tap them. This will make the whole thing transparent and minimize the misuse of the funds. Subsequently, SRA will monitor the utilization of the funds and evaluate its impact on the beneficiaries.

Absence of employment during the off-milling season is major determinant of the socio-economic conditions of sugar workers. The magnitude of the problem is such that more major initiatives have to be implemented. There does not appear to be a comprehensive study made on how to more productively employ sugar workers during this period. There is however a proposed study on "Formulation of a Master Plan for the Socio-Economic Upliftment of the Sugar Workers of Negros". While this report does not explicitly endorse the study itself, it is suggested that such a

Master Plan be drawn. The Master Plan could serve as the basis for the implementation of specific initiatives that could address off-milling season unemployment.¹

¹ Vicente G. Castro, "Social Dimensions in the Industry," Improving Productivity in Sugarcane Farming, Philippine Sugar Millers Association, Inc., pp.99-105.

CHAPTER III

Analysis and Findings of the Study

This study was done to prove whether there are some abuses or oppressions going on within the workers in the sugarcane plantation and the researcher have proved this based on the findings and analysis of the conducted observations and interviews.

Before anything else, a brief background about the production process of sugarcane will be given to be able to conceptualize and understand the nature or the kind of work these people are doing. The researcher will also be giving the different costing of the whole production process. This was based on an interview with Mr. Lito Sandoval, a landowner who is known to be one of the top producers of sugarcane in Alitagtag Batangas. He also owns five trucks for delivery (one of which is under repair) and three tractors.

According to him, they only have a one-year crop or they only harvest once a year, which usually starts from the month of November or December and ends in May. The following are the steps in the production of sugarcane and its corresponding costs:

STEPS	# OF PERSONS NEEDED/AMT. PAID	TOTAL COST
I. Clearing	→ 10 persons → foreman = P200.00 → other 9 = P150.00	P200.00 P1,300.00
II. Land Preparation	→ 1 Tractor operator for 8 hrs → P100.00/hour	P800.00
III. Preparation of seed pieces	→ Pakyaw labor → P1,200.00/laksa (10,000 pcs) → 5 laksa per day	P6,000.00
IV. Furrowing and Planting	→ Furrowing for 3 hrs → 1 operator (P300.00/operator) → planting needs 25 workers → foreman = P200.00 → other 24 workers = P150.00each → fertilizer (ammonium sulfate) → 5 bags of fertilizer needed → P170.00/bag → service vehicle for the workers	P300.00 P200.00 P3,600.00 P850.00 P1,000.00
V. Off-	→ 1 hour/hectare (P1,400.00)	

Barring	(done twice)	P2,800.00
VI. Weeding	→ 6 workers needed → foreman = P200.00 → other 5 workers = P150.00each	P200.00 P750.00
VII. Fertilizer Application	→ same fertilizer → 25 bags needed (P270.00each) → 4 workers needed (150.00each)	P6,750.00 P600.00
VIII. De- Trashing	→ 10 workers needed (P150.00each)	P1,500.00
IX. Harvesting	→ cutting and loading → pakyaw (P170.00/ton) or (1,000 kilos) → assumption yield is 100 tons	P17,000.00
X. Holing	→ P140.00/ton	P14,000.00
	TOTAL COST	P57,900.00

Sugarcane cuttings are planted in fields by workers or mechanical planters. In order for the cane to grow, the seeds must be planted in well-drained soil. Typical cane soil is made of a mixture of silt, sand, clay particles and organic matter. Canes are spaced at least 4-feet apart and lined in rows and covered with soil. Fertilizers are

applied from the time of planting up until the beginning of the ripening period. Cane fields are also routinely weeded to provide for optimum growth of the cane.

Mature canes are gathered by a combination of manual and mechanical methods. Canes are cut at ground level, its leaves are removed and the top is trimmed off by cutting off the last mature joint. Cane is then placed into large piles and picked up, tied, and transported to a sugar factory. Yields of sugarcane vary greatly, depending on soil type, proximity to climate-modifying water bodies, sugarcane cultivar, and age of planting.

Pest management is very important. Disease, insects, weeds, and rodents are the main concerns. Integrated pest management is widely practiced. Weed control is by crop rotation, cultivation, and chemicals. Since sugarcane is a grass, grassy weed are the major problem. Growers have relied on the rapid, early growth of young sugarcane to eventually shade out grassy weeds.²

The normal sugarcane crop cycle in the Philippines consists of a plant crop and 1 or 2 ratoon crops. The culture of rations essentially starts with the harvesting of the previous crop, when the next crop is intended for

²<http://www.co.palm-beach.fl.us/coopext/sugarcane.htm>

ratoon. The whole field should be harvested on the same day so that it will be ready for the subsequent field operations. Trash mulching compared to trash burning gave a higher yield of 18 TC/Ha and 32 Lkg. bag sugar, according to an SRA study.

Before growing a ratoon crop, the trash from the previously harvested crop is disposed of by burning to clean the field of trashes. Burning of trash or "clean culture" is the cheapest and quickest way to dispose trash. It also destroys sources of pests and diseases found in the trash. The disadvantage of burning trash is the loss of organic matter and nitrogen content of the trash. Burning also deprives the field of soil cover which is specially needed during the dry months to conserve soil moisture. Trash mulching or "trash farming" is the filing of trash in alternate rows or applying them as a blanket cover. This practice conserves soil moisture and reduces surface runoff and minimizes soil erosion during heavy rains. Despite these advantages, this practice is not done in some areas because of the additional labor cost in preparing the field. In areas where drainage is poor, the trash interferes with the disposal of excess water and impedes evaporation.

After the canes are harvested, a portion of the stools or stubbles is left under the ridge where new crop emerges as ratoon. A ratoon crop, where the stubbles are not shaved, will have the new growing plants "hanging" root system. As such, the new plants have poor anchorage resulting in poor growth. In order to have a vigorous ratoon crop, the exposed portion of the stubble or even a part of the underground portion is cut or removed. This operation is called stubble shaving. This is done either by the use of stubble shaver equipment pulled by a tractor or done manually using a sharp machete. It is necessary that shaving should be done in such a way that the field looks flat as possible.

After stubble shaving, the soil is plowed away from the base of the stubble into the interface between the rows. This operation cuts off most of the old roots, allows aeration of the soil and induces the formation of new crops. A good crop cannot be expected from a ratoon where shoots are allowed to develop above the ground for failing to stubble shave the field. The ratoon cane will be shallow rooted and cultivation on the ridged soil will be difficult, irrigation water will not wet the surface around the stools and the soil on the ridges will dry out rapidly. All other practices normally done in the plant

crop such as replanting, fertilization, cultivation and weeding should be done in the ratoon crop.³

The summation of the production process and cost on table 1 is applied on a one hectare land alone. The owner also leases land from other landowners that allows their farmlands be rented. This usually costs between P8,000.00 to P10,000.00 per cropping. Usually the workers are into "pakyaw labor" wherein they could be paid depending on a certain amount or quota of products that were produced. After harvesting, the sugarcane will then be brought to a milling company wherein there is a sharing of 65% - 30%. 65% will go to the planter and 30% will go to the milling company. P830.00 is the composite price of sugar per 50 kilogram bag.

The first person the researcher has talked to after the interview with the land-owner was Mr. Rey Rosa who happens to be the driver of Mr. Sandoval's truck. He was the one who introduced the researcher to the farm workers.

