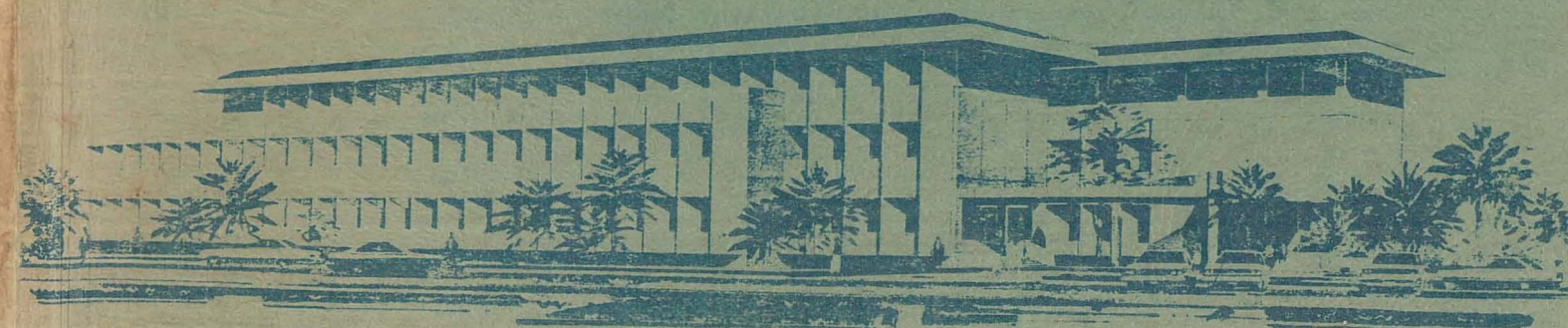


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PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 1985

Submitted to the Executive Council
During its Annual Meeting
on December 14, 1985

By

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Chairman, Executive Board

Quezon City, Philippines

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I take pleasure in submitting the annual report of the PSSC for Calendar Year 1985. This report covers the PSSC's main thrusts and accomplishments in advocacy, institutional development, research, publications and information networking, collaboration and linkage, administration and management, and general financial status.

ANNUAL REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 1985

MAIN THRUSTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:
AN OVERVIEW

The year 1985 witnessed PSSC's continuing efforts to concretize the vision embodied in the PSSC Agenda for the 80's in relation to the strengthening of the Council's research programs and in its performance of an advocacy role.

The Council thus pursued various activities and projects along the broad areas of research and training geared primarily to create a visible and responsive social science community. A most prominent accomplishment in this regard is the launching of the *Phase II of the Research Consortia Program (RCP)* in July 1985.

By far, the RCP represents the Council's major attempt at institution building. Since its inception in 1981, the RCP has established the groundwork for autonomous research, collaborative ventures and research utilization. Building upon this foundation, the second phase of the program has progressed beyond the mere enhancement of the research capabilities of regional research institutions. RCP II, at its very onset, has identified significant issues and problems which address the unique regional realities in each of the consortia.

On its first year of operation, RCP II directed its activities toward the promotion of collaborative research on contemporary issues and concerns peculiar to the regions. It was also instrumental in

strengthening the research capabilities of the different institutions involved in the consortia. Moreover, the program initiated the establishment of linkages as well as the strengthening of old ties with government, non-government and action-oriented people's organizations.

The growing concern for more relevant social science research, especially during this critical period in Philippine history, also led the PSSC to conduct a socio-political poll entitled *Measuring the Public Pulse (MPP)*. Anchored by the PSSC Research Committee, the MPP tried to gauge the people's perception on national issues confronting their lives. The survey encompassed the people's views on political leadership, the prevailing economic crisis, the entry of multinational corporations, the country's foreign debts, the International Monetary Fund, and the US military bases.

As conceived, the MPP shall be a series of quick-count polls on current national issues. Results of the surveys will be widely disseminated in order to promote research utilization.

The critical national situation likewise provided the impetus for the PSSC to surge forth with its advocacy thrust. Taking off from the activities of 1984 and from the mandate of the First National Social Science Congress, the Council continued to embark on projects which attempt to provide a social scientific analysis of the present Philippine situation.

Foremost among projects along this line is the *PSSC Forum Series*. Launched in July 1984, the Forum Series represents the

Council's concrete attempt to influence national policy-making and legislation.

The papers presented this year continued to revolve around the theme "Social Science and Government." In all of the nine sessions held, six of which were held in 1985, no efforts have been spared to persuade the members of the Batasang Pambansa to participate in the Forum. In due course, invitations were also extended to representatives of non-government organizations working directly on the topics to be discussed. Such an expanded audience resulted in generating more ideas and in enlivening exchange of information and opinion.

Whenever feasible, Forum papers were featured in the *PSSC Social Science Information*. So far, four out of the nine papers have been published in the *SSI*. It is hoped that other publications will reprint the Forum papers or provide news coverage for the Series as what *Lambatlaya* and *Veritas* did last year.

After more than a year of its implementation, the PSSC Forum Series can claim modest achievements in influencing some of the policy-makers. Nevertheless, the *Social Issues Committee (SIC)* which spearheads the project has relentlessly sought schemes to make the Series more effective. Toward the end of this year, the SIC has already identified alternative strategies which are to be implemented in 1986.

Still in keeping with the Agenda for the 80's, the PSSC continued to support junior social scientists and researchers by

awarding financial support mostly to deserving scholars who are completing their master's theses or doctoral dissertations. This financial assistance scheme is under the *PSSC Discretionary Research Awards Program (DRAP)*.

With the support of partner agencies like the Fund for Assistance to Private Education and the Ford Foundation, the PSSC has been able to sustain the DRAP for more than a decade now. Through these years, the DRAP has continuously increased its popularity among graduate students. Total number of DRAP grantees for 1985 reached 23 with total grants amounting to ₱124,534.50 (See Appendix A).

Financial assistance, however, from FAPE is due to terminate this year. In this eventuality, the PSSC has started seeking funds from other sources while temporarily allotting ₱120,000 from its general fund for the continuation of the DRAP in 1986. This is in view of the pressing need to support young social scientists who will constitute the pool of social science experts in the near future.

Aside from these ongoing programs, preparatory work is almost complete for three more programs for 1986. These include the *Resources for People Program (RPP)*, the *Philippine Social Science Information Network Program (PSS INFONET)* and the *PSSC Publishing Office Program (POP)*.

The PSSC also strengthened its membership base with the inclusion of three new associate members. These are the *University Research Center of Silliman University*, the *National Tax Research*

Center and the Academy of ASEAN Law and Jurisprudence, UP Law Complex. Four more institutions are awaiting accreditation by 1986. The increasing interest of various institutions and organizations in the PSSC manifests the growing visibility of the Council.

In the same vein, several non-PSSC affiliated institutions have made use of the Center facilities this year. This is indicative of the rising visibility of the Center among function organizers. Should this trend continue, the full establishment of the Philippine Social Science Center as the nucleus of social science activities will not be far off.

Needless to say, the demands of the projects being undertaken and to be undertaken by the Council heightened the need for a professional Secretariat. Thus, in September 1985, a *PSSC Secretariat Restructuring Plan* came into effect.

Under the new structure, the existing units of the Secretariat were clustered into three main divisions, namely, the *Research, Training and Development Division*, the *Information and Special Services Division* and the *General Administration Division*. Functioning directly under the office of the Executive Director is a special office on *Fellowship Program Administration*.

With the new set-up, each committee is assigned a specific support unit in the Secretariat. This means a closer and more direct working relationship between the staff and the committees thereby ensuring a more effective and efficient staff support to the activities and programs pursued by the Council. With this restructuring, PSSC can further strengthen its existing programs.

as well as vigorously carry out new ones.

The nature of the programs being undertaken by PSSC clearly defines the direction which the Council will take in the coming years. With the invigorating spirit prevailing in the social science community, we are optimistic that the tasks laid down by the *Agenda for the '80s* can be fully accomplished.

THE YEAR IN RETROSPECT

Advocacy

With the increasing tension in the national scene, the PSSC enhanced further its commitment to take on an advocacy role through the continuation of its Forum Series. As conceived, the *PSSC Forum Series* represents PSSC's response to the reverberating call for the Council to become a more visible and effective agency which can promote and articulate the interests and aspirations of the social science community.

In line with the general theme *Social Science and Government*, the Forum Series conducted six sessions this year. The papers featured covered the issues of national identity, national minorities, conservation of natural resources, attitudinal changes in social and cultural development, language and legislation, and tertiary education.

The *Social Issues Committee (SIC)* sponsored the PSSC Forum Series No. 4 held on February 2, 1985. The paper presented was on "The Socialization of Students into a National Identity Through the Public Elementary School System: A Case Study and Analysis." It reveals the failure of the public elementary school system to genuinely instill in students a national identity and a sense of nationhood.

On March 16, Forum Series No. 5 featured the paper entitled "National Minorities: The Continuing Struggle for Survival and Self-Determination." The *Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (Anthropological Association of the Philippines)* co-sponsored the activity. On its first

part, the national situationer traces how past Philippine governments, beginning with the Spanish colonial period, have responded to the problems of national minorities. It then evaluates the present government's policies toward the minorities. The paper recommended that investigations be conducted in the various fields of sciences and the humanities - in support of the aspirations of minorities.

Forum Series No. 6 delved on the topic "Conservation of Our Natural Resources: A Vital Environmental Issue in the Philippines." The paper tackles the various aspects of natural resources utilization and enumerates the problems presently being encountered. It also describes the exploitation of the five most important natural resources in the country which stimulated national concern. It then proposes some appropriate conservation measures in order to achieve ecological balance in the Philippines. One of these measures is a vigorous and earnest implementation of various plans to decongest the National Capital Region and distribute the population more evenly. The paper also recommended that environmental education be included in the school curriculum "so that man will look at the environment as a social responsibility and not an economic opportunity." The Forum took place on April 27 in cooperation with the *Philippine Geographical Society*.

For the second time, the *Philippine Economic Society (PES)* co-sponsored another Forum on "Social-Psychological Factors in Philippine National Development" on May 9. In view of the current

interest on psychology vis-a-vis national development planning and evaluation, the paper cites emerging psychological indicators that can be used together with economic indicators in measuring development. These psychological indicators are: respect for knowledge and technology, self-worth, orientation toward others/toward collective action, good family life, critical outlook on society and societal change, enlightened attitude toward use of resources, and philosophical and religious values. The paper also identified certain Filipino values which may have some bearing on development planning.

The *Linguistic Society of the Philippines (LSP)* co-sponsored the Forum held on July 26 which featured the paper on "Language: The Limits of the Legislatable." The paper pointed out that planning is not enough for the success of language legislation; more important are implementation and execution.

The last session of the Forum Series for the year was also co-sponsored by the *PES*. The paper, "Tertiary Education: Policy Issues and Prospects," correlated the quality of education in our country at present with the quality of the country's workforce. It also discussed the problems faced by the educational system in relation to the country's political and economic development. This Forum took place on August 23 at the Metro Club in Makati.

As originally envisioned, the Forum Series intends to influence national policy-making by presenting studies on contemporary national issues. Thus, the Secretariat exerted extra efforts to invite members

of the Batasang Pambansa in each session. Notably, other non-government organizations were also requested to send their representatives.

Attendance of the parliamentarians reached only a maximum of seven and has decreased considerably as the Series progressed. Despite their poor attendance, however, there is evidence that some of the issues raised in the Forum have had some impact on policy-makers and the general public. For instance, *MP Carlos Cajelo (Region 12, North Cotabato)* formed a special committee in the Batasang Pambansa to look more into issues raised at the forum on Information Control and Corruption Economics. *MP Zosimo Jesus M. Paredes, Jr. (Region 2, Ifugao)* promised to follow up on problems of minority groups, and *MP Edilberto del Valle (Region 8, Northern Samar)* who had filed an earlier BP Bill to conserve natural resources, was more convinced of the need for organized effort in this direction after participating in the Forum on natural resources.

