

**THESES AND DISSERTATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, COLLEGE OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY
OF THE PHILIPPINES–DILIMAN***

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Gender/Sexuality/Women's Studies

GURUNG, INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT 1996 Ph.D.
JIT. B. OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICUL-
TURE IN THREE AGRO-
ECOLOGICAL ZONE IN A
DISTRICT IN WEST CENTRAL
NEPAL: A SOCIOLOGICAL
ANALYSIS

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

Based on a multiple triangulation strategy, this study analysed sustainable agriculture in three agro-ecological and ethnic belts in west-central Nepal by taking into consideration the institutional variables of caste/ethnicity, class and gender and their manifestation in attitudes, worldviews (fatalism) and interpersonal communication patterns in the context of sustainable agriculture. Sustainability was conceptualized along three major dimensions comprising food sufficiency, environmental stewardship, and community.

*Excerpted from a larger listing of theses and dissertations that are arranged according to specific research variables.

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Although different ethnic groups in the three agro-ecological belts exhibited different patterns of gender relations, community life. . . was found not to be conducive to sustainable agriculture.

Even if environmental factors imposed constraints, access to bureaucratic institutional supports was a function of caste (and therefore, of class) and gender. Efforts of state interventions for sustainable agricultural development were thus highly selective endeavors based on geography, caste and gender.

LAMBRETE, DETERMINANTS OF 1990 Ph.D.
EXALTACION HEALTH CARE UTILIZA-
E. TION AMONG RURAL
WOMEN: THE CASE OF
THREE BARANGAYS IN
LEYTE

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

This study addresses the question: Is the utilization of maternal health care by the poor women attributable mainly to the mothers' individual characteristics or is it more structurally or organizationally determined? To answer this question, the research proposed a conceptual framework for ascertaining the explanatory factors of maternal health care utilization among poor women and later provided empirical analysis using the said framework.

Certain questions are specifically addressed by the present study and these are: (1) What is the pattern of use of maternal health care services among rural women in poverty-stricken areas? (2) What individual attributes of these women determine the use of maternal health care? (3) What organizational factors influence and facilitate or constrain the use of maternal health care services? (4) What structural character-

istics of the community determine and facilitate or constrain the use of maternal health care services? and (5) Which of these factors altogether exert greater influence on the use of maternal health care among rural women?

LANGE, NORMA	MARITAL ROLES AND MARITAL STABILITY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF FILIPINO-GERMAN MARRIAGE	1994	Ph.D.
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EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

People's role expectations are strongly influenced by the cultural norms in their societies. The process of defining roles in marriage is comparatively easier when the spouses have the same cultural background because they share the same language, symbols and meanings. There is a greater area of intersection of their separate biographies. Cross cultural couples do not have this advantage. They enter marriage with notions about marital roles largely shaped by their own culture, by their knowledge of marriage as a universal institution and by what they have learned about each other during their courtship. These couples need to achieve a degree of congruence of their role expectations in order to establish a satisfactory relationship.

The focus of the study is marital roles. Marital roles have two aspects: role attitude, expectations and role behavior. It is assumed in this study that congruence between role attitude and behavior, both at the intrapersonal and interpersonal levels, will lead to satisfaction which, in turn, will contribute to marital stability.

TADEO- PINGOL,	ABSENTEE-WIVES, HOUSEHUSBANDS,	1999	Ph.D.
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ALICIA POWER, IDENTITY AND
 FAMILY DYNAMICS

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

This dissertation interprets the day to day life of Ilocano husbands of women who must leave the home to become overseas contract workers (OCWs). "Masculinity" is the focus of this study because this is one of the main conceptual prisms through which the men in this study view their situation. The discourse of men as househusbands varies according to how much power they exert within the family and the community. Power relations at various layers are revealed as the husbands narrate how they cope with their respective wives' absence.

AFSAR, RITA THE EFFECTS OF RE- 1985 M.A.
 SEARCH PROJECT ON
 WOMEN PARTICIPANTS
 IN TWO SLUM AREAS IN
 DHAKA

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

Using a model guided by the Tinker-Dixon conceptual framework, the thesis found that involvement of disadvantaged slum women through a project which recognizes the need for them to participate can help the participants acquire skills which will allow them to play both their productive and reproductive roles effectively. x x x As a result of their participation in the project all the participants . . . became literates Many started earning incomes through self-employment. The cases further showed that earning income was a general precondition for women's freedom and self respect, as manifested in the active roles they now play in family decision making which is a remarkable observation given the fact that Bangladesh is a male dominated society.

