



Mulat

BOOK OF GENDER ABSTRACTS

Volume 1



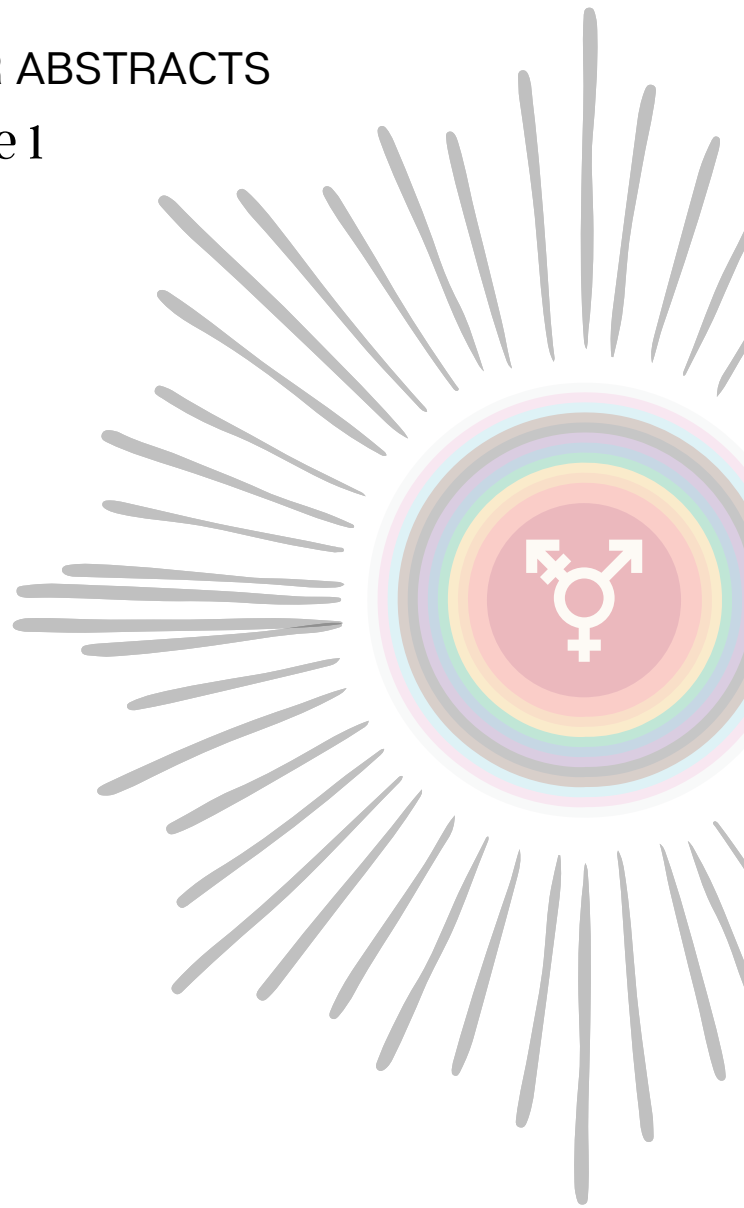
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
DILIMAN GENDER OFFICE

2022

Mulat

BOOK OF GENDER ABSTRACTS

Volume 1





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**UP Diliman Gender Office
2F Benton Hall, M. Roxas St.,
University of the Philippines Diliman
Quezon City, Philippines
updgo@up.edu.ph
<https://fb.com/updgo.2003>**

FOREWORD

“Through this publication, we hope to raise the consciousness—*kamulatan* in Filipino, which is also the creative title of this project...”

The *Mulat: Book of Gender Abstracts 2016-2021* is the first endeavor of the UP Diliman Gender Office to collect and consolidate the body of gender-related theses and dissertations of undergraduate and graduate students of the University of the Philippines Diliman in the last five years. This project, which aims to map the current interests and scholarship of students with regard to gender-related matters, demonstrates the diversity of their interests in contributing to academic research on women, LGBTQIA and men.

Through this publication, we hope to raise the consciousness—*kamulatan* in Filipino, which is also the creative title of this project—of their fellow students and encourage them to pursue research on gender topics aligned with their respective academic disciplines.

We would like to thank all the students of UP Diliman who have contributed to this book by submitting their preliminary pages.

We remain grateful to the University Library under the leadership of University Librarian Elvira Lapuz, and to Aiza Palaya, the current Chair of the University Library Gender and Development (GAD) Committee for facilitating the participation of the college libraries of the College of Mass Communication (CMC), College of Social Work and Community Development (CSWCD), College of Engineering (CEngg), Asian Institute of Tourism (AIT), School of Labor and Industrial Relations (SOLAIR), National College of Public Administration and Governance (NCPAG) and the School of Library and Information Studies (SLIS). Their submissions have made possible the completion of Volume 1.

Finally, we extend our profuse appreciation and thanks to Ma. Sophia Vestine Peña for her time, creativity, and patience as both research assistant and layout artist.

We look forward to two things in the immediate future. First, it is our hope that UPDGO be able to fund gender research projects after completing a certain standard and through the utilization of the GAD budget. Second, we envision the *Mulat: Book of Gender Abstracts* to become a regular publication of UPDGO every three years henceforth.

For our GAD advocacy,

Kristel May Gomez-Magdaraog, RSW, MAWD
Project Head
Coordinator, UP Diliman Gender Office

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Important Note: All of the research titles were retained in their original format and only minimal grammatical edits were made on some abstracts.

INTRODUCTION

The *Mulat: Book of Gender Abstracts 2016-2021* is the first effort of UPDGO to collect and consolidate gender-related studies. It aims to map the current interests and scholarship of UP Diliman students with regard to gender-related matters. A total of 117 abstracts were collected from both the submissions of seven college libraries and individual submissions of students through our Google Form.

Undergraduate students comprised the bulk of submissions with 90 abstracts, followed by postgraduate students with 22 abstracts from master's degree programs and five (5) dissertation abstracts from PhD students. UP Diliman has seen a decline beginning 2020, when the submissions fell below 20 (See Figure 1).

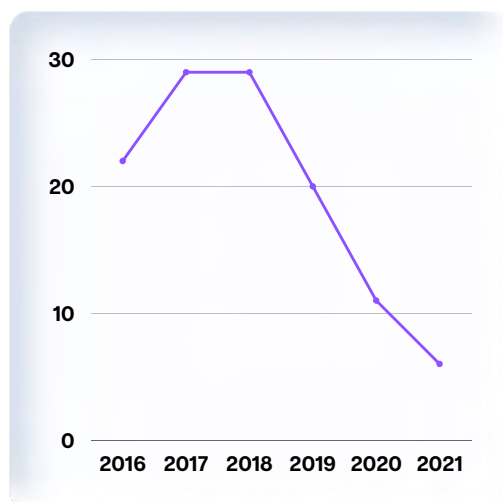


Figure 1: Number of gender-related studies in UP Diliman from 2016 to 2021

As seen in *Figure 2*, 90 gender abstracts were extracted from undergraduate studies; 22 abstracts came from master's degree studies; and five (5) abstracts were from doctoral studies.

Based from *Figure 1*, 22 gender-related studies were made in 2016; 29 studies each in 2017 and 2018; 20 studies in 2019; 11 studies in 2020; and six (6) studies were done in 2021.

Majority of the topics cover *women* with 70 abstracts, followed by *LGBTQIA+* with 34 abstracts, *men* with five (5) abstracts and eight (8) abstracts covering both men and women or *general* gender topics. Themes were drawn per category.

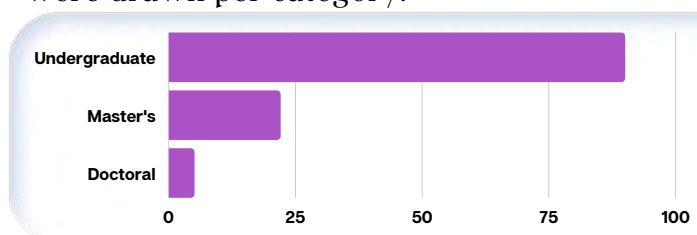


Figure 2: Number of undergraduate and graduate gender-related studies in UP Diliman

117 TOTAL GENDER-RELATED STUDIES FROM 2016 TO 2021

70 WOMEN'S STUDIES **5** MEN'S STUDIES

34 LGBTQIA+ STUDIES **8** OTHER STUDIES

Abstract Categories

Women's Studies (70)

Women and Clothing (10)

Women and Life Experiences: *pandemic, migration, health and sexuality, information and education, programs and services* (31)

Women and Media (20)

Women and Work (9)

LGBTQIA+ Studies (34)

LGBTQIA+, Education, and Policy (7)

LGBTQIA+ and Health (3)

LGBTQIA+ and Life Experiences: *family, clothing, community* (8)

LGBTQIA+ and Media (13)

LGBTQIA+ and Work (3)

Men's Studies (5)

Other Studies (8)

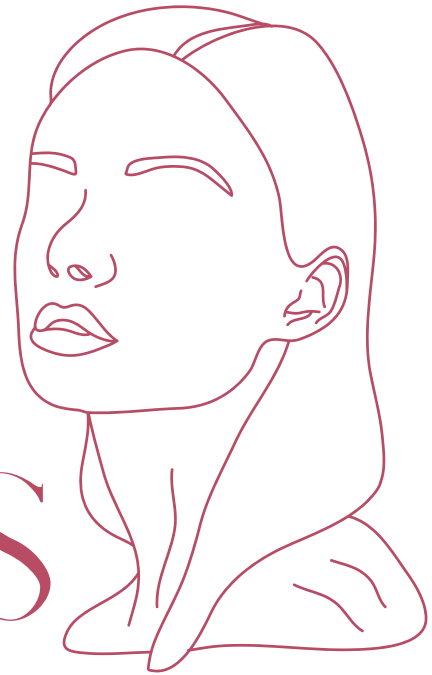
CATEGORIES

Although still limited in number, the studies revolving around men and masculinity demonstrate an increasing interest in this emerging field in Philippines studies.