³ Vicente G. Castro, "Culture of Ratoon Crop," Improving Productivity in Sugarcane Farming, Philippine Sugar Millers Association, Inc., pp.96-99.

After series of interviews and given the questionnaires, the researcher was able to come up with the following:

Table 1
POPULATION AGE OF HIRED WORKERS

AGE GROUP	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION
15-19	8	22.22%
20-24	12	33.33%
25-29	8	22.22%
30-34	5	13.89%
35-39	1	2.78%
40-44	2	5.56%
TOTAL	36	100%

As we can see on the table, it can be observed that most of the workers are at their early twenties. The youngest worker is eighteen years of age and there are six people of that age. It can be noticed here that most of them are young since working in the sugarcane plantation really requires a lot of endurance. There was an instance where the researcher went there to get some pictures and

one worker told the other one " Wag mo na nga akong sungayan sa picture, demonyo na nga ang trabaho natin eh." Even though it was just a restrain free speech, the researcher really felt the obstacle they are experiencing in that kind of task.

Table 2

LOCATION DISTRIBUTION OF HIRED WORKERS

PLACE OF BIRTH	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION
Same barangay	0	0%
Same municipality		
Other barangay	5	13.89%
Same municipality		
Other barangay	31	86.11%
Other municipality / province		
TOTAL	36	100%

Most of the hired workers are from Mindoro. Many of them are just neighbors back in Mindoro. When the researcher asked them why they decided to work there in Batangas, they said that it is very arduous to find a job there in Mindoro, that is why they sacrifice to leave their

families in order to work there for a couple of months. And since they are from Mindoro, the landowner provided a rent-free house for the workers near the sugarcane plantation.

But it can also be seen that the lodging cannot provide a good living condition since it is not sufficient for thirty workers to live together in the same house where four of which have their families living with them.

Sixteen workers are already married and this can be seen in the next table.

Table 3

CIVIL STATUS DISTRIBUTION OF HIRED WORKERS

CIVIL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION
Single	20	55.56%
Married	16	44.44%
TOTAL	36	100%

We can observe in this table that there are more single workers than the married ones but it can also be noticed that there is just a small difference in terms of its percentage.

Based on some interviews, the researcher learned that some single workers are still aiding their siblings in terms of monetary support in their education.

Table 4

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT DISTRIBUTION OF HIRED WORKERS

DESCRIPTIVE CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION
Post-Graduate	0	0%
College Graduate	1	2.78%
College Level	0	0%
High School Level	18	50%
Elementary Level	17	47.22%
Total	36	100%

It is quite apparent that most of the workers are under graduate and half of them only attained High School Level. Some of them are illiterate that they do not even know how to read and write which made them skeptical when the researcher first approached them.

In one of the short talks of the researcher with a farm worker named Mang Jose, he suddenly blurted out " iba narin ang nakapag-aral!". He told the researcher that he

was really lamenting about the fact that he was not able to finish studies. This is for a justification that he can now feel the hardships and the difficulty of finding a job. If given the chance and if he could only turn back time, he would really pursue his studies because their type of work is really very difficult and at times, his health is being sacrificed since he is a very sickly person. According to him, they are laid open under the heat of the sun the whole day and when he gets afflicted, he cannot work and so they are under the process of no work, no pay. Plus they shoulder all the expenses if they are ill. Mang Jose has a wife, Ate Angie but they do not have offsprings and according to him, if only they have a child, most probably his child would not know him well since he will leave for work early morning and will come back late at night. He is also grateful that his wife manages to put up a mini store to help meet their daily expenses since Mang Jose often gets unhealthy.

Ate Angie buys goods in Cuenca, Alitagtag Batangas which she would sell in their mini store and since her purchasers are mostly the other farm workers, she provides a debt-service to them wherein they will ask for some commodities to be paid after a week when they get their wages. But according to her, the other workers cannot save

that much because they are expected to pay-off every payday.

According to them, they only have Sunday as their free day wherein they find their own forms of entertainment. Mang Jose told the researcher that at times, after such hard work in the plantation, their bodies also seeks some forms of relaxation that is why they also go out and watch a movie with their families. But after that, it is expected that they will return cashless. They do this at times to ease their loneliness of being distant from their families and loved ones. Their other forms of entertainment are drinking, singing in videokes, and roaming. But then again there would also be times wherein they would be asked to work on Sundays when there is a need to and since they are residing within the area, it is so easy to call them for work that was noticed during one of the researcher's visits. They do not have Christmas parties as well as bonuses.

Ate Angie also commented that their daily expenditures on food (she and her husband) is about P200.00. So weekly, they are spending P1,400.00 on food alone, but Mang Jose's weekly salary averages only at P700.00 to P800.00. There are even times where he would only receive P500.00 per week

especially if he gets ill. This shows that their expenses most of the time are larger than their incomes.

Table 5
MONTHLY INCOME OF HIRED WORKERS

MONTHLY INCOME	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION
P1,000.00 - P1,500.00	7	19.44%
P1,600.00 - P2,000.00	2	5.56%
P2,000.00 - P2,500.00	0	0%
P2,600.00 - P3,000.00	20	55.56%
P3,000.00 above	7	19.44%
Total	36	100%

This table shows the monthly income of the workers based on the questionnaires given and the interviews conducted. This is usually the average because they cannot predict their incomes since their earnings depend on the number of tons they would be able to produce. They do not have a fixed income especially when they cannot work because of their delicate health conditions.

They have high consumption on food but the predicament is that their income is too small and it is not enough for consumption especially if they have their respective families. Another dilemma is their health. It is their investment in this kind of job but if they get sick, they do not even have some benefits for it.

Table 6

ANSWERS TO QUESTION # 8

(based on the questionnaires)

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY
Maliit na sweldo	29
Mahabang oras na pagtatrabaho	7
Walang sapat na pahinga	17
Mataas na bayad sa interes	0

In this question(Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?), the respondents may answer more than one category. Most of the farm workers mutter that their pay is not enough to meet their needs given the fact that they are dwelling on a rent-free house.

While the owner lives in the comfort of his palatial abode, the living condition of the sugar farm workers more

often than not are undesirable. It is only the owner who gets to enjoy more of the fruits of production.

Some of the workers also grumble about the time of their work which is usually from 6am-6pm daily. They are not obtaining enough rest they needed given the very hard work in the field.

The researcher was also able to talk to Mr. Clemente Sandoval, also one of the landowners in Barangay Concepcion and it was said that the different land-owners in the barangay are as follows: Mrs. Marilyn Sandoval (his wife), Mr. Lito Sandoval, Tiayong Magundayao, Jesus Sandoval, Trinidad Sandoval, Alejandra Sandoval and Antonio Villanueva.

As we can distinguish, most of them carry the surname Sandoval which means that they are dominating most of the agricultural lands in the barangay. These lands are usually used for sugarcane production but there are also times wherein they offer land rental which usually ranges from P6,000.00 (minimum) to P10,000.00 per hectare in one year or in one cropping.

The researcher was also able to undergo one of the processes the farmers are doing, which is harvesting. It is through this participatory observation wherein the

researcher was enlightened how hard it is to work all day under the sun doing the process of "pagtatabas."

