

4p's thesis

Sociology, Poverty



COMPARISON OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM (4P'S) OF THE THIRTY (30) BENEFICIARIES OF BARANGAY CALOLOT, TAMBULIG, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR A Thesis Presented to College of Education Josefina H. Cerilles State College Tambulig Campus In Partial Fulfillment Of the Requirements for the Degree Of Bachelor in Elementary Education by: Metchel A. Titoy Merry lovelyln D. Celes Jocelyn R. Berioso Joan Perez Vanbilly S. Betio MARCH 2011 APPROVAL SHEET In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree, Bachelor of Elementary Education, this thesis entitled COMPARISON OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM (4P'S) OF THE THIRTY (30) BENEFICIARIES OF BARANGAY CALOLOT, TAMBULIG, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR, prepared and submitted by Metchel A. Titoy, Merry Lovelyln D. Celes, Jocelyn R. Berioso, Joan Perez and Vanbilly S. Betio is hereby recommended for approval. _____ JALIS S. ALIM Date

Instructor Approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree, Bachelor of Elementary Education by the Dean of Student Affair. Approved: DENNIS JAY A. COLEGADO Dean of Student Affair

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of the manuscript were done until May 30, 2011. Specifically, it endeavors to answer the following questions: 1. What are the effects of 4P's implementation to the selected beneficiaries of Brgy. Calolot? 2. Is there any improvement on their economic status after the implementation? 3. Does the 4P's Program eradicate the poverty experienced by the respondents? The hypothesis which guided the researchers in this investigation are: 1. The Calolot 4P's beneficiaries improve their way of living. 2. They can purchase immediately their basic needs. 3. Vices are eliminated. To achieve the purpose of this investigation, the descriptive survey method was used. To gather the data, questionnaire was employed. In analyzing the data, the frequency counts, percentages and ranks were used. The percentage was used to determine the improvement of the economic condition after the implementation of 4P's. An analysis of the tabulated data revealed that majority of the respondents had attained great improvements after the implementation of Pantawid Familyang Pilipino Program (4P's). Their economic condition got even better as well as their usual way of living. From the findings the following conclusions were drawn. * Many respondents had minimized experiencing rice shortage. Children were taking supplementary vitamins. Eating meals thrice a day became more consistent and preparing meat viands twice a week were achieved by ?????? of the respondents. * More children were sent to attend formal education. Almost all of the respondents were able to pay school fees on time; school supplies for their children had been provided as well as school uniforms and other school needs. Children attended school regularly and had increased their attendance as they always have an allowance in going to school. * In

clothing, children of the respondents were provided descent clothes to wear as well as foot wears. * Beneficiaries do not merely depend on the benefits from the 4P's so they still work to raise income for the family and some cling to their usual work or occupation and some change their usual work after the 4P's. * Money quarrel had also been minimized by the couples as well as money shortage. Vices such as gambling were also controlled as well as drinking of alcoholic beverages.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page	Title
.....	1	Approval Sheet
.....	2	Acknowledgment
.....	3	Abstract
.....	4	List of Tables
.....	5	Chapter I. Introduction
.....	6	Background of the Study
.....	7	Statement of the Problem
.....	8	Significance of the Study
.....	9	Hypothesis
.....	10	Scope & Limitations of the Study
.....	11	Definition of Terms
.....	12	II. Review of Related Literature
.....		III. Research Design
.....		IV. Presentation & Analysis of Data
.....		PART I Before the Implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's)
.....		PART II After the Implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

(4P's) PART III Comparison of Before & After the Implementation of 4P's V.
Summary, Conclusions and Recommendation Bibliography Appendices *
Questionnaire * Biographical Data LIST OF TABLES CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION This chapter presents the background of the study,
statement of the problem, significance of the study, hypothesis, scope and
limitations of the study, and definition of terms. BACKGROUND OF THE
STUDY Knowing the economic condition of the beneficiaries before the
program could determine how much improvements were achieved by the
respondents as the 4P's come into their lives. Thru looking in the comparison
of the economic status of the beneficiaries in two separate times, progress
therefore could be specified and directly measured in terms of the changes
the beneficiaries have achieved after the effect of the program. The real
scenarios before the coming of the program in the world of the poor
beneficiaries was really a tragedy in the first glimpse but for them those
scenes were just very ordinary as they appear in a daily basis. Feeling the
pitiful conditions of most Filipinos who belonged to the poorest of the poor
life state was a great pinch to the heart of an observer. By looking on the
factual evidences, prior to the implementation of 4P's one could then
realized how much progress was obtained and how much had been
contributed by the program to the intended beneficiaries. The quality of life
and living of every Filipino citizen within the poorest economic state suggest
that these must be an action of the government to at least ease the extreme
difficulty they have felt. 4P's is one of the innovations of the current
administration to fight the high rate of poverty in the country today, an
initiative that is hoped to eradicate extreme poverty in the Philippines. To