It is our hope that this collection will inspire more research on gender and development and its intersectionality with different academic disciplines and/ or with other social, economic, legal, health and political issues.



20
22



WOMEN'S STUDIES

- ♀ Women and Clothing
- ♀ Women and Life Experiences
- ♀ Women and Media
- ♀ Women and Work

Brassiere needs of selected students with a cup size of D to E

by Cabrera, Katrina Angeli T. (2020)

Bras serve as an essential piece of clothing for women with large breasts to provide the necessary support and so that they may go about their day with greater ease. Unfortunately, the fashion industry often neglects the needs of women with large breasts. This study analyzed the needs of selected large breasted college students with a bra cup size of D to E. Specifically, it determined the concerns of the students with regards to the material, design, fit and comfort, price, and availability of their current bras, the factors they consider when purchasing a bra, and areas of improvement to address the needs of women with large breasts. This is a multiple case study which gathered qualitative data from three respondents with a cup size of D, DD, and E through an online questionnaire. The results revealed that there were no major concerns with the material, fit, and comfort of the respondents' current bras. For these aspects, slight adjustments on the part of the manufacturer or the respondent can be made to fix the minor issues. There was a concern, however, in the bra design. It was noted that, in general, designs for large cup sizes are found to be unfashionable. Concerns were also expressed in terms of dissatisfaction towards the price and limited availability of brands that carry bigger sizes. Finding an affordable brand that carries bigger sizes was said to be quite difficult given that the local market favors smaller bust sizes. The study was able to determine that fit and comfort are the two most important factors that the respondents consider when purchasing a bra. There is a need for local manufacturers to look into thermal and aesthetic comfort to improve future designs of bras in bigger sizes and to improve the fashionability, affordability, and accessibility of the bras. A study on actual body measurements of Filipinas to standardization of bra sizes will greatly improve locally available brassieres.

Keywords: brassiers, case study, college students, clothing, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



WOMEN AND CLOTHING

Adaptive clothing for selected Filipino women with lower limb disabilities

by Del Rosario, Marianne T. (2020)

In addition to the concerns of Filipinos with disabilities regarding social services, employment and negative external attitudes, it is not known whether they can easily acquire clothing that addresses their needs. Adaptive clothing has been designed to meet the individual physiological needs of people with disabilities, yet there are other unmet clothing needs (Kabel et. al., 2016) which includes psychological and social aspects. This prompts the need for clothing technologists to address these neglected concerns. This study aimed to (1) identify the physiological, psychological and social needs of Filipino women with lower limb disabilities, (2) determine specific clothing components such as materials, fit and garment features that can address these identified clothing-related needs; and, lastly, (3) propose garment designs for selected Filipino women with lower limb disabilities according to the identified needs. Three participants were selected through a purposive sampling method, and data about their clothing needs were gathered through personal and online interviews. Through the assessment of their physiological, psychological, and social needs, clothing elements were identified which became the basis for developing adaptive clothing solutions. The study found that physiological clothing-related needs of the participants involved concerns with body feature imbalance, limited mobility and sensation on the skin. Psychological needs were about improving self-image, and social needs revolved around eradicating the stigma and infantilization of PWDs. Based on these findings, fit-and-flare clothing with side closures and made with polycotton or polyrayon blended fabrics are highly recommended for clothing of Filipinas with lower limb disabilities. Further research on garment construction and satisfaction of the target consumers is recommended.

Keywords: clothing and dress, handicap women, clothing, women, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



WOMEN AND CLOTHING

Hubadera clothing phenomenon: an interpretative phenomenological analysis of self-professed hubaderas' experiences, behaviors, motivations, and value orientations

by Evangelista, Kathleen Grace A. (2020)

Hubadera is popularly described in popular media as “a girl that wears ‘revealing’ clothes” (Perez, 2017). The research observes that the Hubadera clothing phenomenon prevails in the time of generation-Z and amidst a traditional, Catholic society. The study’s objective is to describe the Hubadera clothing phenomenon through self-professed hubaderas’ lived clothing experiences by identifying themes and interpreting them through theories of self-presentation motivations, clothing motivations, and value orientations. The study used the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) by combining the detailed description of a phenomenon with an interpretative account (Larkin, Watts, & Clifton, 2006). Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic situation, only the first phase, focusing on contextualization, was implemented in this IPA study. Six (6) respondents were purposively selected for the study. Each was treated as an individual case and analyzed collectively through which nine major themes and their sub themes were identified. A major finding was that majority of respondents defined the term hubadera through its root word hubad which means “naked”. Hubadera’s fluidity and range or extent is affected by many factors, the most influential one being values, both those anchored on the gen-Z value orientation and those on traditional Philippine values. It was found out that hubaderas, as gen-Zers, demonstrate gen-Z behaviors but mirror traditional Philippine values when dealing with institutions and older people, especially those possessing these values. Recommendations on conducting phase 2 involved asking clarification questions regarding respondents’ phase 1 contextualization descriptions, and further questions that seek to apprehend and clarify the Hubadera clothing phenomenon.

Keywords: clothing and dress, Psychology, clothing and dress, social aspects, social values, women, Philippines, clothing

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



WOMEN AND CLOTHING

A Case Study on the Changes in Clothing Choices of a Violence Against Women Survivor

by Aurelio, Patricia Sybil (2019)

Violence against women (VAW) or domestic abuse, in particular, is a pervasive issue, considered taboo, which victimizes one in every five Filipino women. It is usually longlasting and bears long-term consequences. Clothing is merited as a signifier of change in a person's life, may it be traumatic in nature or not. This study aimed to analyze changes in clothing choices of a VAW survivor from the pre-abuse, abuse, to the post-abuse phases. Specifically, it looked into changes in garment style, design details, silhouettes, fabrics, and colors of clothing and the motivations of these changes from the lens of the modesty, immodesty, adornment, and protection theories of clothing. Qualitative data for this case study was gathered through personal interviews with a selected VAW survivor and through photo analysis of clothing worn by the respondent. Results showed that the respondent had evident changes in clothing choices in terms of garment style, design details, silhouettes, fabrics, and colors. Clothing choices during the pre-abuse phase included flowy skirts and fitted tank tops in jewel-toned colors. Clothing choices shifted to loose and baggy fit and in neutral colors during the abuse stage. Post-abuse clothing choices reverted to the pre-abuse phase garment styles but in mostly black-white-grey color scheme. The respondent's clothing was motivated to decorate herself during the pre-abuse phase and for protection during the abuse phase. During the post abuse phase, the clothing changes were motivated by a combination to protect and to display a better version of herself. Recommendations include further studies dealing with more respondents to present a more comprehensive overview of the changes in clothing choices of survivors of Violence Against Women. Validating through further in depth interviews how specific garment styles, design details, silhouettes, fabrics, and colors, as presented in this study, help VAW survivors recover from trauma is also recommended.

Keywords: clothing and dress, social aspects, clothing, violence against women, women, gender; women's clothing, women, crimes against, Philippines

Degree and Course: BS Clothing Technology



WOMEN AND CLOTHING

Selected Filipino Brides' buying behavior for ready-to-wear bridal gowns

by Baldazo, Ivy L. (2018)

Ready-to-wear bridal gowns has been around for some time, but is still considered a new concept by many. Modern brides opt for ready-to-wear for various reasons. This study aimed to analyze the buying behavior of selected Filipino brides in relation to their ready-to-wear bridal gown. Specifically, the study aimed to identify different factors that influence the choices of Filipino brides in buying their ready-to-wear bridal gowns. The study also aimed to discover if Filipino women still follow Filipino wedding traditions and superstitions (pamahiin), which are considered an integral part of Filipino culture. Literature on weddings in the Philippines from journals, books, theses, and online sources were used to gather data on Filipino wedding traditions and superstitions. The data gathered from interviews and survey among thirty-one (31) purposively selected respondents who opted for ready-to-wear bridal gowns were used to determine the factors in buying ready-to-wear bridal gown. Other influences, problems, and issues encountered by these brides were also discussed. According to the results of the study, it was evident that family traditions and superstitions do not influence the decision of the respondents in choosing ready-to-wear bridal gowns. Family, friends, price, time constraints were the external factors; while fit, comfort, and style were the internal factors considered by the participants as affecting their buying considerations for their ready-to-wear bridal gown. It is recommended to use larger sample population for the survey to achieve a more conclusive study. Other locations such as the provinces may be studied for better comparison. Other demographic parameters such as religion and interracial marriages may also be studied to get a better scope on the traditions and superstitions.