Institutional Development

The Research Consortia Program

In its first three years, the research consortia succeeded in establishing linkages among some of the leading academic institutions and government agencies in their respective regions. During this period, the consortia's research theme dealt with various aspects of Philippine poverty.

In the Visayas, the *Visayas Research Consortium (VRC)* undertook two major studies along the theme: *Faces of Philippine Poverty: Four Cases from the Visayas* and *The Floating Mass: A Study of the Variety and Forms of Labor Mobility in the Visayas*. Both studies aimed to generate findings which can serve as one of the bases for formulating development plans for the region.

The first study compares the socioeconomic conditions of four livelihood-based sectors in the Visayas: urban scavengers, sugarcane workers, swidden agriculturists and artisanal fishermen. Based on empirical data obtained from four communities, the study asserts that the differences in the nature and extent of poverty among these groups are due to the opportunities available to each of them. For instance, the working conditions and opportunities open to sugarcane workers, while more stable relative to scavengers, depend on the size of the hacienda, the developments in the external sugar market, the extent of mechanization, and the investment decisions of hacienda owners. Certainly, these factors affect the workers who have to operationalize and execute decisions to produce the required output for survival.

Utilizing both quantitative and qualitative indicators, the four groups studied can be ranked in the following order of decreasing socioeconomic status: upland swiddeners fishermen, sugarcane workers, and scavengers.

The second study undertaken by the Visayas Research Consortium describes the various manifestations of circular migration, the reasons for migration, and the effects of spatial movements on

the worker, his family, and community of origin. Each of the four research studies addressing the overall objectives focused on an industry: the sugarcane industry in Negros Occidental, the rattan industry in Cebu, the construction industry in Iloilo, and the transport industry, specifically tricycle driving, in Dumaguete. In the sugar industry, the commuters, circulators, or migrants consisted of harvesters and mill workers from the provinces of Panay and Iloilo. In the rattan, construction and tricycle industries, they were rattan furniture weavers, carpenters, masons and drivers who hailed from the rural hinterlands of Cebu, Iloilo and Negros Oriental, respectively, or from outlying Central Visayas islands. The reasons for temporary worker migration was mainly economic. Most of the migrant respondents suffered from poor working and living conditions in the host area while earning low income to subsidize their families in the point of origin. A few of these families were able to invest the remittances on income-generating projects. In general, the study noted that circular or temporary migrations were coping mechanisms to help workers and their families meet subsistence requirements rather than generate savings. Diversified employment opportunities in the host areas were still scarce, preventing workers from accumulating capital for investment.

Like their Visayas counterpart, the *Eastern Mindanao Area Research Consortium (EMARC)* also undertook two major studies on poverty entitled *A Multi-Purpose Study of Selected Fishermen Households in Four Fishing Villages in Eastern Mindanao* and *Dimensions and Determinants of Poverty Among Coastal Fishermen*

in Eastern Mindanao.

The first study describes the socio-economic condition of fishermen in Eastern Mindanao based on a survey conducted in four communities. Findings reveal that those who have access to bigger boats and modern fishing gear, who tend to participate actively in community organizations, who value family security, and who are older although with limited education are those who have higher income.

Enlightened by the findings of the first study, EMARC conducted another research project on the nature, extent and determinants of poverty among fishermen in three provinces in Regions 10, 11 and 12. The study reveals that objective indicators of poverty do not necessarily coincide with subjective perceptions. Using multivariate analysis, five sets of factors were identified as significant determinants of poverty as indicated by household income. These are: 1) access to institutional support services; 2) demographic characteristics of households; 3) attitudinal and demographic characteristics of fishermen; 4) access to modern fishing technology; 5) types of market conditions confronting the fishermen. Based on the differences among the variables classified under each factor, three types of fishermen were identified. These are: boat owners or renters engaged only in subsistence fishing, boat owners or renters engaged in commercial and subsistence fishing, and subsistence fishermen hired in bigger boats.

Two publications came out of the Visayas research projects. The first is a monograph entitled: *Mechanization and Labor Employment:*

A Study of the Sugarcane Workers' Responses to Technological Change in Sugar Farming in Negros by Dr. Violeta Gonzaga. A second forthcoming publication is on the findings from the four studies on poverty in the Visayas. The unpublished results of the two projects were disseminated in a conference attended by regional government officials and heads of universities outside the network, among them, the University of the Philippines in the Visayas.

Unlike the Visayas Research Consortium, the EMARC has not yet published its findings, although plans are underway to feature their studies in *Tambara*, the official journal of the Ateneo de Davao University.

The research findings of EMARC were disseminated on June 3, 1983 in a regional meeting of representatives and key people from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the National Food Authority (NFA), the Bureau of Forest Development (BFD), the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), and the National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA), among others. Some representatives of these groups expressed great interest in research results and recommended further lines of inquiry to benefit current policies and programs.

In the aspect of training, the VRC conducted a series of training and research workshops for junior researchers on such topics as sampling designs and procedures, data processing, problem conceptualization, and quantitative and qualitative analysis of data. These workshops were handled by local researchers and Manila-based social scientists.

The EMARC on the other hand has been successful in implementing an innovative *Master's Degree Program in Applied Social Research (MASOR)* which is based in the Ateneo de Davao Graduate School. To date, there are nine MASOR grantees who have finished their academic requirements and who will soon be writing their theses. These students have been tapped for direct research involvement in the project of EMARC, thus ensuring an increase in the number of capable researchers in the area.

Research

Discretionary Research Awards Program

Established in 1972, the *PSSC Discretionary Research Awards Program (DRAP)* remains as the longest running program of the Council. For the past thirteen years, the DRAP has continuously supported junior social scientists by providing them with supplementary thesis grants. This is part of the broader goal of increasing the number of top caliber social scientists.

Over the years, the DRAP has undergone several changes and improvements in its features in order to expedite processing of applications and to effect a more significant contribution to the formation of a competent pool of social scientists. For one, the amount of individual grants which was initially pegged at ₱2,000.00 in 1972 was subsequently increased to ₱5,000.00 in 1979 and presently placed at a maximum of ₱8,000.00 for deserving proposals. This can be considered as one of the most vital and timely steps taken by

the Research Committee considering the continuously increasing cost of undertaking social science research.

The success of the DRAP can at best be measured by the number of scholars who have availed of the assistance. As Table 1 shows, the total number of DRAP grantees since 1972 has totalled to 269 with 23.0 percent awarded to those pursuing doctoral degrees, 68.8 percent to those pursuing master's degrees, and 8.2 percent to established social scientists. Of the 269 approved grants, 182 (67.6 percent) have successfully completed their research projects while the remaining 87 (32.3 percent) still have to finish their works. Of the remaining 32.3 percent however, it should be noted that 36 grants (41 percent) have just been awarded this year and are thus considered ongoing projects since grantees are given at least one year within which to complete their research projects.

Table 1. Distribution of DRAP Grantees, by Discipline, by Degree Pursued, 1972-1985.

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Degrees Pursued</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>MA/MS</i>	<i>Ph.D.</i>	<i>Others</i>	
Anthropology	23	15	8	46
Demography	5			5
Economics	6	1		7
Geography	4	2		6
History	19	3		22
Linguistics	12	22	3	37
Mass Communication	22			22
Political Science	8	1	1	10
Psychology	34	6	4	44
Public Administration	4	1		5
Social Work	4	1	1	6
Sociology	28	3	1	32
Statistics	4			4
Education	9	7	1	17
Others	3		3	6
Total	185 (68.8)	62 (23.0)	22 (8.2)	269 (100.0)

The distribution of DRAP grantees into areas of discipline which they pursued in the case of graduate students, and where they belong in the case of established scholars, is another factor by which the coverage of the program can be measured. Based on Table 2, it appears that of the 13 disciplines covered by the PSSC, anthropology is by far the best represented with 46 grantees. Psychology comes second with 44, linguistics and sociology follow with 37 and 32 grantees respectively.

It is interesting to note that the approved grants for all of the 13 disciplines total to only 246 or 90 percent of the grants. The remaining 10 percent (23 grantees) pursued courses leading to graduate degrees in Education and other courses such as Library Science. DRAP records reflect that in the early years of program implementation, grantees were not as strictly screened as they are now to fit into the thirteen disciplines served by the Council. Thus, a significant number of grantees were actually pursuing degrees in Education rather than on the social sciences. Cognizant of this trend, the Committee reviewed its policies and screening procedures such that applicants in the field of Education are no longer considered for the grant. Nevertheless, they are referred to other more appropriate agencies.

Another important indicator to consider in the evaluation of the DRAP is the type of school from where grantees eventually earned their degrees, or are currently pursuing their degrees. While the Program is quite known on a national scale through the PSSC network, the bulk of DRAP grantees comes from the University of the Philippines

at 143 grantees (53 percent). The next batch, comes from the Ateneo de Manila University at 37 grants (14 percent). The Ateneo/PNC/De La Salle Consortium produced quite a number of scholars which totalled to 16 or 6 percent (Table 3).

*Table 3. Distribution of DRAP Grantees, by Discipline, by School.
Attended 1972-1985*

<i>School</i>	<i>Discipline and Number of Awardees</i>	<i>T o t a l</i>
UP System	Anthro -(27); Demo -(5); Eco -(1); Geo -(6); History -(10); Ling -(8); Mass Comm -(20); PoliSci -(9); Psych (27); Public Ad -(5); Social Work (3); Socio -(10); Stat -(4); Educa- tion -(5); Others (3)	143 (53.1)
Ateneo	Anthro -(3); History -(5); Ling -(7); Mass Comm -(2); Psych -(10); Socio -(10)	37 (13.8)
Ateneo/PNC/LSC	Ling -(16)	16 (6.0)
Asian Social Institute	Eco -(3); Social Work -(2); Socio -(4)	9 (3.3)
Silliman University	Anthro -(2); History -(1); Socio -(1)	4 (1.5)
Univ. of San Carlos	Anthro -(4); Eco -(1); History -(2); Socio -(1); Education -(2)	10 (3.7)
Xavier University	Eco -(1); Socio -(3)	4 (1.5)
P N C	Ling -(2); Education -(2)	4 (1.5)
M L Q U	History -(1); Socio -(1); Education -(1)	3 (1.1)
Univ. of Sto. Tomas	Ling -(1); Psych -(1)	2 (0.7)
Bukidnon State College	Education -(2)	2 (0.7)
Other Schools*	History -(2); Psych -(1); Socio -(1); Education -(4)	8 (3.0)
US/Foreign School	Anthro -(2); Eco -(1); History -(1); Psych -(1)	5 (1.8)
(not student)	Anthro -(8); Ling -(3); PoliSci -(1); Psych -(4); Social Work -(1); Socio - (1); Education -(1); Others - (3)	22 (8.2)

Table 2. Distribution of DRAP Grantees, by Discipline, 1972-1985.

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Total no. of grantees</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Anthropology	46	17.1
Demography	5	1.9
Economics	7	2.6
Geography	6	2.2
History	22	8.2
Linguistics	37	13.7
Mass Communication	22	8.2
Political Science	10	3.7
Psychology	44	16.4
Public Administration	5	1.9
Social Work	6	2.2
Sociology	32	12.0
Statistics	4	1.4
Education	17	6.3
Others	6	2.2
Total	269	100.0

Measuring the Public Pulse Project

In line with its basic commitment to make social science research more relevant to national development goals, the PSSC launched the *Measuring the Public Pulse (MPP)* project in September 1985.

Spearheaded by the *Research Committee*, the MPP is a series of quick-count sociopolitical polls. This quick response program aims to monitor, process and analyze public perceptions primarily through survey instruments. Specifically, the MPP endeavors to systematically elicit and analyze the operational values, beliefs, attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of the citizenry on current local and international developments which are of immediate relevance to Philippine society.