determine how far and how much good wave the program had brought to the intended beneficiaries, there must be a review on the previous condition of the members to connect with the current condition they have with the effect of the 4P's. Despite of the controversies the program is facing nowadays, having a clear insight on the previous economic conditions of the beneficiaries is a need to justify the effectiveness of the program in battling poverty in the country. Specifically, the program aims to achieve the following goal and objectives: a. To promote human capital development among poor families, especially children, to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty. b. To improve the health condition of children age 0-14 years old. c. To improve the maternal health of pregnant and lactating mothers. d. To raise consumption of nutrient dense foods among poor households; e. To increase enrolment of children in elementary/ high school.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM This study was conducted to compare the economic status of the thirty (30) beneficiaries in Barangay Calolot, Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur before and after the implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. It is designed to answer the following questions: 1. What are the effects of 4P's implementation to the selected beneficiaries of Barangay Calolot? 2. Is there any improvement on their economic status after the implementation? 3. Does the 4P's program eradicate the poverty experienced by the respondents?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY This survey of the economic status of the selected respondents is important in the following ways: 1. Determine the economic condition of the respondents before and after the implementation of 4P's. 2. Present the contribution of 4P's as an act of eradicating extreme poverty in the country.

HYPOTHESIS

Research Hypothesis 1. The beneficiaries improve their way of living. 2. They can purchase immediately their basic needs. 3. Vices are eliminated.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY This study was conducted on March 03 to March 04, 2011 involving 30 4P's beneficiaries in Barangay. Calolot, Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur. The place was chosen for the study because most of the 4P's beneficiaries of the municipality reside in the said Barangay and they met the qualifications to be the recipient of this program.

DEFINITION OF TERMS For better understanding of the study, some terms are defined: 4P's: It is the acronym for the program, PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM. A program of DSWD, is a poverty reduction strategy CCT: Conditional Cash Transfer. A program which aim to reduce poverty by making welfare programs conditional upon the receivers' actions.

BENEFICIARIES: As used in the study, recipients of funds or other benefits. Citizens who receive government assistance. **ERADICATE:** To get rid of as if

by tearing up by the roots. Syn. (abolish, eliminate) **DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY**

METHOD: Typically seeks to ascertain respondents' perspective or experiences on a specified subject in a predetermined structured manner.

DSWD: It is the acronym for the agency, Department of Social Welfare and Development. **ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS:** It is a possibility that an observed

effect is genuine. H_a , is usually the hypothesis for which the researchers.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE: Benefits paid to bring incomes up to minimum levels established by law. **PROXY-MEANS TEST:** It is used to describe a situation

where information on household or individual characteristics correlated with welfare levels is used in a formal algorithm to proxy household income, welfare or need. **FIES:** It is the acronym for Family Income and Expenditures

Survey. It is a nationwide survey of households undertaken every three years by the National Statistics Office (NSO); It is conducted simultaneously with the quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS). The FIES gathers data on family income and family living expenditures and related information affecting income and expenditure levels and patterns in the Philippines.

**CHAPTER III
RESEARCH DESIGN METHOD** The researchers utilized the descriptive survey method in gathering data and information necessary to accomplish the purpose of this descriptive investigation. A survey of the economic status of the 4P's beneficiaries was made using the checklist instrument. The instrument was made by the researchers.

PROCEDURE The researchers administered the questionnaire to the respondents personally on March 03 to March 04, 2011. A letter of introduction obtained from the Dean of Student Affair and Mrs. Jalis S. Alim was presented to the barangay captain. During the interview, the questions were done in the Visayan Tongue to ensure the respondents appropriateness of the responses and to encourage them to answer the questions. They were made to understand that their answering of the questions would not, in any way, affect or prejudice them. They were assured that the information they reveal will be kept confidential, and if they will answer all questions frankly and as honestly as they can their responses will lead to the findings of the study that can serve as basis for determining the program's effectivity in reducing extreme poverty. helping them arrive at a decision of planning of their family based on their capacity.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED In analyzing the data, frequency counts, percentages were used. The percentage was used to determine the improvement of the economic condition after the implementation of 4P's on the respondents. The

computation of the percentage is: $P = \frac{x}{n}$ where x = the number of respondents who answered the category. N = total number of respondents

CHAPTER IV PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA This chapter presents in three parts the results of the data gathered in this investigation. Part I deals with the results of tabulation before the program was implemented; Part II, tabulation of the results after the 4P's was implemented , Part III deals on the comparison of the two tables based from selected scores of the uncategorized needs of the respondents on how this poverty reduction program increase the economic living of thirty (30) beneficiaries. PART I