Keywords: brides, consumer behavior, Philippines, ready-to-wear bridal gowns

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



WOMEN AND CLOTHING

Selected Women's Swimsuit Style Preference based on their Age Group and Body Shape

by Belludo, Andrea Lauren Z (2018)

This study aimed to identify women's swimsuit styles preferences based on age group (teens, young adults, adults) and the perceived and actual body shapes (rectangle, triangle, inverted triangle, hourglass, and circle). It looked into the actual body shapes of the respondents and the different body features that they sought to emphasize and de-emphasize. Ninety (90) female respondents from the UP Diliman were purposively selected and equally divided into 30 respondents each age group. It was found that regardless of age and body shape, one-piece was the most commonly preferred basic swimsuit style. The most commonly preferred swimsuit details were the following: triangle (neckline style), halter (strap style), cross back (back detail), boyleg (front bottom detail), moderate coverage (back bottom detail), covered 2 (midriff style), and board shorts (cover-up). It was found that based on these selections, the respondents, regardless of age and body shape, desired for maximum coverage for their lower body parts, whereas they most commonly sought enhancement and support for their upper body parts. It was also found that swimsuit style preference was significantly related to body shape and age. This study's findings could potentially provide essential information regarding the purchase decision by women with regard to swimsuit styles. Furthermore, the research results suggest that an in-depth research and additional studies regarding the factors that affect the style selections, such as coverage, support, enhancement of different body parts, and why women perceive tan lines as aesthetically pleasing could be beneficial.

Keywords: bathing suits, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



Assessment of locally available sports bras based on needs of selected Filipina sports bra users

by Guilas, Paola Bianca Y. (2018)

In order to design and manufacture effective products, in this case, sports bras, it is necessary to do a market analysis of consumer needs and wants (Bowles, Steele, & Munro, 2012). The general objective of the study was to assess locally available sports bras in relation to addressing the needs of selected Filipina sports bra users. Specifically, the study aimed to determine the needs of selected Filipina sports bra users based on their identified motivations, preferences, and satisfaction on locally available sports bras, describe locally available sports bra products, and identify areas of improvement for locally available sports bras. The study made use of the descriptive method of research and gathered both qualitative and quantitative data. Data was obtained through focus group discussions (FGD) and an online survey. Using non-probability sampling, respondents totalled to 316, 12 for the FGD and 304 from the online survey. Comfort and support emerged as the top two motivations for wearing sports bra. Most of the locally available sports bras surveyed generally cater to the preferences of the selected Filipina sports bra consumers with the exception of specific underband and strap measurements. Among the categories for preferences, comfort ranked first followed by fit, support, affordability, aesthetic, and lastly, washability. In terms of satisfaction, majority of the respondents are generally satisfied with the products available in the market. However, majority of those from the large cup class were dissatisfied due to complications on sizing and fit. Majority of the respondents also believe that locally available sports bras could still be improved in terms of more designs or styles, sizing, and affordability. It is recommended to conduct a study which focuses on specific aspects such as the sports bra needs of petite or plus size women. More extensive studies on which type of sports bra provides better support and comparisons of local and international sports bras could also be done to further increase knowledge on sports bras in the future.

Keywords: brassiere, brassieres, consumer needs, Filipina, needs, sports bra

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



WOMEN AND CLOTHING

The Representations of the Filipina in Fernando Amorsolos Paintings (1920-1967): An Analysis of Dress and Body

by Ticsay, Danielle Beatrice B. (2018)

The study explored how Fernando Amorsolo's paintings represented the Filipina through body and dress (Entwistle, 2015). Thirty-eight (38) paintings depicting Filipinas were chosen from the Vargas Museum Collection and from a book entitled, "Fernando Amorsolo Seven Museum Exhibition" (2008). The paintings analyzed in the study were divided into two categories: 1.) paintings with named subjects, commissioned paintings of elite women, and 2.) paintings with unnamed subjects, genre paintings with rural women. The body was analyzed through its physical and social characteristics (Maus, 1934; Bourdieu, 184, 1989, 1994. as cited in Entwistle, 2015), while the dress was analyzed through garment/body interaction (Damhorst, 1989, as cited in Kaiser, 1997). The comparison of the characteristics of the Actual Filipina and the Ideal Filipina in Fernando Amorsolo's painting were analyzed to describe the representations of the Filipina. The Filipinas in Fernando Amorsolo's paintings represented the idealized versions of the experiences of the Actual Filipina (G. Lucena, personal communication, March 18, 2018; M. Alfon, personal communication, February 19, 2018). The elite woman was represented as wealthy, while the rural woman was represented as simple. Both types of women were represented as modest and traditional, which stood in contrast to the liberal ideas of the American period. The Filipina in Fernando Amorsolo's paintings was a reflection of society's idealism and anxiety on the Actual Filipina as transforming from the ways of one colonial ruler to another.

Keywords: dress, Fernando Amorsolo paintings, women in art, women's clothing, symbolic aspects, women, Philippines, social conditions

Degree and Course: BS Clothing Technology



WOMEN AND CLOTHING

Quality issues of women's apparel from online retailers

by Lopez, Mariah Louise B. (2017)

Online apparel retailing has been booming since 1999 and the largest chunk of online apparel shoppers are women (Love, 2016). With the eminent growth of the number of apparel stores online it is inevitable for quality issues to arise. One of these is the feedbacks from consumers who experience numerous garment product quality issues with their online purchases. This study aimed to analyze quality concerns in the purchase of online women's apparel products in Metro Manila, Philippines. A survey was conducted to identify and classify the garment product quality issues experienced by selected online women's apparel consumers. Interviews with selected consumers and selected retailer were conducted to further determine the possible causes of the quality issues of selected garments, the actions taken by the retailers and consumers to address the quality issues, and whether the actions were effective or not. Findings showed that the quality issues can be classified to five: fit, size, stitching, fabric, and accuracy of the photos posted by the retailer compared with the actual product received by the consumer. The causes of the garment product quality issues are due to consumer's failure to take their body measurements and compare with the size chart provided by the retailer, as well as the lack of information and misinformation provided about the product. The most effective action by the consumers to resolve the problem is to coordinate with the retailer to return and exchange the item. As for the retailers, they could implement a proper quality control system. For future studies, the researcher recommends getting more respondents and to test the suggestions of the respondents in encountering and preventing quality issues.

Keywords: women's clothing, Philippines, quality control

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



A case study on the changes in the clothing styles of selected UP female students who have experienced street harassment

by Alivio, Dinah Mae P. (2016)

A previous study shows that clothing is a factor that motivates men to commit harassment. With clothing as a factor to street harassment, the study identified the changes in the victim's clothing styles, and analyzed these changes in terms of color, fit, and silhouette. A survey among 60 female students chosen through multiphase sampling found that 95% experienced street harassment and 37% changed clothing styles. Furthermore, using an online questionnaire, it was determined that the selected respondents wore clothes that do not seek attention and emphasize their figure. It was also determined that they changed clothing silhouette to cover-up more skin. Changes were mostly moderate and a few highly changed the way they dressed up for school. The study concluded that street harassment has a behavioral impact on the victims, as change in their clothing styles meant security for themselves. This study can pave way for brands to consider the feeling of security among its consumers and as a result, produce clothing with that purpose in mind.

Keywords: clothing and dress, social aspects, college students, Philippines, clothing

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



***Si Nanay ang Nakaupo sa Kabisera: Lived Experience of
Filipina Household Heads Before and During the
COVID-19 Pandemic***

by Calderon, Ysabela, T. (2020)

This undergraduate thesis provides a sociological exploration of the lived experience of female heads in household headship before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Through a qualitative research approach involving a case study of seven household heads from various income groups, this research aims to understand how female heads achieve the well-being of their household as informed by class. Anchored in the context of the pandemic, this paper also attempts to understand how female-headed households are coping with this health crisis. The concepts of women's triple role, feminization of family responsibility, intra-household resource distribution, Susan Faludi's backlash, and emotional labor are used to build up this paper's arguments. I argue that just as much as this global pandemic is a medical crisis, it has translated into an economic and compound social crisis. The findings reflect the need for a social response in addressing the public issues faced by female heads.