ALMONTE, WOMEN IN PRISON: 1981 M.A.
MARIE P. THEIR FANTASIES
AND ASPIRATIONS

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

In an earlier study on urban lower-class males, it was convincingly demonstrated that crime or anti-social fantasy increases with an individual's frequency of arrest and detention. This same study (Lamug 1975) showed that increased involvement or exposure to a criminogenic social environment correlated positively with crime fantasy scores in a special projective test called the Crime Picture Interpretation Test (CPIT). Since this study involved only male subjects, it is very relevant to ask whether the generalizations extend to females.

The CPIT was administered to 101 female detainees confined at the Manila City Jail. The finding reveals that the crime fantasy scores of the female offenders are low in comparison with male offenders. The patterns of female offenders' choice of story themes is toward the socially acceptable themes. This is demonstrated not only by the observed low mean score but also by the insignificant correlation found between number of arrests and crime fantasy scores.

This research finding is contrary to an earlier expectation. . . . Another special projective test to measure objectively anti-social fantasy of women, the Deviant Picture Interpretation Test (DPIT) was therefore developed.

AZANZA, THE SUBCULTURE OF 1994 M.A.
PATRICK A. AMBULANT VENDORS
IN QUIAPO: A SOCIOLO-
GICAL ANALYSIS

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

The Cursillo Movement is primarily a Men's Movement, but gradually adaptations were made to accommodate the wives of the men-cursillistas, thus giving birth to the Women's Cursillo. The latter serves a complementary role to the former in the pursuit of the Cursillo ideals and goals.

BALACUIT, MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN 1974 M.A.
 JIMMY Y. INTEGRATED STUDENT
 HOUSING AT THE
 MINDANAO STATE
 UNIVERSITY

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

The study is an evaluation of the psychological consequences of a Muslim-Christian integrated student housing social experiment of the Mindanao State University in Marawi City. The social experiment consisted of intermixing Muslim and Christian students in the grouping of dormitory residents.

Analysis is focused on the effects of the social experiment on the intergroup attitudes of the participants. x x x The hypothesis consisted of the following: (1) There will be a significant positive change in the attitudes of the Muslims toward the Christians after exposure to the social experiment, and (2) There will be a significant positive change in the attitudes of the Christians toward the Muslims after exposure to the social experiment.

The hypotheses were confirmed by the data. Muslims and Christians showed significant positive changes in intergroup attitudes toward one another after exposure to the social experiment. *The effect of the experiment was invariably greater among females than among males, (emphasis supplied).* The data also indicated that the magnitude of change was more or less the same between Muslims and Christians.

BULATAO, A TEST OF THE BELIEF 1967 M.A.
RODOLFO A. CONGRUENCE PRINCIPLE
IN PREJUDICE AGAINST
THE CHINESE IN THE
PHILIPPINES

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

The belief congruence theory of Rokeach, according to which prejudice is due to perceived differences in belief rather than to ethnic difference, was tested as an explanation of prejudice against the Chinese in the Philippines. Rating the ease with which they could become friends with stimulus, individuals described in terms of ethnic identification, sex and belief on one of ten issues, 80 Filipino students placed considerably more weight on belief congruence than on ethnic similarity and almost no weight on sex. Eighty other subjects making marriage ratings also placed more weight on belief congruence, though the belief congruence effect was slightly less marked. *This effect was greater for important beliefs, and greater for female subjects than for males.* Subjects penalized Filipinos who disagreed with their beliefs more than members of other ethnic groups who disagreed with their beliefs. No "true" ethnic prejudice was found in either sample.

CALAIRO, THE HILOT AND THE 1977 M.A.
ROSALINA F. CONTRACEPTIVE ACCEPT-
ANCE AMONG RURAL
WOMEN

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

A field experiment which tested the effectiveness of utilizing traditional birth attendants (TBAs) or hilot in prescribing oral contraceptives (OC) was conducted in Oriental Mindoro in 1975. It was primarily integrated both in

measuring acceptance and continuation rates and in the safety of the strategy.

The present work which was part of this field experiment, has focused on the social context of the acceptance process associated with this particular scheme. It has looked into the reasons for acceptance as well as into the factors that had enhanced a client's decision to accept contraceptives. It has likewise examined the differential effects of hilot prescription and clinic prescription of OC on continued adoption. Analysis of these socially related variables is believed to advance understanding of the problem of population dynamics within the Philippine context.