The first half of 1985, the committee held a series of workshops to discuss the details and the mechanics of implementation of the MPP. As an initial step toward its launching, the committee conducted a mini-survey among selected members of the Metro Manila academic community to elicit their opinion on the topics to be included and on the mechanics for conducting the project. Members of the committee were also enjoined to submit questions for the survey in order to widen its research coverage and disciplinary orientation. Based on these, a questionnaire was drafted to serve as the major instrument for data collection.

Upon completion of these pre-implementation activities, the first MPP study actually took off in September 1985. The study consists of a sample of 8,163 respondents located in 937 barangays in 73 provinces of the country. The MPP staff based in PSSC supervised

and coordinated the data gathering and coding. Data analysis was done by members of the Research Committee.

While funding for the first study under the MPP project was shouldered completely by PSSC, other government and private institutions may be tapped in succeeding studies. These potential cooperating agencies are those which may require current information and analysis of sensitive developments in the country to facilitate their effective operations. Surveys of this nature can be functional in both critical and normal times. At critical times, the said agencies may presumably need timely reports on controversial issues. In normal times, they may be interested in information relating to issues which could be anticipated well in advance.

Publications and Information Networking

Publications

Corollary to PSSC's goal of promoting the quality and relevance of social science research is the wider dissemination and utilization of research findings in the social sciences. Thus, the PSSC worked out its own publications program to achieve this goal. This program includes the publication of the *PSSC Social Science Information (SSI)*, the journals of PSSC member associations, the PSSC brochures and other occasional publications.

The *SSI*, otherwise known as the PSSC newsletter, was born out of the need to foster linkages and communication between and among the various social science associations in the country.

Since its inception in 1973, the SSI has endeavored to serve as a regular and comprehensive inventory of social science activities both locally and abroad. It has also served as a vital medium for the exchange of information, documentation and research in the social sciences.

Aside from its documenting function, the PSSC newsletter also acts as a catalyst for discussion among social scientists. Each issue features articles on any of the 13 social science disciplines served by PSSC. Conscious of PSSC's stature as the umbrella organization of professional social science associations nationwide, the SSI publishes scholarly, relevant and insightful articles. The SSI has also served as a venue for publishing the papers of the PSSC Forum Series.

Another important form of disseminating social science findings is through the journals of the PSSC member associations. At the survey[?] outset, the Council has always been supportive of these publications. Since 1972, the PSSC has played a pivotal role in the continued publication of these journals by establishing a *Publications Subsidy Program* under the auspices of the *National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA)*. The NSTA subsidized the journals from 1972-1976 and from 1978-1983. This subsidy assured the continuous publication of the journals and effectively facilitated the dissemination of social science research findings.

Table 4 shows the extent of dissemination of the SSI journals. Apparently, the SSI reaches every part of the country as well as the major continents of the world. It must be noted, however, that

distribution in Metro Manila (138) is almost twice as that in the provinces (76). This may be due largely to the centralization of social science research institutions and social science experts in the metropolis. On the international scene, the neighboring countries in Asia and Australia receive the most number of copies while the Americas, Europe and Africa have an almost equal distribution of 34 and 36 respectively.

On the other hand, although figures for the journals are not complete, it can be surmised that a more vigorous marketing campaign is in order. Bearing in mind that these journals are very good sources of indigenous research in social science phenomena in the Philippine setting, these publications can easily capture the foreign and local market. What is urgently needed, therefore, is a more aggressive marketing campaign.

Aside from these major publications, PSSC also publishes brochures which describe the nature of the programs and projects of the Council. For this year, the PSSC Publications staff have updated the brochures on the *Philippine Social Science Council*, the *Central Subscription Service* and the *Discretionary Research Awards Program*. The publication staff also coordinated the reprinting of the PSSC Agenda for the '80s. The availability of these information materials helps to better facilitate the linkages of PSSC with other agencies and individuals thereby increasing people's awareness of PSSC's various programs and projects.

The year 1985 also marked the start of the publication of one of the two major studies conducted by the Visayas Research Consortium

Table 4. Dissemination of PSSC Publications, 1985.

Location	NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS		
	<i>PSSC Social Science Information</i> ¹	<i>Philippine Sociological Review</i> ²	<i>Other Journals</i> ³
Total	<u>369</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>162</u>
Philippines	<u>214</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>71</u>
Metro Manila	138	37	30
Provinces	76	63	41
Foreign Countries	<u>155</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>91</u>
Asia and Australia	85	15	37
The Americas	34	44	41
Europe and Africa	36	7	13

¹The figures under this column represent the total number of subscribers and the individuals/institutions given complementary copies of the *PSSC SSI*.

²Among the journals published by the PSSC member associations, only the *Philippine Sociological Review* is being distributed exclusively by the Central Subscription Service (CSS).

³These include *Aghamtao*, *Journal of History*, *Philippine Economic Journal*, *Philippine Geographical Journal*, *Historical Bulletin*, *Philippine Journal of Linguistics*, *Philippine Journal of Psychology*, *Philippine Journal of Administration*, *Philippine Political Science Journal* and *Social Work*. Except for a few copies being sold by the CSS, marketing of these journals is handled by their respective associations. It is presumed, therefore, that these figures would increase if they are to present a total picture of the extent of dissemination of these journals.

entitled *Faces of Philippine Poverty: Four Cases from the Visayas*.

Indeed, the significance of all these publications in terms of their contribution to social science research and theory building in the Philippines cannot be overemphasized.

Central Subscription Service

Another vital part of the PSSC publications program is the *Central Subscription Service (CSS)*. The CSS was conceived to serve as the main marketing arm of the PSSC primarily for the sale of the journals of the Council's member associations. It manages the promotion and distribution of the journals.

Over the years, the CSS has expanded its marketing coverage to include publications of other institutions, publishers and individuals outside of the PSSC membership. These non-PSSC affiliated book suppliers now total to a little over 40 (See Appendix B).

Aside from maintaining a permanent bookstore at the PSSCenter, the CSS staff also participates in booksales and exhibits outside the PSSC premises. For 1985, these functions included the 22nd Annual Convention of the Psychological Association of the Philippines, the conference on "Ang Bata at ang Mass Media," the 9th PSSC Forum Series on "Tertiary Education: Policy Issues, Problems and Prospects," the National Bookweek Exhibits, and the 22nd Conference of the Philippine Economic Society.

As suggested by the 1984 Publications Committee, the CSS implemented a more personalized marketing strategy by getting in touch with each of the subscribers in updating their subscriptions.

This strategy also enabled the staff to update the CSS mailing list.

In order to centralize the subscription and sale of journals, the CSS also proposed that it handle the membership and subscription of each PSSC member association. So far, only the *Philippine Sociological Society* is availing of this service.

From September 1984 to September 1985, CSS earned a net income of ₱97,631.53.

The CSS closed the year by holding a sale of social science journals in December 1985. Discounts on selected titles range from 5 to 50 percent.

Information Network

As part of its overriding goal of promoting dissemination and utilization of research findings in the social sciences, the PSSC developed a project proposal entitled *Philippine Social Science Information Network (PSS INFONET)*.

The PSS INFONET aims to establish the PSSC Library as the central clearinghouse for the collection and exchange of information and research in the social sciences. Initially, the project shall tap the libraries of the PSSC Research Network Units.

Among the funding agencies requested to sponsor the project, the *International Development Research Centre (IDRC)* already signified its support. It committed funding for the implementation of a pre-program activity which is the conduct of a survey of the information needs of potential participating libraries. If plans push through, the PSS INFONET will go on its fullswing implementation by 1986.

At present, the PSSC Library contains a collection of specialized publications in 13 social science disciplines, both local and foreign. As Table 5 shows, the Library holds 773 titles of books and monographs, 486 titles of serials, 1,061 vertical files and 476 volumes of theses and dissertations.

In terms of number, the disciplines of sociology (155), economics (116) and demography (90), constitute the bulk of books and monographs. A glaring observation is a dearth of books and monographs in geography and mass communication among the library acquisition.

Again, sociology (71) and economics (62) top the list of serial holdings of the PSSC Library. While demography (30) retains its third rank, it has practically only half of the number of serials in the field of economics.

For the third time, sociology constitutes the bulk of theses and dissertations in the Library followed by linguistics (55) and history (54). As had been discussed in the section on DRAP, education (71) actually tops the list of theses and dissertations, outnumbering even the discipline of sociology. The Research Committee which is in charge of reviewing applicants to the DRAP has already worked out ways to correct this imbalance.

To further beef up its collection, the PSSC Library maintains exchange arrangements with other local and foreign libraries by using the PSSC newsletter. Incidentally, the SSI also publishes a quarterly listing of the recent acquisitions of the Library in order to promote use of Library materials.

Table 5. PSSC Library Holdings by Discipline, 1985.

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Number of books/ monographs</i>	<i>Number of serials¹</i>	<i>Number of theses/ dissertations</i>
Anthropology	52	18	26
Demography	90	30	2
Economics	116	62	23
Geography	0	10	4
History	52	22	54
Linguistics	12	4	55
Mass Communication	0	13	30
Political Science	35	29	11
Psychology	24	3	47
Public Administration	5	7	2
Social Work	31	12	6
Sociology	155	71	61
Statistics	46	9	7
Education	26	21	71
Others ²	129	175	77
Total	<u>773</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>476</u>

¹Serials include professional journals, newsletters, annual reports, newspapers and magazines of general interest.

²This category includes materials on agriculture, technology and general topics in the social sciences.

Collaboration and Linkage

Membership

For 17 years now, the collaborative determination by the regular and associate member organizations has distinguished the Council's programs and activities.

This year, the Membership Committee accredited three new associate members: the *University Research Center of Silliman University* in Dumaguete City; the *National Tax Research Center*; and the *Academy of ASEAN Law and Jurisprudence*, an institute within the Law Complex of the University of the Philippines.

The entry into PSSC of the first two research centers will promote the sharing of research efforts and findings in the country, while the presence of the Academy of ASEAN Law and Jurisprudence, with its focus on research on comparative law and jurisprudence, will impel us to recognize our Asian neighbors and their societies more.

PSSC membership now stands at 12 regular members and 28 associate members (See Appendix C). As we continue to welcome established social science research institutions, organizations and centers in the country into our fold, more sharing and unified efforts to improve society will be possible.

Foreign Fellowship Administration Program

In the past, PSSC administered three foreign fellowship programs simultaneously. These programs include those sponsored by the

Mid-West Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc. (MUCIA), the *Washington State University/Indonesia (WSU)* and the *Agricultural Development Council*. The first two programs, however, terminated in June last year. Nevertheless, PSSC has already established itself as an effective agency for administering programs of this type. In fact, other foreign associations and agencies have signified their interest to commission PSSC to administer their fellowship programs.

At present, PSSC administers the ADC Asian Fellowship Program. For this year, the Council assisted 22 ADC fellows who are pursuing graduate studies in Economics, Development Economics and Agricultural Economics. They are enrolled at the University of the Philippines in Diliman and in Los Baños and at the Ateneo de Manila University. Six more fellows are expected to come in the next school year (see Appendix D).

On July 1, 1985 ADC was merged with two other institutions namely, the International Agricultural Development Service (IADS) and the Winrock International Livestock Research and Training Center (WILRTC). These three institutions are now subsumed under a new name, the *Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Winrock International)*. The central program concern of Winrock International is the development of human resources in developing countries. Its priority areas of study include rural social sciences, crop sciences and animal sciences. With the merger, it is foreseen that the fellowship program will still be continued and expanded.

External Linkages

PSSC maintains its membership in two international organizations, namely, the *Association of Asian Social Science Research Council (AASSREC)* and the *International Federation of Social Science Organizations (IFSSO)*.

In September of this year, *Dr. Nestor N. Pilar*, of the PSSC Executive Board, represented the Council in the Vith AASSREC Biennial Conference held in Bali, Indonesia. In the conference, Dr. Pilar read the Council's report to the AASSREC and the country paper on *Social Science and Government*.

PSSC continues its professional linkages with the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) and the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE). It also maintains documentary and other information exchanges with UN-affiliated agencies.

Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad also attended the Second Conference on Research and Information System for Non-aligned and other Developing Countries, held in New Delhi, India from Nov. 20-23, 1985. The meeting worked toward setting up effective links between the research institutions of the non-aligned and other developing countries. The Conference agreed to pursue work relating to global issues in the field of international economic relations as well as issues related to the development of economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing nations.

*Administration and Management*Secretariat Reorganization

As early as May 1984, the Executive Board has focused its attention on the long-felt need to reorganize the PSSC Secretariat. Over the years, the Secretariat has performed basically administrative and coordinating functions. Most of the conceptualization of programs is done by the various working committees who serve on an *ad hoc* basis. This kind of set-up leaves much gap for program continuity. Moreover, potentials of the technical staff of the Secretariat have not been fully explored.

Initial attempts at restructuring were done by the *Management Audit Company (MAC)*. Subsequent events, however, necessitated a review of the proposal. During the course of the revision of the proposal, Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat, PSSC Executive Director for eight years, resigned from her post and moved to the United States. Three officers of the PSSC Executive Board, namely Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero, Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez and Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad took over the stewardship of the Council as officers-in-charge. They also revised the proposal for the Secretariat restructuring.

Finally, the proposal was approved by the Executive Board and was made effective in September 1985. One month after, the Executive Board designated Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad as Executive Director from October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1988 based on the unanimous recommendation of a search committee composed of the presidents of the PSSC member associations.

The revised restructuring plan primarily hopes to maintain an efficient staff who will serve the programs and the administrative requirements of the Executive Board and its Working Committees, in the pursuance of the objectives and policies of the PSSC Governing Council. Specifically, the plan aims to: 1) fully harness the skills of the staff in the planning, execution and monitoring of PSSC programs and projects; 2) delineate the functions, authority and responsibilities of each unit and personnel to avoid duplication and conflict; 3) determine the optimum personnel complement within the budgetary and other resource constraints; and 4) establish a rational ranking of positions and the correspondence compensation plan to promote an efficient personnel administration and performance.

The new set-up not only ensures a more expeditious PSSC operation but also lays the ground for building a pool of competent, professional staff who can contribute significantly in the planning, implementation and evaluation of Council programs.

PSSC Center Activities

In order to offset costs in PSSC operations, administration and building maintenance, the Center was called again to increase its revenues through a more vigorous marketing campaign. As an alternative strategy, an additional 387.75 sq.m. space has been rented out to six new occupants. Three more applicants are awaiting the release of another 60 sq.m. space pending approval by the Executive Board. At present, the Center has an occupancy of almost 100 percent. This is equivalent to a total revenue of ₱686,601 in a year. The number

of firms which conducted their functions in the Center this year reached a total of 39 (See Appendix E).

Side by side with the efforts to increase income by marketing the Center facilities is the implementation of cost-cutting measures. This was based on the recommendations of the *Finance and Business Affairs Committee*. Somehow, this scheme ensures that while the Center's present income-earning capacity is low, it can readily offset an equally low operational cost.

PSSC Finances

The PSSC operation is funded from two sources: the *General Fund* which derives its incomes from the regular income and the investments of the Council, and the *Special Fund* which is funded by foreign and local agencies. The Year 1985 reflected a significant increase in income of 93.9 percent from ₱2.241 million in 1984 to ₱4.345 million in 1985. This increase was due mainly to the increase of donations received in 1985 aggregating ₱1.959 million, or a rise of 149.2 percent over the 1984 level of ₱0.786 million. The interest incomes of PSSC investments in notes and bonds also rose significantly from ₱0.813 in 1984 to ₱1.023 million in 1985, or 28.3 percent (p.6/)

Expenditures on the other hand, increased moderately at 44.5 percent from ₱2.415 million in 1984 to 3.490 million in 1985. The bulk of the 1985 expenditures went to Research and Development which amounted to ₱7.363 million or 79.6 percent of total expenditure. Expenditure on the administrative requirements of the Council stood at ₱.712 million or 20.4 percent of total expenditure. This is a

comfortable level of compliance with the NSTA mandate that at least 60 percent of the annual income of the PSSC should be spent on research and development projects in order to remain a tax exempt foundation.

The assets of the PSSC in 1985 stood at ~~₱~~7.363 million compared to ~~₱~~6.511 million in 1984 or an uptrend of 13.1 percent. This consists of investments in notes and bonds (~~₱~~3.387 million) and cash on hand and in bank (~~₱~~2.683 million). Property and equipment, excluding the value of the building, is ~~₱~~.397 million. The rest of the assets are in the form of inventories and receivables.

Lined up against these assets are PSSC liabilities amounting to ~~₱~~0.987 million and equity totalling ~~₱~~6.384 million. The equity consists of the following: endowment fund, ~~₱~~2.966 million; cumulative fund balances (General and Special Funds), ~~₱~~2.325 million; staff development fund, ~~₱~~0.515 million and unrealized increment of dollar deposits, ~~₱~~.577 million.

A more detailed analysis of the financial condition of the Council is reflected in the PSSC Treasurer's Report and the Financial Statements of the Council which can be found in the second part of this report.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

In the course of its operation in 1985, the PSSC Committees took a long and hard look at their respective programs. These attempts at program review and evaluation led not only to the identification of the programs' strengths and accomplishments but also pinpointed their weaknesses.

For instance, three fundamental problems surfaced in a recent evaluation of the *PSSC Research Consortia Program (RCP)*. First is the perceived lack of technical inputs from the Manila-based academics, owing in part to the demands for autonomy from the consortia. Second is the need to strengthen further the ability of the consortia researchers to conceptualize, design and implement research projects. Third is the demand to establish sustained and permanent linkages with other development agencies and academic institutions in the area.

In order to overcome these weaknesses, the *PSSC Institutional Development Committee (IDC)* which has anchored the program since its inception commits its full and active involvement in the implementation of Phase II of the RCP. The IDC now is directly responsible for planning, supervising and recommending policies for the RCP. It is also setting up a consultancy bureau to monitor research consortia activities and provide training relevant to the research of the group. In essence, the IDC serves as the Technical Committee of the PSSC Research Consortia Program.

In order to foster more direct and stronger linkages between the PSSC and each of the consortia, the PSSC Executive Director

acts as liaison between these bodies. Likewise, the PSSC Research Consortia Coordinator facilitates transactions between the IDC and each consortium. The Council also intends to pursue more intensely the tie-up between the consortia and development agencies in the regions in order to promote and ensure research dissemination and utilization. In this regard, the PSSC Publications Committee examines and reviews manuscripts of consortia research for publication.

Tasked with the overall management of the publications program of the PSSC, the *Publications Committee* also took a closer view of the journal publications and the marketing program of the Council's member associations. In May 1985, the Publications Committee conducted a survey of the journals to find out the extent of delay in journal issues, to examine the possible causes of the delay and to solicit suggestions on how to cope with publication problems.

Findings reveal that only two of the eight journals included in the survey are current in their published issues. Three journals have backlogs of as many as seven issues, while the other three are short of only two issues. Six of the eight respondents cited insufficiency of editorial resources and lack of funds as the causes of delay.

In the light of the issues and problems raised, the Publications Committee started to conceptualize the possibility of establishing a *PSSC Publishing Office*. As conceived, this Publishing Office aims to establish a more systematic and profitable publishing program for the PSSC that is at the same time responsive to PSSC's mission

of disseminating scientific knowledge. The program hopes to minimize problems in relation to waste of resources arising from unsold copies and production delays. For its first three years of operation, the PSSC Publishing Office Program is projected to incur a total expenditure of about ₦2.3 million.

Another problem related to the disseminating function of PSSC is the limited news coverage of the *PSSC Social Science Information*. Insufficient resources and manpower restrict news coverage to institutions which are most accessible to the publications staff. Return of the regular newsgathering forms for correspondents remains poor especially from the provinces. Nevertheless, efforts are now exerted to fill this gap. PSSC regular and associate members as well as research network units have been requested to designate a regular correspondent for the newsletter. Needless to say, the Council will have to rely on the commitment and cooperation of these correspondents. As yet, the PSSC cannot offer material incentives to its contributors except for free copies of the newsletter.

It is also worth noting that as the Council's vital medium for information and external linkages, the newsletter remains as a non-profit venture. Funds for its printing and postage is shouldered completely by PSSC. This dearth of funding for publication will also be looked into.

With respect to PSSC's research program, the Research Committee conducted an evaluative study of the *Discretionary Research Awards Program (DRAP)* early this year. Results of the study reveal that most DRAP grantees are in the field of education rather than in the

social sciences. To redirect this lopsided tendency, the Committee recast its screening policies.

By now, the DRAP has already established itself as a vital and effective program for building a stronger and wider base of Filipino social scientists. The allocation of ₱120,000 from PSSC's own funds in order to sustain the program at least for next year reflects the Council's belief in the importance of the DRAP. This move by the PSSC was precipitated by the termination of the financial support from the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE). FAPE has financed the program since 1979. Budgetary constraints, however, impelled the agency to cut its support for the time being.

Certain problems also beset the *PSSC Forum Series*. As the main program directly addressed to influencing national policymaking and legislation, an evaluation of the Forum revealed that the Series suffered from the poor attendance of its target audience. Thus, the Social Issues Committee (SIC) which spearheads the project opted to take another route in influencing legislation. The SIC decided to shift its target participants from the parliamentarians to other interest groups or organized groups and members of standing committees who can influence or pressure members of the Batasang Pambansa in their policymaking. The Committee also agreed to focus on the theme *Social Scientists on Violence* starting next year. This change is in view of the intensification of violence as an objective part of national life. Moreover, the Committee concluded that social scientists ought to shed some light towards the understanding and eventual mitigation of violence in present Philippine society.

Another problem noted in PSSC's attempts to establish effective linkages between the social science community and society is the unintended exclusion of disadvantaged groups. It is observed that the poor do not have access to social science information which may help them plan and participate in activities to improve their lives. In order to bridge this gap, SIC has conceived of the *Resources for People Program (RPP)*.

The RPP is a service bureau through which the research, training and consultancy services of individuals or groups of social scientists will be made available to disadvantaged groups who heretofore have rarely been direct clients of social science efforts. Specifically, the RPP aims to achieve the following objectives: 1) to put social science expertise at the direct service of disadvantaged groups in Philippine society; 2) to provide social scientists with an opportunity to have first hand contact with some of the problems of Philippine society; 3) to assist in the development of alternative career paths for social science students; and 4) to assist in the development of a more relevant, more activist, more militant Philippine social science.

The RPP will endeavor to promote a partnership between volunteer social scientists and volunteers from people-oriented organizations who will constitute a service pool. Together, these partners will provide various services, except funding, to clients.

The RPP paves the way for the institutionalization of programs in the PSSC which break the elitist tradition that has dominated

the Philippine development scene for many years. It is one of PSSC's bold attempts to directly benefit the people whose interests the Council pledged to serve and whose lives it has committed to improve. Furthermore, the RPP enhances the PSSC's visibility and relevance especially in these critical times.

From a pragmatic point of view, the RPP may substantially complement the PSSC Forum Series. It may be a rich source of research and documentation on pressing contemporary issues which every Filipino has to confront and ultimately, resolve.

The PSSC also addressed some fundamental and recurring problems identified last year. One of these problems is the insufficiency of manpower and financial resources. The recent reorganization of the PSSC Secretariat reiterated the need for more professional and technical staff who have the capability to plan, implement and evaluate various programs of the Council. It is foreseen that through the building of a stronger and more competent Secretariat, the Committees are assured of an efficient implementation of its various programs and projects. While the committees significantly contribute to the promotion of PSSC programs, the fact remains that they can serve the Council only on an *ad hoc* and voluntary basis. It is imperative, therefore, that the PSSC build its own pool of permanent professional and technical staff who in close coordination with the committees, can see through the programs' inception, implementation, and completion.