It was also here where the researcher was informed that their wage depends on the number of tons they would be able to harvest. Usually, they could fill up two trucks in a day wherein one truck could carry 20 tons of sugarcane. The landowner hands down P160.00 per ton so if we are to multiply this to 40 tons, we would get P6,400.00. This would then be distributed to the number of workers who did the harvesting and if 60 workers will divide it, each person would only get P105.00 for that day of hard work.

The farm workers were also asked on the last section of the questionnaire about their opinion on their current living condition. Most of them responded that they are having a difficult time and that it is very tough to find a living nowadays. They also have to surrender a lot and most of them are experiencing emptiness because they are separated from their families and dear ones. There is also one person who is asking for assistance to find another job.

Based on all of these observations, the researcher was then able to prove the hypothesis through its descriptive analysis of the given population studied.

CHAPTER V

Conclusions and Recommendations

The farm workers are great contributors in our economy through their continuous hard work. They are the ones producing sugarcane for the industry.

Through the archival and participatory research, the hypothesis was proven true that the farm workers are not really getting enough pay and are experiencing poor living and working conditions in the area, that somehow they are being oppressed. In this barangay, agriculture is the major source of production and land is considered a very vital capital. The findings showed that there are particular families who dominate in holding and controlling agricultural lands of various sizes. And most of these can be observed in the lands owned by the Sandoval where immediate family relatives also own and control the lands. Because of this, they have access to money of wealth, control over jobs and laborers as well as the produce.

This study could serve as an initial step to a wider and broader study about workers as a whole in agriculture especially in sugarcane production.

The workers do not own the lands which causes poverty. The profits and gains from sugarcane production are not

enjoyed by the workers but rather are appropriated by planters, millers and the government. It could also be that the main beneficiaries of this set-up are the sugar-importing countries and their ruling class. Operating in a vicious cycle, this poverty breeds dependence upon the owner for insurance against total dejection, low educational attainment for the workers and his children, absence of off-farm employable skills, leading to continuing dependence on the hacienda for the workers' total life support system. Other manifestations of this poverty, such as ill health and malnutrition, contribute to the perpetuation of the cycle. Income differentials also do exist among sugarcane workers, and some are worse off than others.

Sugar workers are currently dependent only on scanty wages. They have no other source of income in the off-milling season. The workers are paid according to their specific jobs in the plantation at rates far below the mandated minimum wage for agricultural workers. The inevitable outcome is hunger among families whose only source of livelihood is the work in the farm lands.

With these, it is recommended that there should be an open information flow wherein the land owner would be amicable to the ideas of the workers. There should be

consultations were the participation of the farm workers in decision-making could also be feasible. The needs of the farmers should be attended to since it could be considered as a form of exploitation if the owner would look only at the farmers as plain workers. It could in some way objectify them.

The concerned sectors must act sincerely in protecting the rights of the workers. It is most important to support the struggle for the sugar workers' right to feed themselves.

The failure of the Philippine Government to enforce proper implementation of agrarian reform and minimum wages violates the sugar workers' right to feed themselves. The Philippines as a State is party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and has the obligation under international law to fulfill the right to feed oneself, enshrined in this treaty. The state has the obligation to enforce the implementation of the minimum wages as well as to distribute the land to Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) beneficiaries in order to allow them to feed themselves. Moreover, emergency food or cash has to be provided to the starving workers.

In terms of its macro-economic effect on the country, the Philippine development policy has never been

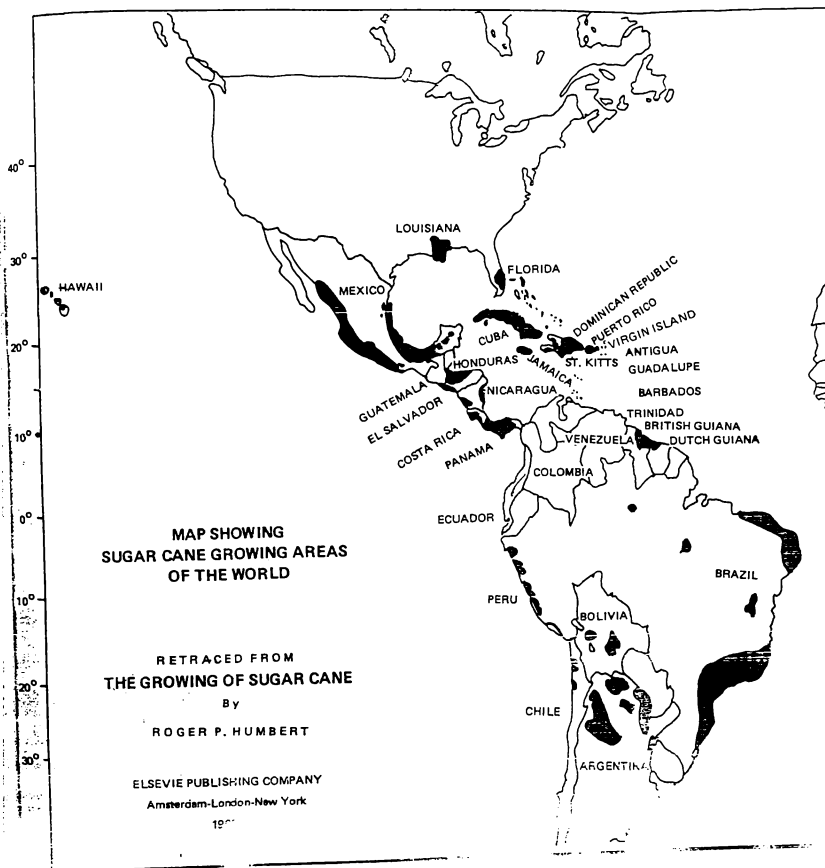
particularly kind to the agricultural sector. Indeed, it has for the most either ignored or punished agriculture, instead stressing industrialization on the import substitution model. The agricultural sector is always given the back seat. This is unfortunate given that the Philippine Sugar industry employs an estimated 556,000 farmers and 25,000 sugar mill workers, and about 5M people depend on the industry directly or indirectly. Filipinos consume 150,000 tons of raw sugar a month and the Philippine beverage industry accounts for 30% of national sugar consumption. The Philippines is now a net importer of sugar. Instead of raising tariffs to protect the sugar workers and local businesses, tariffs are lowered as part of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and in service to the holy grail of globalization. In order to compete in a globalized trading environment, Philippine sugar mills have to modernize, rehabilitate their facilities and improve their efficiency.