Keywords: female-headed households, family, household headship, decision-making, well-being, emotional labor

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Sociology



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PANDEMIC)

The Lived Experiences of Meaning in Life among Single Filipino Women in their Thirties

by Mendez, Samantha Erika N. (2020)

Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was used an approach to explore the lived experiences of meaning in life among single Filipino women in their thirties. Data was collected from a purposive homogeneous sample of six participants through multiple face-to-face interviews using a semi-structured interview guide. Five superordinate themes with at least two subthemes each were extracted using saliency analysis. I found that the six participants, despite sharing the same larger social, political and economic context of being unmarried thirty-something women in the Philippines, presented themselves as living uniquely meaningful lives. They experienced meaning in life under the following circumstances: 1) advocating for the self, 2) pursuing others-oriented goals, 3) finding opportunities to pursue meaningful lives in singlehood, 4) making sense of life's challenges, and 5) incorporating spirituality. Based on these, recommendations were made for future research, policy, community support, developmental programs and counseling interventions.

Keywords: meaning in life, single women

Degree and Course: Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

Towards a Transformative Education Through Feminist Pragmatism

by Taganas, Krissah Marga B. (2020)

Central to feminist research is its stark recognition of the personal experiences of the researcher. Many projects of these women are carefully articulated through the use of their personal experiences as their voice in embarking the research. This means that experience, as the substance of theory, produces important contexts and meanings for women. This feminist focus on experience functions not only as telling a personal story but as emphasis on the social realities and subordination women experience. Huge progress already manifested in present discourses on different issues on women and gender equality concerns. However, with current societal practices, it still proves the continuing oppression of women and other marginalized groups and the widening gap between theory and practice. Some institutional locations today provide spaces for the proliferation of discrimination. They also continue to operate as bastions of patriarchy that serve as surface manifestations of the hegemony of the patriarchal values and structures in the society. As what this thesis explores, the need to attune to gender principles can be addressed through looking at the institution created to serve as a formative location of an individual: education. This thesis argues that to fully and truly respond to the calls of women and other marginalized groups' issues, there is a need to rethink and reevaluate our conception of education and educational practices. In doing so, this thesis argues that Feminist Pragmatism can be an important philosophic resource to conceptualize a transformative education. Considerably young and still growing, Feminist Pragmatism is essentially a philosophical tradition that draws insights and perspectives from two of very rich movements in history: Feminism and Pragmatism. It aims to develop pragmatist positions informed by feminist values and enrich feminist analyses using pragmatist perspectives. Its key commitments include: emphasis of experience and context, pluralism, diversity, and commitment to societal transformation. (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (INFORMATION AND EDUCATION)

Through examining the limitations and insufficiencies of traditional and progressive educational practices, this research tills the fertile land of Feminist Pragmatism as a philosophical theory to analyze this issue, suggest ways to contribute to present discourse, and finally commit to transforming education and society. Moreover, this research strives to highlight women philosophers who worked in the field of Pragmatism. This valuable initiative was made possible through the leadership of Charlene Haddock Seigfried. It also aims to contribute to the renewed interest of the philosophical community in the field of contemporary Feminist Pragmatism. Finally, this thesis offers its conceptualization of a Feminist Pragmatist education: an education that is context-sensitive: cognizant of learner's social realities and gendered nature of human beings, dialogue-driven: emphasis on shared sense of community, and has action-based pedagogy.

Keywords: feminist pragmatism, pragmatism, feminism, education

Degree and Course: Master of Arts in Philosophy



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (INFORMATION AND EDUCATION)

A Study on the Interior Design of the UP Diliman Gymnasium for the Training Needs of the UP Women's Volleyball Team

by Thai, Josette L. (2020)

This research attempted to study whether the interior design of the UP Gymnasium supported the needs of the UP Women's Volleyball Team that trains there. The UP Gymnasium's interior elements (space layout, enclosure, flooring, ceiling, lighting, thermal comfort, and acoustics) and the experiences of the volleyball players were studied to determine the users' comfort. Through purposive sampling, eight (8) participants from the UPWVT were interviewed along with their head coach. A multiple case study design approach was utilized where data was gathered through personal interviews and observation. Data collected was analyzed using the User-Center Theory by Vischer, categorized under physical, functional, and psychological comfort. The results showed that the gymnasium was not able to provide physical comfort due to the lack of safety; functional comfort due to the environmental barriers; and psychological comfort due to the many distractions. The participants noted three interior elements most disruptive during training were (1) flooring, which exposed players to the risk of injury and restricted movements due to holes and raised nails; (2) space layout, which presented distractions and hindered the team from fully executing their actions due to the adjacency of other teams in training; and (3) thermal comfort, which made it more difficult to breathe and train during days when the temperature was high. For Coach, it was the human congestion and traffic, which was difficult for the team to adjust to because of its uncontrollable nature. Based on their experiences, suggested strategies were recommended for the gymnasium, supporting the UPWVT. In conclusion, the perspectives and participation of end users should be considered when interior designers design and plan sports facilities since they are the ones who are directly affected by the interior environment and are aware of the problems encountered in the facility.

Keywords: gymnasiums, interior decoration, sports facilities, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Interior Design



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

Make a Better Place for You and for Me: The Effects of Guilt Frames on the Intention to Donate of Middle-class University Women ages 20-25

by Advincula, V, C., & Lampa, T.C. (2019)

Guilt frame is commonly used in charity appeals to gain support specifically in raising funds. Guilt frame is effective when individuals perceive that they have violated social norms to be altruistic. By appealing to their social responsibility and presenting a course of action, individuals are compelled to lessen or eliminate the feeling of guilt. Media studies have identified that various elements, such as actors, narrative, statistics, and exposure that can elicit guilt on a scale of low to high, can make them donate to the cause. This study uses the same guilt-inducing elements in an experiment that exposes middle-class university women to groups of either low level of guilt or high level of guilt. The findings of the study suggest that generally, women who were exposed to high level of guilt in charity appeals had significantly higher intention to donate compared with women exposed to low level of guilt. Furthermore, when these women have positive and high propensities to donate, it significantly increases their intention to donate. The study concludes that guilt frame is effective in increasing intention to donate when amplified with high level of perceived behavioral control and awareness of the advocacy.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Communication Research



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

***Gender Identity, Gender Dynamics, at Feminism: Tungo sa
Pag-unawa ng Kalagayan at mga Pananaw ng mga
Kababaihan ng mga Etnolinggwistikong Grupo sa Cordillera***

by Acolola, Angelina Gabrielle, A. (2019)

Parte ng pagpapalakas at pagpapalawig ng laban ng mga kababaihang Pilipino ay ang pag-intindi sa situwasyon ng mga babaeng karaniwang hindi binibigyang-pansin. Ang pag-aaral na ito ay nakasentro sa mga pananaw ng mga kababaihan ng Cordillera patungkol sa kanilang gender identity, gender dynamics, at ang pagbuo nila sa konsepto ng feminism. Sa pamamagitan ng pagsasalarawan at pag-intindi sa kanilang pang-araw-araw na buhay at mga hamong kanilang hinaharap, higit na mauunawan ang pagtingin nila sa kanilang sarili bilang babae at bilang bahagi ng itinatawag na “indigenous peoples.” Ang pag-aaral na ito ay isinagawa sa pamamagitan ng pagkalap ng datos istatistikal, pagsuri ng iba’t ibang akda at dokumentaryo, at pagkakaroon ng pagpapakuwento. Bagaman hindi nakapunta sa lugar ng Cordillera ang mananaliksik, higit namang sininsin at sinuri ang mga pangunahin at sekundaryang datos na nakalap. Sa pamamagitan ng mga ito, higit na naunawaan ang mga paghihirap ng mga kalahok lalo na sa kamay ng militar. Nalaman din na hindi itinuturin ng mga taga-Cordillera ang kanilang mga sarili bilang peminista, subalit malalim ang kanilang respeto sa mga kababaihan. Sa katunayan, maaaring sabihin na mayroong pagkakapantay-pantay sa trabaho ang mga kababaihan at kalalakihan. Nililang ng papel na ito ang epekto ng ganitong posisyon ng babae sa komunidad. Bilang peministang pananaliksik, layunin ng papel na ito na mas bigyang-bose at bigyang-liwanag ang naratibo ng ating mga kababaihan sa Cordillera. Nakatuon ang pag-aaral na ito sa pagbibigay-lakas sa mga kababaihang Pilipino at mga ng grupo at sa pagwakas sa diskriminasyon at pang-aabusong kanilang nararanasan.

Keywords: gender identity, gender dynamics, feminism, indigenous peoples, IPs, Cordillera

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Sociology



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

A study on the information need and information-seeking behavior of pregnant women in Barangay U.P. Campus, Q.C.

by Bartolome, Femush Gwynn T. (2019)

Pregnant women are vulnerable to various health and environmental risks which is why these women should be provided with quality health and services that would enable a safe pregnancy and delivery for them and for their child. According to Aaronson, Mural, and Pfoutz (1988), pregnancy causes physical, emotional, and social changes to a woman which may induce the need for new information to properly adjust to these new circumstances. In connection to this, information services should also be provided to pregnant women to empower them in making the right choices regarding their maternal health. To provide the appropriate maternal information, there should be studies about what pregnant women want to know about maternal health and what sources they use in acquiring these information. While studies regarding information needs and information-seeking behavior of pregnant women are available in other countries, as of writing, there are no known studies regarding this topic in the Philippine setting. To bridge the lack of literature regarding the information needs and information-seeking behavior of Filipino pregnant women, a small-scale, barangay-level study was conducted. For this study, 22 pregnant women who visited the Barangay UP Campus Health Station participated in either an interview or a focus group discussion to fulfill the objectives of this study. After analyzing and exploring similar themes from their answer, the information needs and information-seeking behavior of pregnant women from Barangay UP Campus, Quezon City was presented. Their evaluation methods in confirming the validity or accuracy of after acquiring the information they gathered were also determined.