Furthermore, maintenance of an efficient and effective Secretariat requires a viable staff development program. Over the years,

staff development took the form of sponsoring some members of the Secretariat in attending seminars related to their assigned tasks. This scheme, however, is deficient in terms of providing equal training opportunities to the staff. Hence, a staff training course for all members of the Secretariat was conducted in July 1985 at Villa Escudero, San Pablo, Laguna. The course hoped to respond to the needs of the staff and to pose solutions to some pressing problems. The PSSC commissioned the Executive Development Academy for this purpose.

On finances, the bleak financial picture in the national scene portends an equally dim prospect for the Council in terms of generating substantial funds from outside sources. This did not preclude the Finance and Business Affairs Committee, however, from allocating modest funds for the various projects of its working committees in keeping with the Council's goals (p. 53). In addition the Committee also established linkages with key people from the government and private sector who, as friends and supporters of PSSC, will open opportunities for the Council to build up its resources. As a preventive measure, the Secretariat also implemented cost-cutting schemes in their day-to-day operations.

Another problem that the Council has to look deeper into is the perceived "gap" between the PSSC and its member associations. Thus far, the PSSC services for its member associations include the awarding of conference grants, establishing contacts for travel and conferences abroad, marketing and distributing their journals and other scholarly publications, and giving them access to social

science information. Indirectly, the DRAP supports the students and professionals in all of the social science disciplines served by each member association. PSSC members are also allotted free office space in the Center for their own secretariat in order to better facilitate communication and interaction between and among the various societies. In order to centralize social science activities within PSSC and encourage the member associations to make use of the Center facilities, the Council offers the use of its function rooms at discounted rates.

Despite these assistance programs and privileges, however, there is still a need to systematize and improve these efforts to lessen the perceived "gap" between the PSSC and its member associations. This is more true with respect to the Council's efforts to involve its associate members in the provinces in its various activities. With the establishment of the Outreach Section in the PSSC Secretariat, a more vigorous involvement campaign may soon be underway.

Lastly, the Council has to continue pursuing the decentralization of expertise in the social sciences in order to balance the distribution of social science resources. With the launching of Phase II of the RCP, program coverage may be extended to less developed social science institutions in the countryside. Moreover, as identified in the PSSC Agenda for the '80s, "preparations should be made now for developing the next generation of social scientists, who need to be far greater in number and much more geographically dispersed than the present generation." This can be made possible by strengthening the research training program for junior faculty-researchers from different institutions nationwide.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the close of the first half of the decade, the PSSC found itself at the helm of the social science development wheel. It has vigorously pursued the actualization of the long-term goal set by the *PSSC Agenda for the '80s*. While the tasks are not yet complete, the direction the Council is presently taking provides optimistic forecasts in the years to come.

A mid-decade assessment of the performance of the Council reveals that PSSC has continuously addressed the needs and concerns identified in its agenda. Moreover, it has intensified its advocacy function as mandated by the *First National Social Science Congress*. This is manifested by the continuation of the *PSSC Forum Series*. The Social Issues Committee which spearheads the Forum Series has already finalized its plans to make the Series more effective in terms of influencing national policymaking and legislation.

Although the PSSC programs are in their different stages of development, it is safe to generalize that the groundwork has already been laid for the Council's undertakings in the next half of the decade.

The allocation of a *Project Development Fund for 1986* reflects the PSSC's continuing concern for more relevant research endeavors. The implementation of the *Measuring the Public Pulse* project this year and the launching of the *Resources for People Program* in 1986 concretely demonstrates the Council's commitment toward the promotion

of social science relevance to current national issues and needs.

In addition, two of the working committees of the PSSC, namely, the Research Committee and the Publications Committee conducted separate evaluations of their programs. Both studies led to a more promising research and publications programs for the Council.

Equally important at this point is the Council's serious concern for augmenting its dwindling resources. A special body composed of friends and supporters of PSSC will be assigned to take charge of this task in order to ensure PSSC's continued pursuance of its mission and goals amidst social, political and economic upheavals.

These programs and plans may only succeed through the concerted efforts of the PSSC membership. While the continuously increasing involvement of the member associations is highly commendable, the tasks at hand demand each member's full commitment, zealous support and active participation in the Council's undertakings.

PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL
REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1985

HELEN R. TUBANGUI
Treasurer

The Philippine Social Science Council administers two separate funds: The General Fund and the Special Fund.

The General Fund records the financial operation of the Council in pursuance of its programs and projects. Its incomes are derived from regular sources including fees, subscription, rent, and others and from incremental income such as interest, publication sales, and gains from foreign exchange. From the proceeds of these sources, the Council appropriates funds for the maintenance of Secretariat and various Council programs and projects directly undertaken by the Council.

The Special Fund records the financial operations of programs and projects which are funded by both local and foreign institutions. These include International Development Research Centre (IDRC), National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA), Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE), Ford Foundation (FF), and Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), among others. In 1985, the most important project undertaken by the PSSC was the Research Consortia Program.

Operations of the General Fund (p. 59). The income from the General Fund rose from ₱1.455 million in 1984 to ₱2.385 million in 1985 resulting in an increase of 63.9 percent. Expenditure, on the

other hand, was up by only 35.4 percent from ₱1.637 million in 1984 to ₱2.218 million in 1985. The present financial operation indicates a reversal in the trend of fund balances. From a deficit of ₱0.181 million in 1984, we realized a surplus of ₱0.167 million in 1985 or an improvement of 107.7 percent. This was due mainly to the stricter control of expenditure following the institutionalization of the budget process in the PSSC.

Of the total income of ₱2.385 million in 1985, the regular sources of income contributed ₱0.772 million. The increase came from rental income of ₱0.393 million which is about 20 percent higher than the previous year's level. Incremental income reached ₱1.613 million. This amount came mainly from interest income from PSSC investments (₱1.043 million) and gains from foreign exchange (₱0.570 million).

Total expenditure was ₱2.218 million distributed as follows: operating expenditures - ₱1.705 million (76.9 percent); and Council program expense - ₱0.512 million (23.1 percent). It should be noted that the bulk of PSSC programs and projects are funded from the special funds. More than half (52.3 percent) of the operating expenditures went to payment for the regular and contractual personnel amounting to ₱0.893 million.

The surplus on current operations has improved markedly from a deficit of ₱0.181 million in 1984 to a surplus of ₱0.167 million in 1985. The total general fund balance of the PSSC in 1985 amounted

to ₱1.231 million. This figure represents the total of the fund balance at the beginning of the year, prior year's adjustments, fund transfer, and fund balance at the end of the year.

Operations of the Special Fund (p. 60). Donations to the PSSC special fund exhibited a dramatic increase of 149.2 percent from ₱0.786 million in 1984 to ₱1.959 million in 1985. These contributions came from International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ford Foundation (FF), Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), and Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE). As expected, expenditures increased, although modestly, at 63.5 percent from ₱0.778 million in 1984 to ₱1.272 million in 1985. The bulk of this expenditure (88.4 percent) went to the support of the research consortia.

A surplus on current operation amounting to ₱0.687 million was realized. This represents amounts earmarked for projects which have not yet been expended at the end of the year. If the beginning fund balance of ₱0.406 million is added to the above amount, the total special fund balance would reach ₱1.093 million.

Balance Sheet (Assets, Liabilities and Equity) (p. 57). The total assets of the Council amounts to ₱7.363 million in 1985 compared to ₱6.511 million in 1984 representing an increase of 13.1 percent. The assets in 1985 include cash in hand and in the bank totalling ₱2.683 million and investments in notes and in bonds amounting to ₱3.387 million. Property and equipment, excluding the building, amount to ₱0.397 million. The rest of the assets valued at ₱0.896 million are in the form of receivables and inventories.

The claims against the above assets are liabilities amounting to ₱0.979 million and equity which stood at ₱6.384 million. The liabilities consist of trust funds, unearned rental income, unremitted earnings of publishers, and others. The equity consists mainly of the endowment fund (₱2.966 million); fund balances (₱2.324 million); staff development fund (₱0.515 million); and unrealized increment of dollar deposit (₱0.577 million).

Budget for 1986

On November 28, 1985, the Executive Board approved the proposed budget of the PSSC for 1986 for consideration by the PSSC Council. The levels of income and expenditures were consolidated by the Finance and Business Committee based on the financial operations of the Council in the last three years (1983-1985) together with the budgetary requirements of the various Working Committees for their respective projects. The current changes and prospects of various factors that affect fiscal trends were also considered.

The proposed Budget of the PSSC for 1986 requires an outlay of ₱5.889 million, divided into ₱2.295 million for the General Fund and ₱3.594 million for the Special Fund (p.53-54).

General Fund. The proposed General Fund for 1986 for an income of ₱2.295 million compared to ₱2.631 million in 1985 or a decline of 12.8 percent. This is due mainly to the expected 38.7 percent decline in the incremental income. It should be noted that interest incomes in 1986 is expected to decrease dramatically from its levels

in 1985. But, the share of regular income (RR) will increase to 48.2 percent in 1986 compared to only 26.3 percent in 1985. This will be brought about by the significant increase in Center and CSS incomes. On the other hand, the share of the Incremental Income (RI) is expected to drop from 74 percent in 1985 to 51.8 percent in 1986. As previously pointed out, the falling rate of interest accounts for this expected decline.

Lined up against the expected incomes is a total expenditure of ₦2.295 million in 1986 compared to ₦2.739 million in 1985, a drop of 16.2 percent. This programmed decrease in expenditure is intended to prevent an impending deficit in 1986. The usual budgetary outlays in the previous years for the operating expenses will be decreased by 13.8 percent in order not to unduly reduce our outlays for the Council and Committee program and project expenses. It is significant to note that in 1986, the Executive Board proposes an outlay of ₦40,000 for project development and a fund of ₦48,000 for conference assistance to member organizations. The above general fund expenditure program is divided as follows: operating expenses, ₦1.651 million (71.9 percent); Council program expenses, ₦0.260 million (11.4 percent); and expenses on Committee projects, ₦0.384 million (16.7 percent).

Special Fund. The proposed Special Fund amounts to ₦3.594 million in 1986 compared to only ₦0.922 million in 1985 or a significant uptrend of 389.0 percent. This increase is due to the enthusiastic support of funding institutions in PSSC programs for 1986.

These benefactors are the Ford Foundation, International Development Research Centre, and the Winrock International (formerly ADC).

The amounts pledged by the foregoing institutions represent hard commitments for definite projects.

Lined up against these expected incomes are two on-going programs of the Council, namely, the Research Consortia with a programmed expenditure of ₱2.094 million and the Fellowship Program (Winrock International) with an expected expenditure of ₱1.500 million.

Recommendations

In view of the foregoing, the following recommendations are hereby submitted:

1. That the proposed Budget of the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc. for 1986 calling for an outlay and expenditure program of ₱5.339 million be approved by the Council.

2. In the light of the increasing operational costs of maintaining the center and the proposed expansion of the programs and projects of the Council, it is proposed that a serious study be conducted aimed at increasing funds coming from foundations (seed money). The attention of this body is called to the fact that due to decreasing rate of interests, and the inevitability of increased operating incomes of the Center, our fund operations starting 1987 may be on the red.