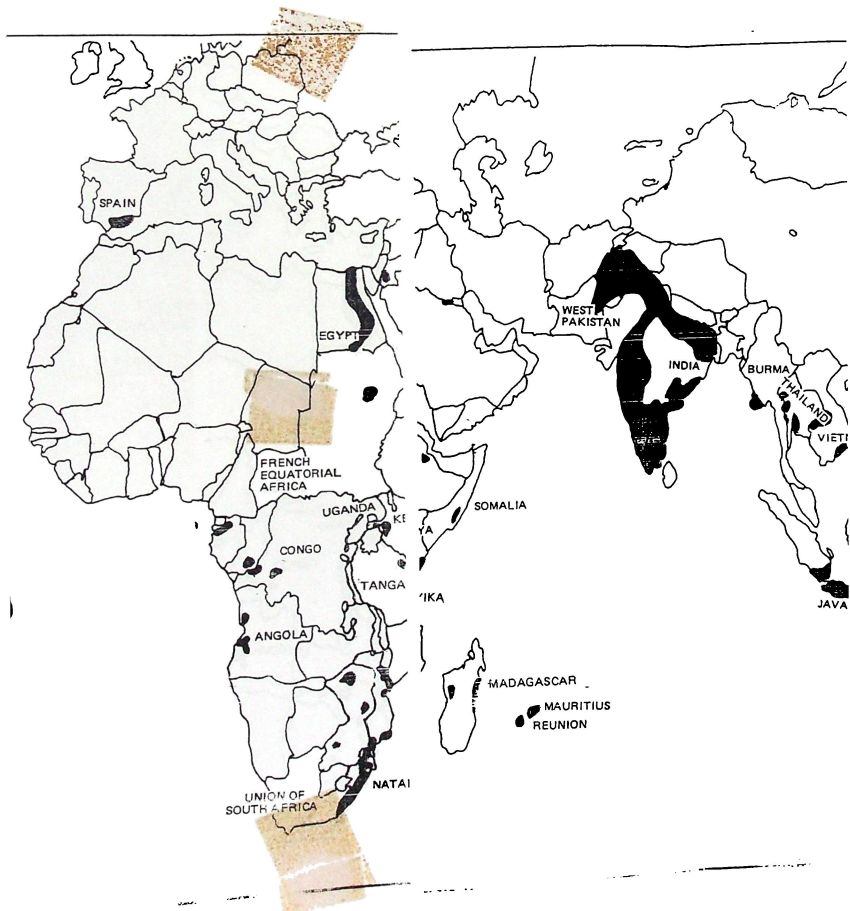
Office, Sugar Regulatory Administration.

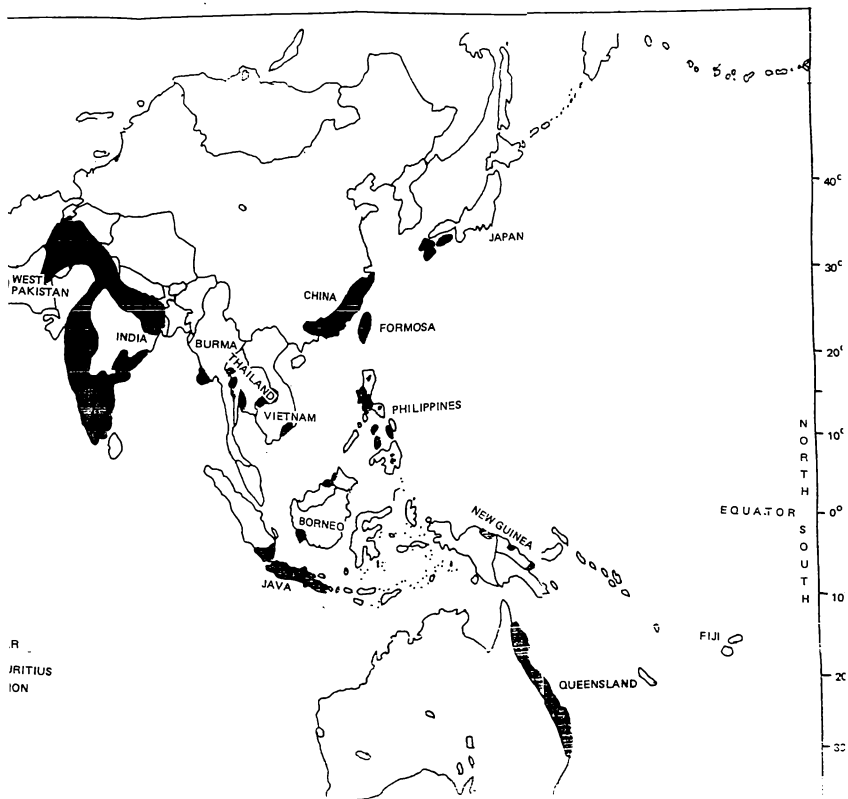
Task Force Patdan. Action Plan for the Philippine Sugar
Industry. June 2000.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A







R
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Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: REYES FLORANTE M.
Tirahan: 121 PINAGKURUSAN ALITAGTAG BATS
Edad: 27 Kasarian: M.
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: (BSC) BAC SEMAN TRAINING COURSE
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____
Posisyon sa pamilya: _____
Ilan ang may trabaho? _____
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: _____
Kita sa isang buwan: _____

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____
Anu-ano ito? _____
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? DO
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon?
HELLO MARIKAP (PBC 011) ABC

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Hesus Palla
Tirahan: Happy Valley Mindoro
Edad: 21 Kasarian: lalaki
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: 2nd yr. HS
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 14
Posisyon sa pamilya: ping - 11 na anak
Ilan ang may trabaho? 8
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: gatubuhan
Kita sa isa .g buwan: 4,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 3 taon
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____
Anu-ano ito? nagdadire ng tricycle (upahan)
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? hindi sapat
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☒ edukasyon. ☐ iba pa: pinapaparaal ang 1 kapatid
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw (Mindoro)
☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☒ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? inuupahan (sa Mindoro)]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☒ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? halos buong araw]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? _____
hindi sapat

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Sherry D. Sabalvaro
Tirahan: 1001 B. Concepcion
Edad: 21, 1998 Kasarian: lalaki
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: Elementary graduate
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 9 Family
Posisyon sa pamilya: 4
Ilan ang may trabaho? 4
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: pagpapalaganap
Kita sa isang buwan: 8000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 2 to 3 months
- Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? para idaan
Anu-ano ito? _____
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☐ pera ☒ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? 11/10/21
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☒ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☒ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? 100%
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☒ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? SAHAP

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Elmar Eustacio
Tirahan: Mindoro
Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: Elementary
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____
Posisyon sa pamilya: _____
Ilan ang may trabaho? _____
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: _____
Kita sa isang buwan: 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
- Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? wala
Anu-ano ito? _____
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? kulang
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☐ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? wala]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? walang pinakapaganda
ng buhay sa ganapang paggana

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipines Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: ROMEO MARQUEZ
Tirahani: Besplander San. Precual BATS.
Edad: 42 Kasarian: L
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: 4th YEAR
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: ANININ
Posisyon sa pamilya: Ama
Ilan ang may trabaho? wala
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: SA Bukid pagkakarpintero
Kita sa isang buwan: 4,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? dalawang taon
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? Carpenter
Anu-ano ito? maison
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? hindi
5. Saan ginastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☒ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? wala]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon?
pinapanatilihan ng 3 bukas magkapanat
natawanan ang pang-araw araw
na pangasinan, pagkain

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Max Ramos
Tirahan: Pinatagkurusan
Edad: 20 Kasarian: lalaki
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: 4th yr. HS
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 9
Posisyon sa pamilya: parent - 4 na anak
Ilan ang may trabaho? 4
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: sa sugarrane industry
Kita sa isang taon: 4,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 2 taon
- Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? karpintero
Anu-ano ito? _____
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? 00
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw
☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☒ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? 1/4 hectare]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? _____

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I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: David G. Mansaluy
Tirahan: Marasaka Roxas Ortaleta Miniana
Edad: 18 Kasarian: _____
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: 2nd Year
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 12
Posisyon sa pamilya: 11
Ilan ang may trabaho? 4
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: Barangay
Kita sa isang buwan: isang libo

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 7-8 taon
- Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? wala
Anu-ano ito? _____
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☒ kalusugan ☒ iba pa: Pera
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? hindi
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☒ gamot
☒ edukasyon ☒ iba pa: Pagkain
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw
☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? wala]
☒ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? 1 isang ektarya]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? oo
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☒ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? 19 oras]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☒ mataas na bayad sa interes
☒ iba pa: walang sapat na puhansa
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? masa
sa buhay ko ngayon, hindi ko alam kung saan ang mga problema ko ngayon.
Ang mga problema ko ngayon ay ang pagkain, gamot, edukasyon, at iba pa.
Ang mga problema ko ngayon ay ang pagkain, gamot, edukasyon, at iba pa.