Keywords: women, information-seeking behavior, women, information needs

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Library and Information Science



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (INFORMATION AND EDUCATION)

Capacity assessment of barangay violence against women (VAW) desk offices in Calamba City, Laguna

by Consignado, Gillian D. (2019)

Violence against women (VAW) remains a pervasive concern in the Philippines. The passage of laws and local policies to address these issues are meant to address these wrongful practices. The barangay VAW desk office, being the implementing arm of the local government units (LGUs) in handling gender-sensitive matters at the grassroots performs an important role in addressing these issues. In this context, this study sought to answer how capacitated are barangay VAW desk offices in Calamba City, Laguna. Primary data gathering was done using survey of the VAW desk officers and interview of key informants in the city while secondary data was gathered on relevant offices in the city to support the study. The study found out that all national VAW laws and policies were adopted and being implemented in the city and was further supported through a local ordinance. All the VAW desk offices had already been established in the 54 barangays of the city. However, not all barangays were fully functional since some barangays still lack items and equipment in their offices mostly due to budget insufficiency. All the barangays in Calamba, however, were compliant in appointing VAW desk officers and majority had two officers assigned in their desks. The main issue raised in the capacity of these officers was with their age and educational attainment, primarily given the absence of specific qualifications in the law. Qualifications are important for the desk officers to have full comprehension of the trainings and capacity-buildings they attend and, in their ability, to perform their mandated duties. To further improve the services rendered by the VAW desk offices, it is recommended to amend the policy regarding the qualifications of the officers; prioritize the funds needed for the full functionality of the VAW desk offices; and development of protocol and procedure in orienting and capacitating appointed VAW desk officers on their roles and responsibilities in gender-sensitive handling of cases.

Keywords: women, crimes against, government policy, Philippines, abused women, prevention

Degree and Course: Master of Public Administration



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

Mothering Role of Rural-Urban Filipino Migrant Women Employed in Domestic Work

by de Guzman, Julie Kristine A. (2019)

This is a qualitative study on the perceptions, performance, challenges, and strategies related to the mothering role of rural-urban Filipino migrant women employed in domestic work. Data were gathered using semi-structured in-depth interview with 30 respondents selected through purposive-snowball sampling. The target population were migrant women in selected urban areas in Luzon from any rural area in Visayas and Mindanao; with at least one biological child left in Visayas or Mindanao; in a paid and stay-in domestic work setup for an employer/s who was/were not their biological relative/s; and with at least a year of employment. Regardless of marital status, sampled mothers perceived and performed the mother role as a provider. Children's education was the topmost priority and reason for migration. Most of them had young to adolescent children being taken cared by kin. Results revealed that sadness due to distant mothering was a major challenge to them. Their perceived traditional nurturer role was pertinent to their performance, challenges and strategies. This was generally renegotiated by technology-mediated communication, gift delivery, and occasional visits. Results suggested that the mothers perceived themselves and performed as both "haligi and ilaw ng tahanan" (pillar and light of the home). Their experiences illustrated the apparent redefinition and renegotiation of the traditional mothering role. Accepting their social reality and making adjustments were the most common strategies. Most of them perceived either satisfaction or extreme satisfaction with their mothering role performance despite sadness as a major challenge. Marital status, family structure, and age of children seemed to be influential to their experiences. Further studies (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (MIGRATION)

using mixed-approach of quantitative and qualitative is recommended to explore relationship of migrant women with their own mothers and possible programs that would provide more options for rural women to work in their own locale.

Keywords: children of working mothers, domestic workers, migrant mothers, mother role, women household employees, work-life balance, working mothers, family relationships

Degree and Course: Master of Family Life and Child Development

WOMEN



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (MIGRATION)

***BABAE KASI: A Feminist Post-Structural Discourse Analysis
on Filipino Mother-Daughter Relationship and
Communication of Gender Norms***

by Lacuarta, N.G., & Paguio, M.M. (2019)

This thesis looks into the current gender norms of Filipino women and how these norms are being communicated within mother and daughter relationships. Gender norms are constructed and socialized within institutions such as the family, and in particular, mother-daughter dyads. To examine how gender norms are communicated in these dyads, this thesis analyzed interviews from 12 pairs of mothers and daughters from Metro Manila. The study employed feminist post-structuralism, family communication patterns theory, communicated narrative sense making theory, and Kapwa theory as guides to arrive at an understanding of how gender norms are learned within Filipino mother-daughter relationships. The findings from this thesis validated the literature describing that current gender norms in the Philippines are largely conservative, yet to an extent, liberal. It was also found that most of the mothers' beliefs are communicated to the daughters; communication was usually one-way, spontaneous, and triggered by external events. Through discourse analysis, the researchers argue that construction of gender norms always locates women in relation to men, thus granting power to men's perceptions. Discourses emerged from relationships and communication between mothers and daughters as they shared identities and beliefs.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Communication Research



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

How Transnational Families Determine Their Household Heads

by Mendoza, Dara Isabel P.; San Gabriel, Eos Felice F. (2019)

This study aims to explore how transnational families with OFW mothers determined their household heads based on the left-behind fathers' perspective. Discussed are how the fathers define the household head, their wives' and their own roles in the family, and lastly, who they consider the household head. Ten left-behind fathers from Metro Manila who are currently living with their children were interviewed. In-depth interviews were used to gather data and thematic analysis was used to organize and analyze data gathered. The results showed that for the left-behind fathers, domestic responsibilities such as caring for children weigh more than financial obligations when talking about the household head. This is not aligned with the current definition of the Philippine Statistics Authority which stated that the household head is the main income provider and organizer of the home. Before their wives left for abroad, their roles were mainly traditional wherein the father was the chief source of income and the mother was mainly concerned with housework and childrearing. Once their wives started working abroad, the left-behind fathers' roles, as well their wives', were found to have shifted. Lastly, majority of the respondents claimed that they are the household heads. Their identification was heavily influenced by gender and their roles in the home which revolve around the children. For future studies, the researchers recommend that more respondents would be gathered. Their location, socioeconomic status, and age may be examined to note how these affect their perception of the household head.

Keywords: children, gender, heads of households, household head, househusbands, left-behind father, OFW mother, sex role, women foreign workers, Metro Manila

Degree and Course: BS Family Life and Child Development



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (MIGRATION)

High Meter Posts and Orange Cables: Urban Poor Women's Narratives on Electricity Issues in the City of Manila

by Rosel, Lisa (2019)

This exploratory research problematizes the invisibility of women's perspective in the discourse on electricity. It is focused on the lived realities of urban poor women regarding electricity, as discussed from their own standpoint. Specifically, this study aims to 1) describe experiences of urban poor women and examine their understanding and analysis of electricity issues; 2) identify changes in activities, behavior and relations in the household and on themselves as women in relation to their experience of electricity issues; 3) analyze urban poor women's responses in addressing electricity issues; and 4) identify potentials for integrating urban poor women's lived realities regarding electricity issues to advocacy on electricity. This study proceeds from a feminist standpoint position. It was conducted in an urban poor barangay in the City of Manila. Four focus group discussions and two key informant interviews were conducted. The participants for the FGDs 1, 2 and 4 were with urban poor women who are members of community-based organizations. The participants in the first FGD were from the local solo parents organization while participants from FGD 2 were members of different local organizations in the community. FGD 4 was a mix of both participants in FGDs 1 and 2. Participants for FGD 3 were women leaders of different organizations in the community, including a federation of community organizations. Key informant interviews were done with one solo parent woman and one woman leader. The results of the study showed that there are four types of electricity connection in Barangay A: Meralco meter, Submeter, Kuryente Load, and Jumper. Out of the four electricity connections, only the Meralco meter and Kuryente Load are legal. Urban poor families resort to the use of submeter and jumper because of housing conditions and resources available to them. The organizations' history with electricity access is closely tied with the history of the urban poor families' settlement in Barangay A. Electricity is seen as important in urban poor women's lives. The physical characteristics of their communities and homes warrants the need for electricity. They have expressed that life is hard without (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

electricity in their lives. While it is a necessity electricity is also expensive. Privatization turned electricity into a commodity that everyone needs to pay for. Urban poor households pay triple or quadruple the price of what Meralco meter owners pay due to unequal power relations that exist between Meralco meter owners and submeter and jumper owners. In urban poor households, it is the woman who is in charge of managing the household. The research participants articulated that although they see reproductive work as their responsibility because they are women, wives, and mothers, they also feel that they are burdened by this responsibility, with solo parents feeling more burdened, compared to others. Managing electricity concerns is part of their responsibility and this adds to their burden. The research surfaced the urban poor women's different ways of accessing and maintaining access to electricity. Electricity issues that urban poor women experience further intensify the existing oppressive conditions that women experience both inside and outside their households. They are subjected to unequal relations of power inside and outside of their homes. The changes brought by electricity to urban poor women's lives and their household is a contradiction. Electricity benefits them but is also an added burden to them. The research also showed that urban poor women recognize electricity as primarily a commodity or good that they have to pay for in order to get access. They also recognize that there is a right to electricity, but to be able to have electricity, one must pay for it. Furthermore, they expressed that only Meralco meter owners can enjoy the right to electricity. The urban poor women view rights as basic needs that are essential for having a decent life and what a person needs for survival. The poverty that they experience makes it more difficult for them to address these needs. The participants' views on rights are focused on their inability to provide for their needs (or rights). The lived realities of the urban poor women participants have presented a disjointed view of how rights and the right to electricity should be. They have now defined these terms according to how they have experienced it for the longest time: no right to housing, no right to electricity, and electricity as a commodity that is expensive and which you pay for in order to have access to. The results of this research showed the real story of electricity in an urban poor community. It showed the existing conditions, power relations, and perspectives of women on electricity as a need, a commodity, and a right. It showed that expensive electricity is not the only problem, and a call for cheaper electricity rates is not the only rights-related demand that organizations should be making to effectively address electricity issues, organizations should look into the intersectional, non-homogenous lived realities of women.