CANDALIZA, PATTERNS OF RAPES 1995 M.A.
 FILOMIN A. IN METRO MANILA

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

This study sought to determine the patterns of rape and understand its social context. It examined the characteristics of victims and offenders and their relationship. It studied 178 rape cases filed at two of the largest police stations in Metro Manila from 1986 to 1991.

CATUNCAN, A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY 1956 M.A.
 MILAGROS OF SUICIDE PATTERNS
 IN MANILA AND ITS
 SUBURBS

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

This study is chiefly concerned with the investigation of suicide in the city of Manila and its suburbs, as a social phenomenon. It attempts to formulate a series of generalizations on suicide patterns both consummated and unsuccessful in

the said areas of investigation, based upon considerations of such factors as: (1) sex (2) age (3) marital status (4) ethnic or regional background (5) occupation (6) means and methods used (7) alleged causes and (8) spatial distribution.

GAMBOA, PEER V. PARENT 1970 M.A.
VICTOR U. PRESSURE AMONG
SELECT GROUPS OF
FILIPINO 12 YEAR OLDS

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

948 12 year olds . . . were given 3 forms of 10 dilemma situations developed by Bronfenbrenner *et al.* x x x The findings indicated that in dilemma situations girls were much more parent-oriented than boys. Also non-sectarian Ss were much more parent oriented than sectarian Ss at least in dilemma situations. x x x

IBARRA, WOMEN-MIGRANTS 1978 M.A.
TERESITA E. FOCUS ON DOMESTIC
HELPERS

EXCERPT FROM ABSRACT:

The study was sparked by a genuine concern for women migrants who have landed into urban tertiary occupations particularly domestic service. It attempts to give a different picture of Filipino urban "women workers." It also focuses on the migration process of youg women from rural areas to the metropolis and their consequent lifestyle, working conditions and aspirations.

JOSEF, SEXUAL IDENTITIES AND 1998 M.A.
JENNIFER C. SELF-IMAGES OF WOMEN
LOVING WOMEN

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

This is an exploratory study on sexual identities and self images of woman-loving women, the term used in this study to refer to woman engaged in same sex relationships. x x x

Woman-loving women have varied conceptions of themselves. They are thus constituted by different sexual identities. Some identify themselves as males having female bodies. Others view themselves as females. Women who identify themselves as females have varied conceptions of the women with whom they have intimate sexual relationships. Some look at their partner/s as "men except biologically." Others identify themselves as female having relations with a tomboy, magic or pars (asawa ng tomboy). A few identify themselves simply as women who are in a relationship with another woman.

Sexual identities are largely self determined. The women, through their articulations, showed how they formed their varied conceptions of themselves, thus, the different sexual identities. These identities although self determined are formed within the context of a society wherein relationships are constructed within the prevailing heterosexual norm. This may also be the reason why the different sexual identities still follow the dichotomy between males and females.

Woman loving women are considered deviants, thus, the internalization of the sexual norms in the self image of women-loving women is extremely important. The concept of self image has psychological undertones which this thesis did not look into. The thesis merely explored the social constructions of sexual identities and self images of the woman. Self image was operationalized in terms of the women's perceptions of themselves as either male or female and as sinful or not.

PANGANIBAN, SCHOOL PERFORMANCE 1956 M.A.
ANTONIA G. AS A FACTOR IN PHILIP-
PINE RURAL-URBAN
MIGRATION

EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

The study proposes to differentiate the school performance of migrants and non-migrants. Specifically, the study inquires into the following:

1. Do migrants prove to be the most capable or the least, or of average ability?
2. Do migrants differ from non-migrants in extra-curricular activities? Which of these groups were active leaders during their Senior Year in High School?
3. What sex was found migratory?
4. Is there a direct association between school grades and extent of migration or distance traveled?

ZUYCO, ESTHER M.	DETERMINANTS OF WOMEN OCCUPATION: A STATIC GROUP COM- PARISON BETWEEN HOSPITALITY GIRLS AND HOUSEMAIDS	1987	M.A.
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EXCERPT FROM ABSTRACT:

Using the static group comparison method, this study attempts to explain why young women engage in prostitution by looking into their home and family conditions during childhood, anticipatory socialization, migratory patterns and present occupational characteristics. The assumption is that prostitution cannot be fully explained in terms of poverty or economic factors alone.