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Ernie Manalaya
Tirahan: Mindoro
Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: elementary
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____
Posisyon sa pamilya: _____
Ilan ang may trabaho? _____
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: _____
Kita sa isang buwan: 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____
Anu-ano ito? _____
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? hindi
5. Saan ginastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang hektarya ng lupain? _____]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: minimang nagkakaakit kami kailan di kami natatugon ng trabaho
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayn/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? hindi pa rin tumutukang
lamang na 3 buwan na lang ang nakakalipas ng 2 buwan na lang
hindi na ang sweldo

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I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: JOSE CARANDANG PAGADOR JR
Tirahan: 30 MARASKA, ORIENTAL, MINDORO
Edad: 30 Kasarian: MALE
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____
Posisyon sa pamilya: PACHRE DE PAMILYA
Ilan ang may trabaho? ISA
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: SAKADA, PINTOR
Kita sa isang buwan: 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 4 YEAR'S
- Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? PINTOR
Anu-ano ito? _____
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? HEYO
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: AT PAG-PAPAGAIBA NG BAHAY
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? VALA]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? VALA]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? OO
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? 7, 9 OURS]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? AYOS LANG

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Sherry Donne
Tirahan: Milagrosa, Bayas, Concepcion MDO 510
Edad: 19 Kasarian: Mab
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: High school level
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 6
Posisyon sa pamilya: Binso
Ilan ang may trabaho? 2
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: kompitente ng isang sagin
Kita sa isang buwan: Di pinto sa trabaho.

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 2 years
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? Walang
Anu-ano ito? Walang
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☒ kalusugan ☒ iba pa: Walang
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? Walang
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☒ gamot
☒ edukasyon ☒ iba pang gastos: Walang
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw
☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? Wala ngayon.]
☒ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? Wala din.]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? hindi
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☒ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? 9 PM]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☒ mataas na bayad sa interes
☒ iba pa: 5 PM hanggang 6 PM
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Ok lang. binaig -
Gawin. masalig sa mga trabaho.

Wala sa trabaho.

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I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Mar Gamulan
Tirahan: Mindoro
Edad: _____ Kasarian: lalake
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: Elementarya
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____
Posisyon sa pamilya: _____
Ilan ang may trabaho? _____
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: Pagtatapas ng tubo
Kita sa isang buwan: ₱ 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____
Anu-ano ito? _____
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? mahirap

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Sherry Sagara Macabed Jr.
Tirahan: Batangas-Cavayan Bantayan Oriental Mindoro
Edad: 29 Kasarian: lalaki
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: High school level
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 4
Posisyon sa pamilya: 1st child
Ilan ang may trabaho? 1
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: Carpenter, Maan
Kita sa isang buwan: 1,500

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 3 taon
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? Pagpapantay
Anu-ano ito? Pagpapantay at pagtatanim
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☒ kalusugan ☒ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☒ edukasyon ☒ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw
☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? wala]
☒ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? 1]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? hindi
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☒ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☒ mataas na bayad sa interes
☒ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Am gusto ko po na magkaroon ng mas maayos na buhay sa buhay ko ngayon. Gusto ko rin na magkaroon ng mas maayos na buhay sa buhay ko ngayon.

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Abel Saron
Tirahan: Mundoro
Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: Elementarya
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____
Posisyon sa pamilya: _____
Ilan ang may trabaho? _____
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: _____
Kita sa isang buwan: ₱ 9,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____
Anu-ano ito? _____
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____
5. Saan ginastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____

9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Sagpat lang
ang kita

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Sherry Donne Sabalvaro
Tirahan: Barangay Mayor Calamuan Dugon
Edad: 30 Kasarian: lalaki
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: High School Level
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 3
Posisyon sa pamilya: lalaki
Ilan ang may trabaho? Barangay
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: Dugon
Kita sa isang buwan: 1500

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 4
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? Pagpapantay
Anu-ano ito? Panginisa atbp.
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☒ kalusugan ☒ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? ayos lang
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☒ gamot
☒ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: Pangpapantay sa buhay
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw
☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? 1 Ektarya]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? hindi
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? 7-10 hour]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Ang Gusto ko na
Se-ang ng sariling pamamalakay sa panginisa
bulad pag-rang-kamara dimitor sa buhat
at iba pa

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I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Toto Montesa

Tirahan: Mindoro

Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____

Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: Elementarya

Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____

Posisyon sa pamilya: _____

Ilan ang may trabaho? _____

Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: _____

Kita sa isang buwan: 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 1

2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? Wala

Anu-ano ito? _____

3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?

☒ pera ☐ pagkain

☒ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? hindi

5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?

☒ pagkain ☐ gamot

☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____

6. May sarili po ba kayong:

☐ kalabaw

☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]

☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]

7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? Ug

8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?

☒ maliit na sweldo

☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [ilang oras? _____]

☐ walang sapat na pahinga

☐ mataas na bayad sa interes

☐ iba pa: _____

9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Lumalubha ang

amang kalagayan

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Albert Saron

Tirahan: Mindoro

Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____

Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: _____

Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____

Posisyon sa pamilya: _____

Ilan ang may trabaho? _____

Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: _____

Kita sa isang buwan: _____

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____

2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____

Anu-ano ito? _____

3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?

☒ pera ☐ pagkain

☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____

5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?

☐ pagkain ☐ gamot

☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____

6. May sarili po ba kayong:

☐ kalabaw

☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]

☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]

7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____

8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?

☒ maliit na sweldo

☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]

☐ walang sapat na pahinga

☐ mataas na bayad sa interes

☐ iba pa: _____

9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Napakahirap

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Teodoro Salibio Saron
Tirahan: Lisap, Bangabon, Oriental, Mindoro, 5211
Edad: 20 Kasarian: male
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: High School Graduate
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: Apat
Posisyon sa pamilya: Bunso
Ilan ang may trabaho? Tatlo
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: Payt-strain
Kita sa isang buwan: 1,500

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? Palawang beses palawag
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? (pag-rehays nang) DO
Anu-ano ito? Paghahayupap at pag-tutaho
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☒ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☒ gamot
☒ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw
☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? wala]
☒ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? 5a]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? IN, SA BR.
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☒ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Katamtaman. Karaming mag-aaral at mag-aaral, upang magamit sa buhay. Sa mga kanyang pangangailangan, bata sa edad at sa kanyang mga kanyang pangangailangan.