Keywords: women's electricity issues, right to electricity, urban poor, housing

Degree and Course: Master of Arts in Women and Development



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

Potentials and Possibilities for Caring about Caring: The Voices of Low-Income Urban Women in Sandwich Generation

by Columba-Tongson, Excelsa O. (2018)

Drawing from feminist standpoint epistemology and Kabeer's Social Relations Approach, this research is anchored on three critical points. First, it claims that women are authentic sources of knowledge that aid us in understanding society. Second, it asserts that as owners of their narratives, women in the sandwich generation, or those in the familial position of caring simultaneously for younger and older generations, bring along with them abundant and solid resources that contain both their dominant and subordinated views and persona in providing unpaid care. Lastly, it treats women's experiences not only as instruments for understanding how society operates but, more importantly, as dynamic vehicles how to reorganize and change society's structure and workings. Documenting the experiences, needs, priorities, and concerns of low-income urban women in the sandwich generation with a gender lens brings to light a relatively unexplored phenomenon in the Philippines. Addressing a problem without a local name, this study provides an avenue to unearth gender-based stereotypes and biases, which when addressed can lead to gender equality, gender justice and empowerment, and emancipation of women in the sandwich generation. While many women perform unpaid care, not all women belong to multi-generation households where the persistent complications of attending to their multifarious tasks are ever present, putting them at greater risk of being neglected, abused, and exploited. Specifically, this study is guided by the following objectives:

1. To present a general profile of women in the sandwich generation in the National Capital Region;
2. To identify the factors that contribute to low-income urban women's vulnerabilities and capacities as they negotiate and cope with performing unpaid care work in their multi-generation households;
3. To describe their sufferings and the layers of abuse inflicted upon them as they perform unpaid care work in their multi-generation households; (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

4. To explain theoretical implications of the sandwich generation in the Philippine context in urban-poor families in terms of how gender, class and other social relations influence the structure, processes, and dynamics of multi-generation households; and
5. To propose a conceptual re-framing of the sandwich generation and its potential applications to social development concepts, strategies, and policies.

The study employed the mixed methods approach. The 1990, 2000, and 2010 National Capital Region census data were processed using STATA. Feminist in-depth interviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions were conducted in Quezon City. The research participants were identified using purposeful sampling technique. Qualitative data were processed using hermeneutic analysis. The NCR census data revealed that the number of female household heads ages 30-59 years old in the sandwich generation has been steadily increasing, growing 21.58 times in 20 years. An upward trend was also observed among female members of the family in the sandwich generation ages 30-59 years old in the same period. The use of the pronoun “he” in the definition of household head of the Philippine Statistics Authority is an indication of a lack of gender fair language and predilection for male dominance. The experiences of unpaid care in multi-generation households in the National Capital Region are complex and multi-dimensional, and vary from person to person. All seven women in this study bear intense familial care and employment responsibilities. They are bound by domestic life, the series of household labor, and the cycle of passing it on to their daughters and other female family members. Whether it is on a daily or weekly basis, they are tasked to perform a multitude of responsibilities, as if their family life would stop if they fail to do all these. As they provide a hidden subsidy to the market economy, they are not spared from the effects of an elevated income inequality and low levels of economic mobility, which are influenced by the qualifications and skills they possess. Consistent with the literature, the underlying causes of gender inequality are produced and reproduced across a range of institutions: the household, community, market, and the state. The situation of low-income urban women in the sandwich generation is a major confluence of class, gender, age, and other identities. In terms of policies, it was revealed that a single-determinant approach focusing only on one aspect has largely ignored individual differences and other identities that limited our understanding of how the world of women in the sandwich generation revolve and function around their triple roles. By providing the initial handles and starting point for the reframing of the sandwich generation, this paper recognizes that sandwich generation is not only a daily (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

household occurrence but also an indispensable familial position. To stem the tide and reverse the longstanding exclusion and invisibility of these women requires the availability of an enabling environment to facilitate change from within. To facilitate this change, there is a need for an integral and harmonized Philippine social protection floor that enhances the sandwich generation's and their households' ability to combat life-cycle risks, especially those brought about by social, economic, political, and natural disasters. Ultimately, policies and programs should be ushered towards their wellbeing where their unpaid care is recognized, reduced and redistributed, allowing them to have representation in matters that affect their lives.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Doctor of Social Development

WOMEN



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

Organized Women's Responses to Urban Poor Housing: Towards Transformation in Housing in the Philippines

by Laguilles-Timog, Rowena A. (2018)

In 2016, the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) identified a total need of 5.8 million housing units, while the Philippine National Report to the Habitat III noted that only 84.8 percent of the country had access to potable water in 2011, only 83.8 percent had access to sanitary toilets in 2016, and only 79.12 percent had access to electricity as of 2013 (A New Urban Agenda, 2016, pp.102-104). Both in terms of quantity and quality, the national housing system cannot seem to effectively ensure that every Filipino benefits from decent housing, especially those living in the cities. Considered an urban phenomenon, inadequate housing has become characteristic of urban poverty. Among those affected by the phenomenon are women, who make up at least half of all urban populations and are greatly disadvantaged when it comes to accessing housing, and furthermore, carry much of the burdens of inadequate housing. Urban poverty, in fact, has a strong gender dimension that pervades the lives of all urban poor women. Filipino women's right to housing is recognized by the state not only through international documents to which the Philippines is signatory, but also in local laws. Preliminary studies show, however, that women are mostly still left out in most housing policies and programs (Laguilles, 2017). And while it is most common in Philippine urban areas for women to be at the forefront of housing projects, their roles as part of the solution to the housing problem are largely unrecognized. This research aimed to address the need for an examination of organized women's experiences with urban poor housing, surfacing both their situations as well as their responses. More than surfacing their experiences, it set out to analyze them in order not only to critically reflect on the housing system, but also to put forward possible ways the housing system can be transformed. Three main points of inquiry are at the core of this study as it looks into the persistence of the housing problem in the Philippines. First is a look into how the housing system considers and determines gender issues in housing. Second is an examination of the structural nature of gender issues in housing. (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

Third is an analysis of how organized women's responses can transform the housing system. The Social Relations Framework by Naila Kabeer (1994a, 1994b) guided the analysis of data in this research. This framework basically considers that development must be about people's well-being, particularly survival, security, and autonomy. Three corresponding tools of analysis were used in this study: Policy Review, which was used to analyze the housing system from a gender perspective; the Institutional Analysis, which was used to analyze women's housing situations through different institutions; and an adaptation of Analyzing Interventions, which was used to analyze the women's responses to housing. Standpoint feminism guided the design of this research. This research perspective gives primacy to women's voices, both as views on reality and as participants in the research process. Most importantly, this research was designed for the purpose of contributing to the transformation of women's oppression, which in this context finds expression in women's exclusion in the debate on housing. The conduct of case studies was deemed most appropriate in representing their experiences of a current phenomenon. In doing so, the following data-gathering methods were employed: in-depth interview, focus group discussion, key informant interview, and documents review. Three case organizations were included in this study. All of them are feminist, or at least women-led and were constituted as well as worked to address women's issues; all were based in an urban poor community; and all have an ongoing housing initiative. They are the Letre Homeowners' Association, Inc. Phase 2 from the Paradise Village in Brgy. Tonsuya, Malabon; the Damayan ng Maralitang Pilipinong Api chapter in Pabahay 2000, Brgy. Muzon, San Jose del Monte; and the Alliance of People's Organizations Along Manggahan Floodway, Inc. in Manggahan Residences, Brgy. Sta. Lucia, Pasig. Meanwhile, the participants are all active members of the organization as well as the housing initiative, and currently live in the area of such housing initiatives. For the documents review, documents on housing policies and programs, current housing frameworks, and relevant Gender and Development guidelines were included. The following points summarize the findings and analytical points of the research:

1. The review of the housing system showed three key points: 1) that the housing system does not have a unified or consistent perspective on and approach to housing wherein the National Shelter Program (NSP) is generally still gender blind, current housing frameworks are gender neutral, and Gender and Development (GAD) policies are most gender sensitive; 2) that the NSP however remains the dominant housing policy thus lends the housing system a greatly gender blind handle on housing; (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

and 3) that chances for a gender transformative housing system is counteracted by the housing system's overall market orientation.