GENERAL FUND
PROPOSED BUDGET FOR CY 1986

Projected Sources of Funds	<u>1 9 8 6</u>	<u>1 9 8 5</u>	<u>1 9 8 4</u>
Regular (RR)			
01 Membership fees	₱ 8,800	₱ 7,050	₱ 11,000
02 CSS income	110,550	94,950	93,800
03 Center income	832,600	471,120	327,600
04 Administrative income	155,250	120,000	290,000
Sub-total	<u>1,107,200</u>	<u>693,120</u>	<u>722,400</u>
Incremental (RI)			
16 Investment income	869,800	1,533,000	892,900
17 Publications sales	45,000	42,350	38,500
18 Gain from foreign exchange	273,000	362,301	-
Sub-total	<u>1,187,800</u>	<u>1,937,651</u>	<u>931,400</u>
Projected Sources of Funds	<u>2,295,000</u>	<u>2,630,771</u>	<u>1,653,800</u>
Projected Uses of Funds			
Operating Expenses (OE)			
01 Salaries and wages	777,760	648,260	459,924
02 Employees benefits	75,400	62,180	45,900
03 Contracted services	210,120	262,300	222,740
04 Utilities	211,800	456,000	247,500
05 Fire insurance-building	55,100	55,100	52,251
06 Repairs and maintenance	43,890	156,000	24,300
07 Office supplies	42,000	41,900	32,300
08 Communication	39,000	38,000	20,600
09 Transportation	20,000	18,000	13,800
10 Office equipment	-	20,640	59,428
11 Amortization-telephone	81,600	81,600	-
12 ADC operational expenses	94,580	75,000	75,000
Sub-total	<u>1,651,250</u>	<u>1,914,980</u>	<u>1,252,743</u>
Council Program Expenses (CPE)			
21 Executive Board	50,040	44,160	33,800
22 PSSC Working Committees	70,000	68,340	74,450
23 Training Program	-	30,000	145,880
24 Council meetings	15,000	20,000	20,000
25 Publications & Library Acquisition	37,000	55,000	8,000
26 Staff Development Fund Contribution	-	25,000	-
27 Projected Development Fund	40,000	-	-
28 Conference Awards	48,000	-	-
Sub-total	<u>260,040</u>	<u>242,500</u>	<u>282,130</u>
Committee Projects Expenses (CRE)			
31 IDC Project	-	-	50,000
32 Research Committee Project	270,000	370,000	50,000
33 Social Issues Project	100,000	138,000	50,000
34 Publications Committee Project	-	70,000	50,000
40 Contingency	13,710	4,000	-
Sub-total	<u>383,710</u>	<u>582,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Total Projected Uses of Funds	<u>2,295,000</u>	<u>2,739,486</u>	<u>1,734,873</u>
	<u>(₱ 108,709) (₱ 81,073)</u>		

SPECIAL FUND
PROPOSED BUDGET FOR CY 1986

Projected Sources of Funds	<u>1 9 8 6</u>	<u>1 9 8 5</u>
Donations:		
Ford Foundation	₦ 1,193,980	₦ 216,000
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	900,100	136,400
Winrock International (formerly ADC)	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>570,000</u>
Total Projected Sources of Funds	<u>3,594,080</u>	<u>922,400</u>
Projected Uses of Funds		
Special Projects (SP)		
01 Conferences/Seminar Awards	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
02 Discretionary Research Awards	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
03 Research Consortia Program		
03.1 Training	527,000	70,000
03.2 Research funds	585,100	50,000
03.3 Research Consultant	449,400	125,000
03.4 Conferences and meetings	254,100	57,400
03.5 Secretariat costs	<u>278,480</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Sub-total	<u>2,094,080</u>	<u>352,400</u>
04 Publications Subsidy	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
05 Fellowship Program		
05.1 Maintenance allowance	728,000	320,000
05.2 Tuition and fees	131,900	52,000
05.3 Books	58,000	18,000
05.4 Medical allowance	24,100	10,500
05.5 Research allowance	250,000	25,000
05.6 Travel and shipping	275,000	120,000
05.7 Contingency	<u>33,000</u>	<u>24,500</u>
Sub-total	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>570,000</u>
06 Summer Training Program	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Projected Uses of Funds	<u>₦ 3,594,080</u>	<u>₦ 922,400</u>

PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.
(A NON-STOCK, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION)

PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue
UP Diliman, Quezon City

FINANCIAL REPORT
September 30, 1985, 1984 and 1983

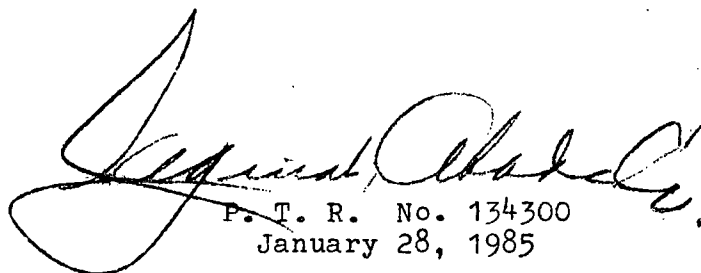
PHILIPPINE CURRENCY

The Executive Board
Philippine Social Science Council, Inc.

We have examined the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc. (a non-stock, non profit organization) as at September 30, 1985, 1984 and 1983, and the related statements of income, expenses and changes in fund balances for the fiscal years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the assets, liabilities and fund balances of Philippine Social Science Council, Inc. as at September 30, 1985, 1984 and 1983 and the income, expenses and the changes, in the fund balances for the fiscal years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Our examination also comprehended the supplementary schedules of income, expenses and changes in balances of general fund and special fund for the fiscal years ended September 30, 1985, 1984 and 1983 and, in our opinion, such supplementary schedules when considered in relation to the basic financial statements, present fairly in all material respects the information shown therein.


P. T. R. No. 134300
January 28, 1985

December 9, 1985

PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1985, 1984 AND 1983

<u>A S S E T S</u>	<u>1 9 8 5</u>	<u>1 9 8 4</u>	<u>1 9 8 3</u>
Cash on hand and in banks	₱2,683,596.41	₱3,104,262.53	₱ 673,873.64
Notes and accounts receivable	293,418.69	207,725.17	361,320.07
Accrued interest receivable	266,894.10	20,051.28	76,107.48
Inventories	126,786.19	109,538.54	74,138.86
Investment in notes and bonds - at cost which approximates aggregate market value - (Schedule 1)	3,387,011.06	2,408,717.03	4,803,361.22
Property and equipment - net book value (Note 6)	397,244.10	431,889.20	82,976.60
Deferred charge and other assets	<u>208,671.31</u>	<u>228,379.84</u>	<u>173,263.46</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>7,363,621.86</u></u>	<u><u>6,510,563.59</u></u>	<u><u>6,245,041.33</u></u>
 <u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u>			
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	207,942.92	89,802.09	354,100.81
Due to IAHA	63,927.08	68,967.08	-
Due to ADC	335,181.50	435,181.50	-
Due to publishers	102,728.72	80,334.69	116,121.90
Subscribers' deposits	71,363.45	73,480.74	39,697.65
Tenants' deposits	96,155.25	71,490.00	45,000.00
Unearned administrative and rental income	96,155.25	103,273.61	99,327.21
Due to SSS, Pag-ibig and staff provident fund	1,994.54	2,532.29	6,412.44
Withholding tax payable	<u>4,164.14</u>	<u>2,255.28</u>	<u>976.85</u>
Total Liabilities	<u><u>979,612.85</u></u>	<u><u>927,317.28</u></u>	<u><u>661,636.86</u></u>
Endowment fund (Note 5)	2,966,000.00	2,966,000.00	2,966,000.00
Staff development fund	515,305.49	498,192.74	427,433.50
Unrealized increment on dollar account	577,706.94	682,028.83	178,326.32
Fund balances:			
General fund	1,231,806.35	1,030,537.14	1,303,617.26
Special fund	1,093,190.23	406,487.60	709,139.34
Prior year's adjustments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,111.95)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u><u>₱7,363,621.86</u></u>	<u><u>₱6,510,563.59</u></u>	<u><u>₱6,245,041.33</u></u>

PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1985, 1984 AND 1983

	<u>1 9 8 5</u>	<u>1 9 8 4</u>	<u>1 9 8 3</u>
INCOME			
<u>General Fund</u>			
Membership fees	₱ 5,670.00	₱ -	₱ -
CSS income	79,389.24	82,015.61	32,381.04
Center rental income	392,942.50	288,876.25	29,130.00
Administrative income	294,002.36	263,148.97	136,568.24
Interest income	1,043,582.09	812,963.65	670,497.93
Publication sales	-	7,740.40	62,621.26
Gain from foreign exchange	<u>570,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	2,385,536.19	1,454,744.88	931,198.47
<u>Special Fund</u>			
Donations received	<u>1,959,147.00</u>	<u>785,957.18</u>	<u>860,453.13</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>4,344,733.19</u>	<u>2,240,702.06</u>	<u>1,791,651.60</u>
EXPENSES			
<u>Research and Development</u>			
Research grants <i>includes Council</i>	1,429,679.80	453,386.84	478,440.07
Center operational expenses	910,154.63	854,282.72	555,695.46
Council program expenses	166,129.29	51,104.77	44,815.30
Training programs	-	145,300.00	-
Fellowship grants	-	294,355.13	444,018.51
Publication subsidy	171,484.94	30,614.00	257,332.75
ADC operational expenses	88,513.56	125,982.78	72,893.92
Conference awards	<u>12,920.40</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>230,893.40</u>
Total	2,778,882.62	1,955,026.24	2,084,089.41
<u>Administrative expenses</u>			
Personnel and office expenses	<u>711,959.18</u>	<u>459,907.55</u>	<u>395,957.99</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>3,490,841.80</u>	<u>2,414,933.79</u>	<u>2,480,047.40</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of current funds	853,891.39 (174,231.73)(688,395.80)
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,437,024.74	1,702,503.65	2,390,899.45
Prior years adjustments	134,080.45 (91,247.18)	-
Fund transfer	<u>100,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	<u>₱2,324,996.58</u>	<u>₱1,437,024.74</u>	<u>₱1,702,503.65</u>

PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.
SCHEDULES OF INCOME, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN
BALANCES OF GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1985, 1984 AND 1983

	<u>1 9 8 5</u>	<u>1 9 8 4</u>	<u>1 9 8 3</u>
INCOME			
<u>Regular</u>			
Membership fees	₱ 5,670.00	₱ -	₱ -
CSS income	79,389.24	82,015.61	32,381.04
Center rental income	392,942.50	288,876.25	29,130.00
Administrative fees	<u>294,002.36</u>	<u>263,148.97</u>	<u>136,568.24</u>
Total Regular Income	<u>772,004.10</u>	<u>634,040.83</u>	<u>198,079.28</u>
<u>Incremental</u>			
Interest income	1,043,582.09	812,963.65	670,497.93
Publication sales	-	7,740.40	62,621.26
Gain from foreign exchange	<u>570,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Incremental Income	<u>1,613,582.09</u>	<u>820,704.05</u>	<u>733,119.19</u>
TOTAL REGULAR & INCREMENTAL INCOME	<u>2,385,586.19</u>	<u>1,454,744.88</u>	<u>931,198.47</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and wages	563,497.03	492,858.31	262,865.55
Utilities	424,299.27	213,872.51	85,370.80
Contracted services	270,210.92	216,798.68	127,424.66
ADC operational expenses	88,513.56	125,982.78	72,893.92
Insurance	64,816.23	51,753.54	21,659.17
Employees benefits	59,398.36	47,069.72	31,544.00
Office supplies	39,880.05	59,872.24	25,471.69
Staff development fund contributions	-	112,837.74	90,923.95
Repairs and maintenance	35,817.37	34,946.76	12,486.75
Communications	24,084.98	31,956.52	26,526.20
Depreciation	115,450.89	36,911.23	18,754.08
Transportation	18,955.01	14,542.90	-
Miscellaneous	568.10	770.12	8,626.60
Landscaping and fencing	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>190,000.00</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,705,491.77</u>	<u>1,440,173.05</u>	<u>974,547.37</u>
COUNCIL PROGRAM EXPENSES			
Executive Board and Working Committees	87,325.96	47,574.45	94,815.30
Committee projects	359,121.76	132,286.88	-
Council publications & library acquisition	<u>66,457.94</u>	<u>16,543.44</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Council Program Expenses	<u>512,905.66</u>	<u>196,404.77</u>	<u>94,815.30</u>
TOTAL OPERATING & COUNCIL PROGRAM EXPENSES	<u>2,218,397.43</u>	<u>1,636,577.82</u>	<u>1,069,362.67</u>

Excess (Deficiency) of Current Funds	₱ 167,188.76 (₱ 181,832.04)(₱ 138,164.20)		
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,030,537.14	1,303,617.26	1,441,781.46
Prior years adjustment	134,080.45 (91,247.18)	-
Fund transfer	(100,000.00)	-	-
 FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	 <u>₱1,231,806.35</u>	 <u>₱1,030,537.14</u>	 <u>₱1,303,617.26</u>

PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.
SCHEDULES OF INCOME, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN
BALANCES OF SPECIAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1985, 1984 AND 1983

	<u>1 9 8 5</u>	<u>1 9 8 4</u>	<u>1 9 8 3</u>
DONATIONS RECEIVED			
International Development Research Centre	₱ 785,097.00	₱ 617,957.18	₱ -
National Science and Technology Authority	-	168,000.00	-
Fund for Assistance to Private Education	10,000.00	-	125,900.00
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	-	-	23,181.40
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc.	-	-	175,506.28
The Ford Foundation	989,050.00	-	402,993.40
Philippine Institute for Development Studies	175,000.00	-	-
Washington State University	-	-	124,672.05
Total Donations Received	<u>1,959,147.00</u>	<u>785,957.18</u>	<u>860,453.13</u>
PROJECT EXPENSES			
Research Consortia Program	1,124,843.62	389,285.37	423,861.59
MUCIA Fellowship Program	-	294,355.13	444,018.51
Discretionary Research Award	33,653.35	51,596.47	23,719.80
Publications Subsidy Program	105,027.00	30,614.00	257,332.75
Membership Fund	-	11,505.00	-
FAPE Special Position Paper	-	1,000.00	-
Ethnicity and Fertility Project	-	-	30,858.68
Conference Seminar Award	8,920.40	-	230,893.40
Total Project Expenses	<u>1,272,444.37</u>	<u>778,355.97</u>	<u>1,410,684.73</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Current Funds	686,702.63	7,601.21 (550,231.60)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	<u>406,487.60</u>	<u>398,886.39</u>	<u>949,117.99</u>
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	<u>₱1,093,190.23</u>	<u>₱ 406,487.60</u>	<u>₱ 398,886.39</u>

PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.
INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES	DATE VALUE	DUE DATE	INTEREST RATE	COST	MARKET VALUE	PERCENT TO TOTAL	APPRECIATION (DECLINE) TOTAL
Bank of the Philippine Island	4.24.85			₱1,000,000.00	₱1,126,110.96		₱ 126,110.96
Central Bank - Bill	6.15.85	6.10.86	31.50%	374,446.27	401,460.23		27,013.96
Central Bank - Bill	7.02.85	2.24.86	31.25%	70,840.00	75,544.22		4,704.22
Philippine Government - Treasury Bill	7.02.85			476,682.13	507,225.53		30,543.40
Philippine Government - Treasury Bill	5.27.85	10.08.85	34.50%	40,790.00	44,976.58		4,186.58
Philippine Government - Treasury Bill	5.29.85	12.10.85	34.63%	6,330.00	6,971.61		641.61
Philippine Government - Treasury Bill	6.14.85	12.27.85	32.13%	565,830.00	612,174.87		46,344.87
Philippine Government - Treasury Bill	6.26.85	6.16.86	32.00%	11,400.00	12,226.88		826.88
Philippine Government - Treasury Bill	6.27.85	6.17.86	31.25%	111,130.00	118,,919.71		7,789.71
Philippine Government - Treasury Bill	7.10.85	11.11.85	26.00%	1,100.00	1,155.37		55.37
Philippine Government - Treasury Bill	9.04.85	1.06.86	18.64%	8,150.00	8,243.26		93.26
Philippine Government - Treasury Bill	9.03.85	10.16.85	18.00%	152,000.00	153,744.20		1,744.20
Private Development Corporation of the Philippines	7.08.85	10.21.85	30.00%	71,280.00	75,521.16		4,241.16
Private Development Corporation of the Philippines	9.10.85	12.02.85	18.25%	65,680.00	66,246.03		566.03
Urban Bank	8.12.85	10.21.85	21.00%	5,400.00	5,528.52		128.52
PISO Bank	9.25.85	10.25.85	21.00%	213,932.54	214,556.51		623.97
TOTAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES				3,174,990.94	3,420,605.64	93.92%	₱ 255,614.70
BONDS AND OTHER INVESTMENT							
BPI Investment Advisory Account (FICA) 3 units				3,544.28	3,544.28		-
Maria Cristina Chemical		6.21.86		200,000.00	210,169.86		10,169.86
TOTAL BONDS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS				203,544.28	213,714.14	5.85%	₱ 10,169.86
SAVINGS ACCOUNT							
Bank of the Philippine Islands				526.07	526.07		
Far East Bank & Trust Company				1,018.88	1,018.88		
Union Bank				6,930.89	6,930.89		
TOTAL SAVINGS ACCOUNT				8,475.84	8,475.84	.23%	
GRAND TOTAL				₱3,387,011.06	₱3,652,795.62	100.00%	

PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.

(A NON-STOCK, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

The Philippine Social Science Council, Inc. (PSSC) is a National Science and Technology Authority certified non-stock, non-profit, scientific cultural-educational organization and is exempt from income tax pursuant to Section 27 (e) of the Tax Code and Section 24 of Republic Act No. 2067 as amended by Republic Act No. 3589, provided no part of the income will inure to the benefit of any individual or stockholder.

Its operations are funded by grants and donations from the Ford Foundation, National Science and Technology Authority, National Economic and Development Authority, International Development Research Centre, Fund for Assistance to Private Education and various civic, educational, scientific, cultural and business organizations.

NOTE 2 - GENERAL PROGRAM SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat acts as the working arm of the Council. Operating funds are provided by earnings derived from income of the endowment fund.

NOTE 3 - CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

The Central Subscription Service (CSS) is a program of the Council. It was established to assist the Council's member associations in the publication of their journals and other social science books and monographs through centralized management and distribution.

NOTE 4 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting - The accounts of the organization are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting to insure the observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the organization. Resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes, into funds established according to their nature and purpose, thus, maintaining separate accounts for each fund.

The Council follows the accrual basis of accounting for its transactions.

Inventories - Inventories are valued at cost as determined by first-in, first out (FIFO) method.

Property and Equipment - Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets.

NOTE 5 - ENDOWMENT FUND

This account represents a grant made by the Ford Foundation of US\$200,000.00 to the Council and matched on a one to one basis by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) by contributing ₱1,500,000.00 to the fund.

The amount donated by the Ford Foundation was converted at the bank's buying rate of ₱7.33 to US\$1.00 or ₱1,466,000.00.

The grant provides among other things, that only the earnings of the principal fund will be utilized for the operation of the Secretariat. The Council availed of the Services of Private Development Corporation of the Philippines and Ayala Investment and Development Corporation to act as Investment Managers of the Fund.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and Equipment consist of the following:

	<u>1 9 8 5</u>
Library books	₱ 11,524.97
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	526,561.46
Transportation equipment	<u>47,505.50</u>
Total	635,591.93
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>238,347.83</u>
Net Book Value	<u><u>₱ 397,244.10</u></u>

NOTE 7 - PSSC BUILDING COMPLEX

On July 16, 1981, a grant was extended by the Government of Japan to the Philippine Government under the Exchange of notes signed by both governments, establishing the PSSCenter.

On December 14, 1981, a memorandum of agreement was made between the University of the Philippines System and the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc. whereby the University authorized PSSC to construct within the University's Campus its building complex in an area consisting of 8,018.50 square meters under such terms and conditions mutually agreed by both parties.

The buildings, facilities and equipment of PSSC shall be used for its programs and activities for as long as PSSC exists and determines that such buildings, facilities and equipment are needed and thereafter ownership of the same shall be used solely for educational purposes.

The building complex was turned over by the Government of Japan to the Center on March 21, 1983.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

On behalf of the Council, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to all benefactors for their continued support of all the Council's activities. I also wish to express my gratitude to the following for their active participation in and selfless service to the Council.

Executive Council. Bonifacio P. Sibayan, Linguistic Society of the Philippines; Sr. Constance C. Pacis, Philippine Association of Social Workers; Filologo L. Pante, Philippine Economic Society; Dominador Z. Rosell, Philippine Geographical Society; Rosario M. Cortes, Philippine Historical Association; Leslie E. Bauzon, Philippine National Historical Society; Carolina G. Hernandez, Philippine Political Science Association; Gabriel U. Iglesias, Philippine Society for Public Administration; Fr. Antonio J. Ledesma, S.J., Philippine Sociological Society; Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr., Philippine Statistical Association; Patricia B. Licuanan, Psychological Association of the Philippines; and Ponciano L. Bennagen, Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtac (Anthropological Association of the Philippines).

Executive Board. Cesar P. Macuja, Chairman (economics); Carolina G. Hernandez, Vice-Chairman (political science); Helen R. Tubangui, Secretary-Treasurer (history); Carolyn I. Sobritchea (anthropology); Alejandro N. Herrin (demography); Evelina A. Pangalangan (social work); Ma. Lourdes A. Carandang (psychology); Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. (linguistics); Benjamin V. Lozare (mass communication); Virginia A. Miralao (sociology); Nestor N. Pilar (public administration); Domingo C. Salita (geography); Ruben F. Trinidad (statistics); and Sylvia H. Guerrero (ex-officio).

Finance and Business Affairs Committee. Ruben F. Trinidad (Chairman), Dante B. Canlas, Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., Benjamin V. Lozare, Raul P. de Guzman, and Emmanuel T. Velasco.

Institutional Development Committee. Carolina G. Hernandez (Chairman); Cynthia B. Bautista, Juan R. Francisco, Gabriel U. Iglesias, Sylvia H. Guerrero, Bonifacio P. Sibayan, Lydia G. Tansinsin, and Cesar P. Macuja (ex-officio).

Social Issues Committee. Evelina A. Pangalangan (Chairman) and the Presidents of the PSSC regular members, Ponciano L. Bennagen (ex-officio).

Social Issues Committee Task Force for the RPP. Patricia B. Licuanan (Chairman); Ponciano L. Bennagen, Sylvia H. Guerrero, Evelina A. Pangalangan, Luz L. Rodriguez, and Carolyn I. Sobritchea.

Research Committee. Virginia A. Miralao (Chairman), Delia Barcelona, Mila Guerrero, Patricia B. Licuanan, Ellen Palanca, Manuel Navarro, Fe T. Otones, Cristina P. Parel, Nestor N. Pilar, Corazon Raymundo, Realidad Rolda, Ma. Corazon Veneracion, and Felipe B. Miranda (ex-officio).

Publications Committee. Benjamin V. Lozare (Chairman); Ricardo G. Abad, Ruperto B. Alonzo, Leslie E. Bauzon, Olivia C. Caoli, Ma. Aurora C. Catilo, Romeo V. Cruz, Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., Ma. Carmen C. Jimenez, Feliciano M. Lapid, Burton T. Oñate, Michael C. Tan, and Thelma Lee-Mendoza (ex-officio).

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Nominations Committee. Lourdes A. Carandang (Chairman), Gloria D. Feliciano, Romeo V. Cruz, and Alejandro N. Herrin (ex-officio).

Elections Committee. Members are elected from the Governing Council during the Annual Meeting before elections.

Ad Hoc By-Laws Committee. Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. (Chairman), Leslie E. Bauzon, Felipe B. Miranda, and Domingo C. Salita (ex-officio).

PSSC Secretariat. Ruben F. Trinidad (Executive Director), Edna E. Labra (Research, Training and Development Coordinator), Lorna P. Makil (Information and Special Services Division Coordinator), Blandina S. Panelo (General Administration Coordinator), Placido G. Lazaro (Fellowship Coordinator), Alana S. Gorospe (Research and Training Section Project Leader), Elvira S. Angeles, Mary Ann B. Blas, Ofelia C. Casul, Susan A. Evangelista, Araceli M. Fampo, Marcial M. Frias, Irma J. Gonzales, Ma. Ramona G. Limpo, Ma. Cristina C. Ongsiako, Rodrigo C. Pablo, Leonora A. Reyes, Godelia E.S. Ricalde, Paulita P. Rodriguez, Angela Mia B. Serra, Melissa M. Tiongson, and Lydia G. Wenceslao.