10. K.

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I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: CARLO AUNGON

Tirahan: MINDORO

Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____

Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: ELEMENTARY

Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____

Posisyon sa pamilya: _____

Ilan ang may trabaho? _____

Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: _____

Kita sa isang buwan: ₱ 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? WALA
Anu-ano ito? _____
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang ma'ugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? DI SAPAT
5. Soan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? _____

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Bryet Scatillas
Tirahan: Concepcion Alitagtag Bats.
Edad: 20 Kasarian: lalaki
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: Elementary
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 5
Posisyon sa pamilya: padre de pamilya
Ilan ang may trabaho? isa
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: magtatubuhan
Kita sa isang buwan: apat na libo

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? pitong taon
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? wala meron
Anu-ano ito? paglilinis ng tubuhan, animagawa ng karos, pagtatanim ng tubi
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? hindi
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw
☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☒ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☐ maliit na sweldo
☒ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? siyam na oras]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon?
sa ngayon, may mga nagkaratap na mga bata sa buhay ko

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I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: JOJO GALANGA

Tirahan: HAPPY VALLEY BOXES ORIENTAL MINDORO

Edad: 20 YEARS Kasarian: LALAKE

Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL

Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: FIVE

Posisyon sa pamilya: BUNSO

Ilan ang may trabaho? TATLO

Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: PAGSASAKA

Kita sa isang buwan: FOUR THOUSAND - "KAY TATAY YOUNG HINDI SA AKIN"

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? DELAZANG TAPAL PALANG

2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? WALA

Anu-ano ito? _____

3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?

☒ pera ☐ pagkain

☐ kalusugan

☐ iba pa: _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? AYWANG KO KAY

5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?

☒ pagkain ☐ gamot

☐ edukasyon

☐ iba pa: BEAN-GRANIL FORGOTTEN HANGAR

6. May sarili po ba kayong:

☒ kalabaw

☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]

☒ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]

7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? SEVENTEEN

8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?

☐ maliit na sweldo

☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]

☒ walang sapat na pahinga

☐ mataas na bayad sa interes

☐ iba pa: _____

9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? SA AKIN OKAY LANG.

SAKITA KASI AYON ENKORADO NAHIN KALABAW AYON PANGHAYAGAN ANG

SAKITA NA, PALAYOGAN, TATLO YONG SAKITA NA NAHIN

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I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Joriel Mateo

Tirahan: Minton

Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____

Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: HS

Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____

Posisyon sa pamilya: _____

Ilan ang may trabaho? _____

Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: _____

Kita sa isang buwan: 3 m

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? wala na
Anu-ano ito? _____
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Binubuo ang buhay namin kabi na at binatanda sa buhay sa magulang

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Danielle Maligse
Tirahan: Pili Pinamagayan cr. Hda.
Edad: 42 Kasarian: _____
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: High School Graduate
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: Angat 8 katanungan
Posisyon sa pamilya: Padre de familia
Ilan ang may trabaho? 10a
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: Wala
Kita sa isang buwan: 1.000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? dalawang Taon
- Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? Wala
Anu-ano ito? _____
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☐ pera ☒ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? Wala]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? Hindi
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? 1 to 5]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Mabigat ang

buhat sa trabaho at sa buhay

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Janita Gabay

Tirahan: Mindoro

Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____

Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: Elementarya

Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____

Posisyon sa pamilya: _____

Ilan ang may trabaho? _____

Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: _____

Kita sa isang buwan: ₱ 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 3

2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? Wala

Anu-ano ito? _____

3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?

☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? Hindi

5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?

☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____

6. May sarili po ba kayong:

☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]

☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]

7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____

8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?

☒ maliit na sweldo
☒ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____

9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? paalala

nanang

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na .
kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at
relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na
makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: GOMER ARBULO
Tirahan: San Juan, Batangas
Edad: 26 Kasarian: lalaki
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: THIRD YEAR
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 5
Posisyon sa pamilya: Mother
Ilan ang may trabaho? 2
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuayan: Talayan
Kita sa isang buwan: 100.00.000.

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 1 taon
2. Meron pa ka kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? wala na
Anu-ano ito? WALA
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☒ kalusugan ☒ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? HINDI
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☒ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☒ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? WALA]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? 20. ektaris]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? HINDI
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [ilang oras? FOR 8 HRS]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☒ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? MAHIRAP NA
MAHINA MASAYA

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Sherry Sabalvaro

Tirahan: _____

Edad: 25 Kasarian: _____

Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: _____

Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____

Posisyon sa pamilya: _____

Ilan ang may trabaho? _____

Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: _____

Kita sa isang buwan: ₱ 200

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 5

2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? wala

Anu-ano ito? _____

3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?

☒ pera ☐ pagkain

☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? hindi

5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?

☒ pagkain ☐ gamot

☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____

6. May sarili po ba kayong:

☐ kalabaw

☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]

☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]

7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____

8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?

☐ maliit na sweldo

☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]

☐ walang sapat na pahinga

☐ mataas na bayad sa interes

☐ iba pa: _____

9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? matibay na kalagayan

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubas na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Roberto Lucas
Tirahan: Scin Mariano Roxas Crumdal Mindoro
Edad: 26 Kasarian: _____
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: Elementary
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 4 Family
Posisyon sa pamilya: Padre De Familia
Ilan ang may trabaho? 1 SA
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: MAG bubokid
Kita sa isang buwan: 2,600

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 4 YEARS
- Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? WALA
Anu-ano ito? _____
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? KUNG
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☐ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: binibili NG PAGKAIN AT KUNG ANO ABOPANGCARMIT SA K
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? WALA]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? WALA]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? OPC
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? 7-12 ours]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? hinap po ko buhay

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: JIFFREY F JULIANO
Tirahan: MARSHALL RDVRS OR MINDORO
Edad: 17 Kasarian: _____
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: ELEMENTARY LEVEL
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 12
Posisyon sa pamilya: 8 Co
Ilan ang may trabaho? 5
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: WALA
Kita sa isang buwan: 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaha sa tubuhan? 10 2 THOU
- Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim?
Anu-ano ito? 1/4 C-1
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☒ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☒ iba pa: _____
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? 10 ALA]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? DALAWANG EKTARYA]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? HINDI
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☒ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? 7 OR 9 OURS]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? MASAYA, NAHIIHAP
MAKATULOG, MABIGAT

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Val Val
Tirahan: Mindoro
Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: _____
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____
Posisyon sa pamilya: _____
Ilan ang may trabaho? _____
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: _____
Kita sa isang buwan: _____

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____
Anu-ano ito? _____
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Mayroon
mayroon pero kaya

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Ryan Bansal
Tirahan: Mindoro
Edad: 28 Kasarian: lalake
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: _____
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____
Posisyon sa pamilya: _____
Ilan ang may trabaho? _____
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: _____
Kita sa isang buwan: ₱ 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
- Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____
Anu-ano ito? _____
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☐ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☐ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☐ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Mahirap,
masakit sa katawan ang trabaho

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Manny Rios
Tirahan: Mindaco
Edad: 30 Kasarian: Elementarya
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: Elementarya
Estado sa buhay: ☒ May asawa ☐ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____
Posisyon sa pamilya: _____
Ilan ang may trabaho? _____
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: _____
Kita sa isang buwan: 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 7
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____
Anu-ano ito? _____
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☒ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? Hindi
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☐ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Mabuting buhay

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: ANANNY M. DELA CRUZ
Tirahan: San Juan, RAPOK, RORAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO
Edad: 30 Kasarian: male
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: high school level
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 3
Posisyon sa pamilya: USA
Ilan ang may trabaho? 1 SA
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: TUBUHAN, SAKADA
Kita sa isang buwan: 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? 13 YRS
- Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim?
Anu-ano ito? _____
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☐ pera ☒ pagkain
☒ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? MEYD
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☒ gamot
☒ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? WALA]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? 5 EKTARYA]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? HINDI
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? 7 OR 8 ORS]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? MAHIRAP, PELO
LIPISAN, MASAYA, PAG - KAGSAPA - SAMA.