2. The data affirm the assumptions of the study regarding the housing system —that it plays a significant role in influencing women's housing situation by the way it considers and determines gender issues. As it is generally still gender blind, it helps reinforce women's pre-existing social condition and position. Its market orientation specifically works against women as it privileges the traditionally male role of income earning and devalues and invisibilizes women's domestic roles, in effect increasing women's multiple burdens. As housing is reduced to a financial transaction between sellers and buyers of property, or to the matter of formalizing residential statuses, the quality of living conditions in ascertaining the housing programs' failure or success or policies' effectiveness is left out of housing priorities.

3. Analysis of the women's housing situation showed how the housing issues they experience can be understood better by looking at the different institutional sites. These issues — limited and informal access, conditional and partial tenure, inconsistent suitability of design, and participation only through their organizations — gain better focus through an appreciation of the dynamics within and across the institutions. Women still perform traditional gender roles in the different institutions, but they have a better sense of agency in the household and community than in the market and with the state. Women's personal human resources are useful and potent in all institutions; but these are more so in the community than the household, and even more than the market and in relations with the state. It is also in the community where they gain better power the most and in the market where they feel their agency the least. Logically, it is in the community where they are most able to negotiate traditional gender relations, and in the market where they feel most passive.

4. The data affirm that gender issues in housing are the translations of the women's pre-existing social conditions and positions into housing issues. These issues thrive because traditional gender roles and relations are still dominant in the four institutions where the housing system plays out. It is only by being organized, which directly occurs at the community level, that they are able to deal with housing issues.

5. The organized women's experiences also effectively showed how they were able to address some their practical gender needs, or their needs that arise from their triple roles, despite restrictions that institutions have for them; and that the process of meeting their needs had led to meeting some strategic gender interests (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

such as with their increased decision making roles in the community. Furthermore, their experiences also demonstrated how the changes in their social position also surfaced new needs to be met. In particular, their leadership role in the community meant increased multiple burdens as well. These point to the need for the state to consciously provide for mechanisms that will identify and address women's practical gender needs and strategic gender interests as well as consider them as interrelated and evolving aspects of women's situation — within the housing system itself.

6. The examination of organized women's responses further demonstrated that: 1) women consider housing as a means for protection, a venue for work and pleasure, as well as intrinsic for attaining a decent life; 2) women endure as well as take affirmative action regarding their housing situation, and both provide women with a sense of control and agency over their situation despite having less power than other actors in different institutional sites; and 3) women's leadership, which comes from the vantage point of having the role of caring for others, is essential in organizing to respond to gender issues in housing.

7. The women's roles in defining and attaining adequate housing demonstrated how they have the "power within, power with, and power to" that Kabeer (1994a) identifies as definitive of empowerment. They are aware that the housing issues they encounter are structural, they believe themselves stronger when they work together, and they act according to their own, their families', and their communities' interests. Their responses also point to how their empowerment remains threatened so long as the housing system fails to take part in it and only continues to add to women's multiple burdens by ignoring their triple roles, and keeps them in these roles by ignoring the gender division of labor.

8. Women's social role of nurturers and carers of others — have furthermore proven to be an effective vantage point for organizing for housing. It is with this that the women were able to look at housing differently and were motivated to collectively respond to the issues they faced.

9. The housing problem must be redefined. The focus must move from quantity to the quality of life and from the size of the housing demand to the concentration of such demand. The approach to the urban poor must move away from forcing them away from city centers to providing them choices of residence; the urban poor must also be seen as problem solvers rather than problems. Women must especially be recognized as under-acknowledged and overburdened actors whose needs and interests must be met.
(cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

Finally, the housing problem must be appreciated as a development phenomenon more than an urban phenomenon.

10. The research surfaced a preliminary framework for transforming housing in the Philippines. Here, adequate housing is redefined to include a gender-transformative housing system that works to achieve the kind of protection, functionality, and enabling environment that the people will need. On one hand, this adequate housing is informed by organized women's situation; on the other hand, it creates changes in organized women's situation. Markedly, the framework identified well-being as the goal of adequate housing, and thus of the gender-transformative housing system. Specifically, findings from the organized women's experiences with urban poor housing point to the following:

First, the housing system needs an upheaval of its most searing value for the market's role in housing the urban poor. It is recommended that the housing system take a radical approach to housing for the urban poor and make it unconditional: identified urban poor individuals and communities must meet no requirements in order to access and remain in housing programs. As shown in all three cases of this research, imposing financial requirements for access and tenure does not benefit the urban poor; in fact, the burden of having to meet them only discourages them to continue in the program—not because they do not value the housing provision but because they do not have the capacity for it. Without the burden of rent or mortgage, the urban poor are actually able to focus better on improving their homes and their lives.

Secondly, different shelter agencies also need to become more aligned and coordinated. The housing system also and specifically needs to have consistency in its perspectives on and approaches to gender issues in housing. The National Shelter Program must be updated to reflect the most progressive policies concerning gender, from the Magna Carta of Women to the Gender and Development guidelines. It goes without saying that these pro-women policies need to be implemented more strictly.

Thirdly, more than simply integrating gender, the housing system should work towards transforming gender. This entails an appreciation of urban poor women's situation, or their material condition and social position. This also means working with organized women from the urban poor. These participatory consultations must also be continuous, from preparation to evaluation stages of the housing program or project, to cover any possible issue over access, security of tenure, physical design, and mechanisms of participation. (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

Fourthly, the idea is for the housing system to reflect the perspectives that organized women have of housing—in terms of why it must and how it can achieve quality living conditions. This privileging of women's vantage point comes with the findings of the study that their socialized role as care takers for the family and community lie behind what makes them effective community leaders. Not only do they seek the welfare of their families and communities with the ultimate goal of having adequate housing, they also carry this sense of concern for others in the way they run their organizations. With this, the burden of caring becomes lighter for women. Additionally, the housing system will need to put in place mechanisms directed to other institutions that redistributes women's role as carers for the family and the community.

Finally, the housing system must work with other systems, such as health, education, and employment, to address current gender issues as they cut across other systems and to sustain whatever gains it may have with transforming gender in the context of housing. The housing system will be most effective in addressing gender issues in housing if the state as a whole becomes more consistently and strictly gender-transformative as well, all working towards people's well-being.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Doctor of Social Development



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

A 3-Channel Public Video Installation on Public Breastfeeding as a Gendered Transgressive Act and Maternal Practice

by Maestro, Mel Rose, Aguilar (2018)

“Call of Nurture” is a public video installation that contextualizes Public Breastfeeding as a Gendered Transgressive Act and Maternal Practice. It locates maternal performativity in public female toilets, as a site of repression, oppression, and “cultural repository” for gendered transgressive acts, specifically public breastfeeding. This project stems from the collective experience and diurnal dealings of the proponent as a breastfeeding mother and other breastfeeding mothers. Feelings of anxiousness and panic to keep public breastfeeding “discreet” which is caused by the repressive oppressive public-private space translates to the anxiousness and panic caused by the conscious recognition of the Male Gaze and a panoptic entity. A deconstructed 3-channel video triptych shown in various LED monitors are installed in ideologically designated areas within the zone of transgression and exhibit space (public comfort room in Albert Hall, Archaeology Studies Building) and played in a loop. The length of the loop is about 6 minutes. The loop is divided into three (3) kinds of Gaze: 1) The Female Gaze; 2) The Panoptic Gaze; 3) The Male Gaze. A maternal representation is struggling to negotiate her public-private identity in the form of a transgressive maternal performance which is breastfeeding. An original music is played in sync with the deconstructed video triptych. Surveillance cameras are installed within the vicinity to include spectators as participants which serve as critique and protest to break the repressive- oppressive norms on public performance. Private spaces in public spheres, even those that are assigned as ‘female spheres’ are hinged on patriarchy since the public gaze is male-oriented. The project aims to simulate a vacuum where 2 public breastfeeding as a gendered transgressive act is performed while it represses and oppresses the maternal as it intends to elicit the viewers’ voyeuristic fantasies. With supporting theories on the Male Gaze by Laura Mulvey, the Panopticon by Michel Foucault, and other relevant concepts on examining repressive-oppressive (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

maternal and gender performativity, the proponent is able to equate the act of public breastfeeding as a rite of defilement while locating spaces of abjection, zones of repression and transgression under the lens of the repressive-oppressive male-oriented public gaze.