APPENDIX A. PSSC Discretionary Research Awards Program Grantees, 1985

Name	Institutional Affiliation	School/Degree	Title of Research Project	A m o u n t
1. Felipe O. Calderon	PNB-Dept. of Economics	UPCPA/MPA	Government Intervention in the Philippine Copper Industry	₱ 6,826.00
2. Ma. Divina P. Navarro	UP-Dept. of Psychology	Ateneo/MA Psychology	The Cultural Learning of Facial Emotion	6,628.50
3. Teresa P. Sayo	Jose Abad Santos Memorial School-PWU-QC	UP-Ed/MA Guidance & Counseling	Behavior Intervention Strategies for the Preschool: An Experimental-Naturalistic Approach	5,000.00
4. Wilma N. Lazarte	Philippine Business for Social Progress	UP/MS Statistics	Statistical Analysis of Consumption Expenditure Patterns of Households in Selected Barangays in Bulacan	5,000.00
5. Elisea S. Adem	IPC Ateneo	Xavier University MA Sociology	Bohol Outmigrants: A Case Study	5,080.00
6. Carmen C. Galang	Phil. Rock Products, Inc.	UP-IIR/MA Industrial Relations	An Assessment of the Circle Program in the Philippines	5,000.00
7. Perpetuo C. Librando		UP Asian Center/Ph.D. Philippine Studies	The Ethnography of Requesting in Filipino	5,000.00
8. Andres L. Aggulin		UP-ISWCD Mass Com. Dev.	Migration Among the Ikalingsas: The Case of the Idaw-Angan Settlers in the Pacific Coast of Isabela	8,000.00

9. Thelma Lee-Mendoza	UP, ISWCD		Social Work Education in the Philippines: Problems and Prospects	₱ 7,877.00
10. Pamela A. Raya	Ateneo	Ateneo/MA Psychology	Anger Expressions Among Middleclass Filipino Children	5,751.50
11. Lina A. Cabanlig	UP College of Nursing	UP-Ed/MA Ed Counseling	Counselling of Unwed Mothers: An Experimental Study	5,349.00
12. Rosa Maria A. Avena	UP	UP/MA	Dumagat Population Ecology	5,000.00
13. Milagros DU Lagrosa	Ateneo	Ateneo/MA Psychology	Adjustment of Father-Present and Father-Absent Filipino Adolescents	4,022.50
14. Lucia F. Banta	Divine Word College, Oriental Mindoro	UP/MA Political Science	The Impact of Modernization on the Political Attitudes of the Alangan Mangyans in Oriental Mindoro	5,000.00
15. Eufracio C. Abaya	UP, Dept. of Anthropology	UP/MA Anthro	Project Malaria	5,000.00
16. Carolyn M. Anonuevo	UP Dept. of Sociology	UP/MA Phil. Studies	Overseas Contract Work: Its Effects on the Workers and their Families	5,000.00
17. Celestina P. Boncan	Lopez Memorial Museum	UP/MA History	Crisis Monetaria: The Three-Century Philippine Dependence on the Mexican Monetary System, 1571-1861	5,000.00
18. Emily Christi A. Cabegin	Demographic Research and Development Foundation, Inc.	UPPI/MA Demography	Migration and Fertility Relations: An Application of the Autoressive Model in the Philippine Case	5,000.00

19. Basilides O. Retuerma	Bicol University	UPLB/MS Dev. Com.	Credibility of the Crony Press and the Alternative Press in the Philippines	₱ 5,000.00
20. Luis C. Dery	UP Dept. of Anthropology	UP/MA Anthro	From Folklore to Fact: A Historical Survey of the Province of Sorsogon	5,000.00
21. Marina Lukban	UP	UP/MA Speech Communi- cation	A Study on the Effects of Music on the Listening Com- prehension of Second Grade Pupils and its Relation to Selected Variables	5,000.00
22. Imelda Villaluz	UP Dept. of Anthropology	UP/MA Anthro	The Determination of Personality by Social Class: A Study of Selected Child Rearing Values of Working Class and Middle Class Samples	5,000.00
23. Benedicto Villanueva	San Miguel Corporation	UP/Ph.D. Psychology	An Evaluation of the Status and Directions in Sikolohiyang Pilipino (1971-1985)	5,000.00

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₱124,534.50

APPENDIX B: Book Suppliers of the PSSC Central Subscription Service, 1985

1. Ateneo Press
2. Asian Center
3. Botor, Corazon
4. Casalinda Bookshop
5. Catholic Bishop of the Philippines
6. College of Public Administration*
7. Communication Research Center
8. Cordillera Studies Center
9. De La Salle University - Integrated Research Center
10. Filipinas Foundation
11. G. P. Sicat Award Foundation
12. Gonzaga, Violeta Lopez -- La Salle Bacolod
13. Great Book Enterprises
14. Innotech - Regional Center for Innovation and Technology
15. Institute of Philippine Culture
16. Institute of Social Work and Community Development
17. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
18. ISIP Publishing House
19. Island Publishing House
20. Mastura, Michael
21. Mangahas, Mahar/Rosario del Rosario
22. MCS Enterprises
23. M & J Editorial Consultants
24. Melga Enterprises
25. Miranda, Felipe
26. National Media Production Center
27. Newday Publishers
28. National Economic and Development Authority
29. Pambansang Samahan sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino
30. Philippine Association of Social Workers
31. Philippine Business for Social Progress
32. Philippine Institute for Development Studies
33. Philippine Materials
34. Pi Gamma Mu Honor Society
35. Rarebook Enterprises
36. Oscar Robes
37. Social Research Center - Ateneo de Davao
38. Solidaridad Bookshop
39. Summer Institute of Linguistics

*The Philippine Association of Social Workers and the Philippine Association of Public Administration through the UP College of Public Administration consign publications other than their journals.

40. Rivera, Temario
41. Third World Studies Center
42. Tiamson, Alfredo
43. University of Negros Occidental - Recoletos
44. University Research Center, Silliman University
45. UP Press
46. University Research Center, Mindanao State University

APPENDIX C. PSSC Regular and Associate Members, 1985

Regular Members

1. Linguistic Society of the Philippines
2. Philippine Association of Social Workers
3. Philippine Economic Society
4. Philippine Geographical Society
5. Philippine Historical Association
6. Philippine National Historical Society
7. Philippine Society for Public Administration
8. Philippine Political Science Association
9. Philippine Sociological Society
10. Philippine Statistical Association
11. Psychological Association of the Philippines
12. Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (Anthropological Association of the Philippines)

Associate Members

1. Academy of ASEAN Law and Jurisprudence
2. American Studies Association of the Philippines
3. Angeles University Foundation Research and Planning Center
4. Development Academy of the Philippines
5. Institute of Mass Communication, U.P.
6. Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University
7. Institute of Social Work and Community Development, U.P.
8. International Institute for Rural Reconstruction
9. Language Study Center, Philippine Normal College
10. Law Center, U.P.
11. Leyte-Samar Research Center, Divine Word University of Tacloban
12. National Tax Research Center
13. Office for Research and Development, St. Paul University, Tuguegarao, Cagayan
14. Pambansang Samahan sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino
15. Peter Gowing Memorial Research Center, Dansalan College
16. Philippine Association of Nutrition, Inc.
17. Philippine Business for Social Progress
18. Philippine Christian University Research Center
19. Philippine Normal College Research Center
20. Philippine Psychology Research and Training House

21. Population Institute, U.P.
- ✓ 22. Research Institute for Mindanao Culture,
Xavier University
- ✓ 23. Social Research Office, Ateneo de Davao
24. School of Urban and Regional Planning, U.P.
25. Social Science Research Center, University of
Santo Tomas
26. Statistical Center, U.P.
27. University Research Center, De La Salle University
- ✓ 28. University Research Center, Silliman University

**APPENDIX D. Winrock International Institute for Agricultural
Development Fellows, 1985**

Ateneo de Manila University:

1. Hamid, Ahmad H.
2. Haryanto
3. Shah, Wajed A.

U.P., Diliman

1. Nag, Nitai C.

U.P. Los Baños, Laguna College:

1. Ahamed, A. Nazeer
2. Dey, Madan M.
3. Hossain, Md. Makbul
4. Imam, Md. Hasan
5. Jahan, Ishrat
6. Karim, Kazi B.
7. Khattri, Geeta
8. Kotagama, Hemesiri
9. Ngamsomsuke, Kemol
10. Orden, Ma. Excelsin
11. Rahman, Md. Mozibur
12. Rahman, A.H.M. Mustafizur
13. Sandig, Elias B.
14. Sharma, Munni
15. Shrestha, Shiddi*
16. Shrestha, Neeru
17. Tian, Wei-Ming
18. Upadhyaya, Hari K.
19. Zhang, Linxui

*Has completed course as of May 1985.

APPENDIX E. Functions Held at the PSSCenter, 1985

<u>Engager</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title/Nature of Function</u>
1. Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies	January 9-11	Seminar-Workshop
2. Population Center Foundation	January 10	Meeting
3. Charismatic Gathering	January 18	Charismatic Gathering
4. Frank Small & Associates	February 3, 9-10	Interviewers' Meeting
5. Ministry of Health	February 5	Seminar-Workshop
6. Philippine Studies Association, UP-CSSP, and Philippine National Historical Society	February 11-13	First National Conference on Philippine Studies
7. UST Graduate School of Business	February 22	Welfare Implications of the Abolition of the Metro Manila Commission
8. Department of Pilipino and Pilipino Literature	February 23	Symposium: Consent and Content
9. Bro. Terry Collins	February 14	Fellowship and School of the Bible
10. International Cultural Foundation	February 24	International Cultural Foundation - Professors' Seminar
11. Government Service Insurance System	February 25-26	Seminar
12. Collegiate Association for the Research of Principle	March 2-3	Symposium: CARP Visions on the Year of the Youth
13. Marian Travel	March 16-17	Seminar-Lecture
14. Philippine Board on Books for Young People	March 29-30	Seminar

15. Philippine Medical Students Association	March 30	Meeting
16. NEDA Regional Development Staff	April 11-12	Workshop on Land Use and Physical Planning
17. Bureau of Youth Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development	April 12	National Music Competition
18. Institute of Social Work and Community Development	May 9-11	Workshop-Conference
19. Collegiate Association for the Research Orinciple	May 21	Lecture-Forum
20. Ministry of Labor and Employment	May 30	Samahan Balagtas Meeting
21. Philippine Peasant Institute	June 22-23 July 11	Seminar Lecture
22. Management Communication Systems	July 19 July 26-27 August 2 August 4-6 August 7-8 August 12	Seminar Seminar Seminar Seminar Meeting Seminar
23. Community Extension for Research and Development	July 23	Seminar
24. National Economic and Development Authority	July 24-25	Workshop
25. Center for Muslim and Christian Understanding	August 4	Seminar
26. Professors for World Peace Academy	August 6	Meeting
27. Philippine Overseas Employment Administration	August 23-24	Seminar on Labor Migration
28. Philippine Peasant Institute	August 27-28	Seminar

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| 29. Philippine Association of
Landscape Architectures
and UP College of
Architecture | August 30 | Seminar |
| 30. Diliman Reform Baptist
Church | September-
December | Fellowship Service |
| 31. Ministry of Labor
and Employment | September 10 | Meeting |
| 32. Philippine Peasant
Institute | September 22 | Meeting |
| 33. Philippine Sociological
Society | November 12 | Lecture and Fellowship |
| 34. Philippine Peasant
Institute | November 18 | Seminar |
| 35. PLUMA | November 17 | Writing Workshop |
| 36. VRC Workshop | December 4-5 | Workshop |
| 37. Christian Renewal Center,
Inc. | December 15 | Parents night |
| 38. Foundation for Research
on International Environ-
mental National Development
Security | December 16 | Seminar Workshop: National
Security Analysis |
| 39. Keynote Music Center | December 20 | Recital |