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako pa ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Ian Saren

Tirahan: Mindoro

Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____

Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: Elementary

Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____

Posisyon sa pamilya: _____

Ilan ang may trabaho? _____

Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: _____

Kita sa isang buwan: ₱ 3,000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____

2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____

Anu-ano ito? _____

3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?

☒ pera ☐ pagkain

☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____

5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?

☒ pagkain ☐ gamot

☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____

6. May sarili po ba kayong:

☐ kalabaw

☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]

☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]

7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____

8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?

☐ maliit na sweldo

☒ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]

☒ walang sapat na pahinga

☐ mataas na bayad sa interes

☐ iba pa: _____

9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? Nakakapagdel

ang trabaho dito.

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: CHRISTOPHER D. TENORIO
Tirahan: San Jose BONGABONG ORIENTAL MINDORO
Edad: 18 Kasarian: LALAKI
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: HIGH SCHOOL
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 9
Posisyon sa pamilya: 5
Ilan ang may trabaho? 4
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhatan: NIYUGAN
Kita sa isang buwan: 3500

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? DEKUSANG TAON
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? NAIYEN
Anu-ano ito? SAGINGAN
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☒ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? OP
5. Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☒ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☒ kalabaw
☒ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? W]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? 4100 EKTAR]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan?
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? 6-4]
☒ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? MAIIRAP

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Victor N. Vergara
Tirahan: Pob. East Alitagtag Batangas
Edad: 21 Kasarian: M
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: 4th year High School
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: 11
Posisyon sa pamilya: pang 8
Ilan ang may trabaho? 1
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: Many
Kita sa isang buwan: 1000

III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

1. Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
2. Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____
Anu-ano ito? _____
3. Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☐ pagkain
☐ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? _____
5. Sapat ginagastong ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☐ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
6. May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
7. Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☐ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? _____]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayad sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
9. Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon?
Medyo Malalap Pero O.K lang

Magandang araw po! Ako si Sherry Donne Sabalvaro, estudyante mula sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Maynila na kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies. Ako po ay gumagawa ng pag-aaral ukol sa proseso, produksyon at relasyon sa tubuhan dito sa Brgy. Concepcion. Ang inyong pagsagot sa aking mga katanungan ay lubos na makakatulong. Maraming salamat po! =)

I. Impormasyon tungkol sa sarili:

Pangalan: Edmar Mansalay
Tirahan: Mindoro
Edad: _____ Kasarian: _____
Pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral: elementary
Estado sa buhay: ☐ May asawa ☒ Walang asawa

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya:

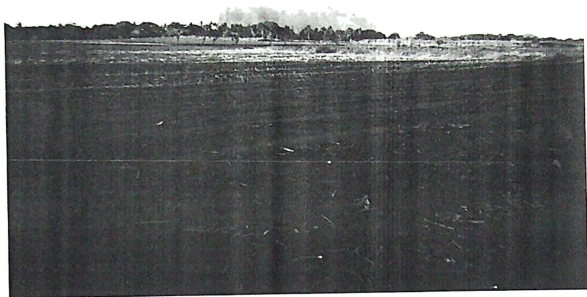
Bilang ng miyembro sa pamilya: _____
Posisyon sa pamilya: _____
Ilan ang may trabaho? _____
Pinagkukuhanan ng kabuhayan: _____
Kita sa isang buwan: 3,000

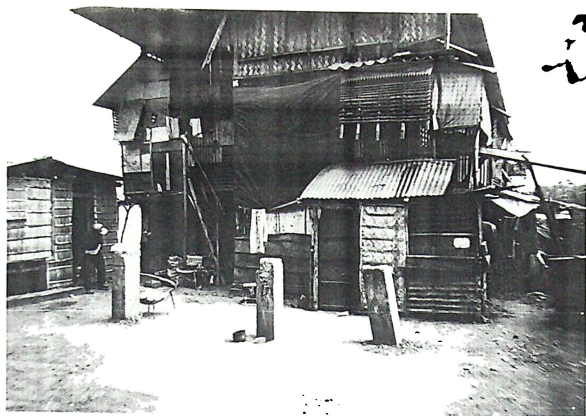
III. Iba pang mga katanungan:

- Gaano na kayo katagal na nagtatrabaho sa tubuhan? _____
Meron pa ba kayong iba pang hanapbuhay bukod sa pagtatanim? _____
Anu-ano ito? _____
- Anu-ano ang mga kadalasang problemang hinaharap ng pamilya?
☒ pera ☒ pagkain
☒ kalusugan ☐ iba pa: _____
- Sapat ba ang kinikita upang matugunan ang mga pang-araw araw na gastusin? hindi
- Saan ginagastos ang pinakamalaking bahagi ng inyong kita?
☒ pagkain ☒ gamot
☐ edukasyon ☐ iba pa: _____
- May sarili po ba kayong:
☐ kalabaw
☐ makinarya [Kung mayroon, anu-anong klase ng makinarya? _____]
☐ lupain natatamnan [ilang ektarya ng lupain? _____]
- Kung wala, saan kayo nakakakuha nito? Ang mga ito ba ay inuupahan? _____
- Sa inyong palagay, ano ang kadalasang problemang hinaharap sa trabaho?
☒ maliit na sweldo
☒ mahabang oras ng pagtatrabaho [Ilang oras? 10]
☐ walang sapat na pahinga
☐ mataas na bayod sa interes
☐ iba pa: _____
- Ano ang masasabi sa kalagayan/katayuan sa buhay mo ngayon? puhirap kasi kulang ang kinikita per ayos na rin kasi lumalabas marami kami ng tatlong beses isang araw dahil kulang.

APPENDIX C



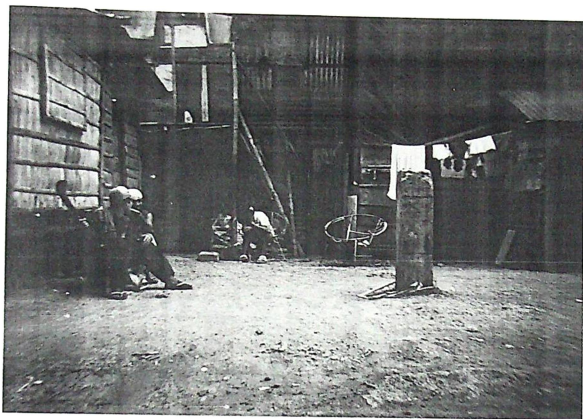


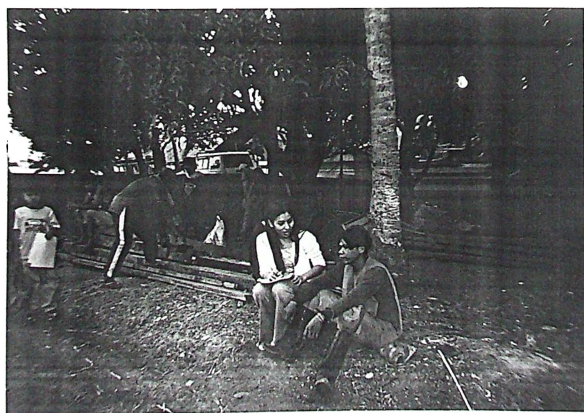














APPENDIX D

ANNEX 5

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TENTH CONGRESS

First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 5978

INTRODUCED BY HONORABLE CONGRESSMEN JOSE C. DE VENECIA, JR., JULIO A. LEDESMA IV, ALFREDO G. MARAÑON, JOSE CARLOS V. LACSON, EDWARD M. MATI, MARIANO M. YULO, GENARO M. ALVAREZ, JR., JEROME V. PARAS, MIGUEL L. ROMERO, MARGARITO D. TEVES, ALBERTO J. LOPEZ, LICURGO P. TIRADOR, NARCISO MONFORT, OSCAR G. GARIN, NIEL D. TUPAS, VICENTE J. ANDAYA, JR., MANUEL A. ROXAS, RAMON D. DURANO III, CELESTINO P. MARTINEZ, JR., CARMELO J. LOCSIN, SERGIO ANTONIO F. APOSTOL, JOSE MA. ZUBIRI, JR., REGINALDO N. TILANDUCA, GREGORIO A. ANDOLANA, BENJAMIN A. BAUTISTA, SR., ANTHONY P. DEQUINA, JOSE S. COJUANGCO, JR., HERMINIO S. AQUINO, CARMELO F. LAZATIN, ZENAIDA CRUZ-DUCUT, OSCAR S. RODRIGUEZ, EMIGDIO A. BONDOC, RAMON J. JABAR, TEMISTOCLES S. DEJON, SR., VICENTE V. TAGLE, SR., AND ZOILO V. DELA CRUZ, JR.

AN ACT

AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6982, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "AN ACT STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL AMELIORATION PROGRAM IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY, PROVIDING THE MECHANICS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section 7 (b) of Rep. Act No. 6982 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Eighty percent (80%) of the lien, including any and all incomes or interests derived therefrom, shall be distributed as cash bonuses to each worker

in the sugar farm or mill based on the proportion of work rendered by him. The cash bonus share of the workers shall be collected by the sugar mills and released to planters associations in the case of the affiliated planters, or directly to unaffiliated planters, for distribution to their respective workers. The cash bonus share of the mill workers shall be held in trust by the mills for distribution to the workers.

The remaining twenty percent (20%) of the lien shall be collected by the sugar mills and to be remitted to the [DOLE] SUGAR INDUSTRY FOUNDATION, INC. and utilized pursuant to Section 10 hereof."

SECTION 2. Section 9 of Rep. Act. No. 6982 is hereby amended to read as follows: "sec. 9. Undistributed Cash Bonus – Any distributed amount due the workers shall, within three (3) months, be remitted to and held in trust by the (DOLE) SUGAR INDUSTRY FOUNDATION, INC. for a period of three (3) years from the date of remittance, after which is it shall be deemed forfeited in favor of the socio economic programs for sugar workers.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Labor and Employment to make at least three publications before the end of the said three (3) year period and to make the corresponding radio announcements in radio stations operating in the area to inform the beneficiaries concerned regarding their unclaimed cash bonus. The said publication shall be made through local newspapers and by posting in conspicuous public places in the area where the concerned beneficiaries reside.

The expenses for the abovementioned required publications, radio announcements and posting shall be paid by the Sugar Industry Foundation, Inc. From out of the forfeited undistributed cash bonus.

The forfeited amount, including its interests, shall be utilized for projects or programs in favor of the sugar workers as recommended by the Sugar Tripartite Council and for publications, radio announcements and posting abovementioned.

SECTION 3. Section 10 of Republic Act No. 6982 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 10. Socio-Economic Plans and Programs' Operation of Councils.- [On recommendation of the Sugar Tripartite Council, the Secretary of Labor and Employment] THE SUGAR INDUSTRY FOUNDATION, INC. (SIFI) shall use the twenty percent (20%) share herein allocated for socio-economic programs and for its operations, administration and related activities in implementing said socio-

economic programs, and any and all incomes or interests therein, for the following:

- a) Five percent (5%) for sugar workers death benefit program;
- b) Nine percent (9%) for socio-economic projects for the sugar workers [undertaken by the Bureau of Rural Workers, planters/millers organizations, workers organizations and/or the Sugar Industry Foundation, Inc.]
- c) Three percent (3%) for maternity benefits for the women sugar workers and the legitimate wives of sugar workers in addition to existing benefits granted by law or collective bargaining agreements; Provided, That maternity benefits provided herein shall be paid only for the first four (4) deliveries; and
- d) Three percent (3%) for administrative expenses of the Sugar Tripartite Council, the district tripartite councils and the bureau of rural workers of the department of labor and employment in implementing this act. This three percent (3%) portion of the socio-economic fund shall be remitted directly by the Sugar Industry Foundation, Inc. (SIFI) to the Secretary of Labor and Employment.

All funds and liens, including all interests thereon, collected and/or coming out of the implementation of republic act no. 809, otherwise known as the "sugar act of 1952", presidential decree no. 621 and Republic Act No. 6982, which are in possession of and/or deposited in the name of the Secretary of Labor and Employment shall be turned over to the Sugar Industry Foundation, Inc. within (30) days from the effectivity of this act to augment the socio-economic fund of the SIFI in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the aforesaid laws.

SECTION 4 . Implementing Rules and Regulations. Within thirty (30) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of Labor and Employment, in consultation and on recommendation of the Sugar Tripartite Council, shall issue and publish the rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved.

CANE AND SUGAR PRODUCTIONS, IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND WITHDRAWALS
Crop Years 1994-95 to 2001-02

(In Metric Tons)

CROP YEAR	PRODUCTION		IMPORTS		EXPORTS	WITHDRAWALS
	Tons Cane	Raw Sugar	R a w	Refined		
2001-02*	21,159,796	1,898,509	50,001	29,401	75,401	1,942,993
2000-01	21,211,490	1,805,203	100,705	115,216	89,317	1,908,148
1999-00	19,570,777	1,619,613	21,019	80,311	91,250	1,928,335
1998-99	21,776,862	1,624,322	447,534	153,965	141,298	1,929,993
1997-98	20,506,256	1,802,744	97,653	15	198,876	1,830,119
1996-97	21,901,189	1,828,609	131,553	1,071	248,467	1,826,263
1995-96	22,907,174	1,790,788	605,460	211,208	229,112	1,970,374
1994-95	18,505,261	1,647,023	55,425	29,099	149,529	1,735,972

AREA AND SUGAR PRODUCTIVITY
Crop Years 1994-95 to 2001-02

CROP YEAR	AREA (Hectares)	SUGAR PRODUCTIVITY					
		TC/Ha.	TS/Ha.	PS/Ha.	PS/TC	Lkg/Ha.	Lkg/TC
2001-02	366,657	57.71	5.18	81.86	1.42	103.56	1.79
2000-01	364,445	58.20	4.95	78.31	1.35	99.07	1.70
1999-00	362,528	53.98	4.47	70.63	1.31	89.35	1.66
1998-99	360,602	60.39	4.50	71.22	1.18	90.09	1.49
1997-98	368,168	55.70	4.90	77.42	1.39	97.93	1.76
1996-97	373,130	58.70	4.90	77.48	1.32	98.01	1.67
1995-96	372,399	61.51	4.81	76.03	1.24	96.18	1.56
1994-95	369,132	50.13	4.46	70.54	1.41	89.24	1.78