Keywords: public breastfeeding, male gaze, gendered public performance, maternal performativity

Degree and Course: Master of Arts in Media Studies (Film)

WOMEN



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

***Women's Journey to Maternal Health in Bongao, Tawi-Tawi:
An Exploratory Study on the Relationship between Women's
Utilization of Maternal Healthcare Facilities and Transport in a
Rural Municipality***

by Manikan, Florence Yraola (2018)

In remote rural areas in the Philippines, pregnant women have limited access to quality and timely maternal health care services due to their distance to an adequate health facility and the lack of transportation to reach the facility. This limitation of access is one of the reasons for the prevalence of childbirths taking place at home assisted by traditional birth attendants and have contributed to maternal deaths. The Government of the Philippines implemented a maternal health care strategy to strengthen provision of prenatal care and promote childbirths in facilities capable of performing emergency obstetric and newborn care services (EmONC) to reduce cases of maternal deaths. In remote and resource-poor areas in the Philippines however, EmONC-capable facilities are insufficient. Pregnant women will have to overcome distance to reach an adequate health facility. Several factors come into play, need for transportation, transport fare, presence of roads and road networks. Applying a modified Three Delays Model first used by Thaddeus and Maine in 1994, an exploratory study that employed quantitative and qualitative methods was carried out to examine the transport factors that affected the decisions of women particularly mothers to seek prenatal and obstetric care and reach adequate health facilities in the rural Municipality of Bongao, Province of Tawi-Tawi. These transport factors are: distance to health facility, need for transportation, type of transportation needed, cost of transportation, and travel time. A survey of 100 women who were pregnant and/or gave birth in the past 6 years after 2010 from three rural barangays in Bongao, Tawi-Tawi was conducted to look at the experiences and preferences of women in terms of transport that influenced their decision to seek or not to seek prenatal and obstetric care from a health facility. Key informant interviews involving officials from the local government and public health sector and case studies of five women were also used to complement the result of the survey and provide in-depth understanding of the inferences drawn from the quantitative information. The case studies also served as avenue for women to convey their stories.(cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (HEALTH AND SEXUALITY)

The study found that socioeconomic and cultural factors and the physical accessibility influence the decision of women to access and utilize health facilities. Distance to health facility and need for transportation have statistically significant relationship to women's decision to seek prenatal care from health facilities. Shorter distance, less than 1 kilometer leads to higher visits to health facility for prenatal care than those whose distance to facilities were more than 1 kilometer, while other factors were seen at play with regard to need for transportation and women's decision to seek obstetric care. From the case studies it was found that decisions to seek obstetric care and reach a facility were carried out during advanced and critical stage of labor, transport becomes crucial due to the urgency of need, women no longer concern themselves with mode or cost of transport to avoid delay in reaching a health facility on time. There is small number of respondents who had childbirth in a health facility; homebirth assisted by traditional birth attendant was preferred by majority of the respondents because of socio-economic and cultural factors. But over the years since 2010, there were more women who were assisted by both skilled health professional and traditional birth attendant even when childbirth took place at home. This however does not negate the importance of transportation and transport infrastructure to overcome distance because women did not dismiss the likelihood of seeking obstetric care from adequate health facility should the need arise in order to prevent serious consequences to the mother or the newborn. Transport is equally crucial for health service providers to reach pregnant women who need adequate care even if childbirth takes place at home.

Keywords: maternal health, Tawi-Tawi, three delays, transport, women

Degree and Course: Master of Arts in Women and Development



A study on the information needs and information-seeking behavior of rural women in Northern Samar

by Ortego, Shealtiel Wahini P. (2018)

Information plays an important role in every human activity, and if used properly, could bring about development and change in an individual's life and in the society. This explains why access to information among all people regardless of socioeconomic and cultural background should be promoted. It bears stressing that people belonging to the disadvantaged sectors of the society such as ethnic minorities and rural dwellers are particularly susceptible to disparities in accessing information. Hence, information services should be provided and brought closer to these underserved sectors of the society. The most practical and feasible way to do so is to tailor-fit information services to the communities' information needs and base it on their information-seeking behavior. This study is conducted along this vein. Specifically, this study sought to determine the information needs and information-seeking behavior, along with the inquiry into the challenges that the rural women of Northern Samar are facing in finding the information that they need. This study utilized the qualitative research paradigm, with focus group discussions as the main method for the collection of data. In general, the findings of the study revealed that because of their societal roles mainly as mothers and household managers, which is evident in most of the participants, the nature of the information they seek directly tied to such roles. The information they require is typically about preventive health care, housekeeping and household maintenance, as well as financial or economic information, which are all oriented towards the welfare of their respective families. Additionally, socio-economic and environmental factors proved to have an influence on the information needs of the women as manifested in their information requirements about disaster and economic/ occupation-related matters. With regards to the nature of the information sources that the participants consult, it revealed that interpersonal sources were preferred by a majority of them, and such preference could be explained by the Principle of Least Effort (PLE). In addition, media sources such as television and (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (INFORMATION AND EDUCATION)

radio also proved to be important information sources for them as these are cheap and are in fact, widely available among the rural households. Moreover, with regard to health information, rural health centers and barangay health workers are also considered to be credible sources by some, but most women prefer informal sources such as friends and family. Lastly, formal sources proved to be the least preferred and least consulted sources of information among the said population. The challenges in seeking information among the respondent rural women were found to be associated with their surrounding circumstances such as their role as home managers which limits or worst, takes away their time that is supposedly to be spent in seeking for information. Socio-cultural and environmental factors were also revealed to have bring forth constraints on their information-seeking. Moreover, the inaccessibility of information centers and the lack thereof have also an impact on the information-seeking of the rural women under study.

Keywords: information need, information-seeking behavior, Northern Samar, rural women

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Library and Information Science



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (INFORMATION AND EDUCATION)

***Do not call us 'halaws': Lived Experiences of
Women Deportees from Sabah***

by Rubin, Krissi Shaffina Twyla A. (2018)

“Halaw” is a word which carries meanings of exclusion and othering. It is a Malayo term used to refer to migrants in irregular situation who are subsequently deported from Sabah, Malaysia. This study focused on the lived experiences of thirty women deportees from Sabah through the lenses of Third World Feminism/Post-Colonial Feminism, feminist political economy, and the Capabilities Approach. The research inquired into what women “halaws” are able to do and to be within the migration continuum, addressing gaps in literature, and surfacing the gendered nature of irregular migration in the context of Zamboanga, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Basilan, Palawan (ZAMBASULTAP) and Sabah. It provided an account of women who refused to be called “halaw.” Through a combination of feminist qualitative methods focused on women’s lived experiences, the research employed an “eclectic” approach taking into account both structure and agency in the micro-meso-macro analysis of the lived experiences of women deportees. It looked into women’s aspirations and exercise of agency in the decision to migrate, women’s lived experiences in the migration continuum particularly focusing on six key capabilities (Life, Bodily Health, Bodily Integrity, Affiliation, Play, and Control over One’s Environment), gender inequality, locationality and intersectionality, and experiences of othering and exclusion. Last, the research looked into government responses to irregular migration, women’s perceptions of these responses, and policy recommendations. The lived experiences of women deportees revealed that women’s mobility is a result of the convergence and combination of reasons at the macro, meso, and micro level. While women’s mobility is determined by macro structures such as the historical, political, economic contexts of Sabah and ZAMBASULTAP. It is also a product of existing social networks, gender dynamics in the household, and women’s exercise of agency. On site and during detention, women’s status as migrants in irregular situation impact on and diminish their key capabilities, subject them to constant fear and threat, violence, othering, and exclusion. (cont.)



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (MIGRATION)

The degree of this impact depends of women's circumstances, status, and locationality. In the same vein, women's narratives also showed solidarity among those who are 'othered,' means of coping and adaptation, and accounts of contestations where women simultaneously experience both exclusion and inclusion in Sabah. The research finds that current responses from both Malaysian and Philippine government lack grounding on reality and on the lived experience of deportees on the ground. These responses and intervention would benefit by acknowledging the difference and complexity between and among migrants, and the different interventions that these differences require. The research challenges both states to start where the women are and to look into current interventions and policies, not only in terms of protection and reintegration, but including current policies of criminalization, citizenship, and border keeping.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Master of Arts in Women and Development



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (MIGRATION)

The evaluation of public toilet provisions towards the equitable accommodation of women in selected bus transportation terminals in Quezon City

by Sayson, Gabrielle Gay P. (2018)

This study evaluated the provisions, facilities, and amenities inside the women's public restrooms in selected bus transport terminals in Quezon City. It focused on how women's needs are addressed based on their mobility, productivity, and safety towards the equitable, sensible, and appropriate accommodation. The study employed a qualitative research approach which involved a survey of 50 respondents using semi-structured questionnaires to determine the needs of women; on-site observations; and photo documentation of women's toilet in four (4) bus stations to record which amenities and facilities exist on site. Key informant and respondent interviews were conducted to support and validate themes which emerged during the initial data collections. The findings of the study suggested that women crucially have gender-specific needs which require a specific kind of accommodation in public toilets facilities because females have more biological reason for needing so. Females undergo menstruation and pregnancy; women urinate sitting down and, use toilet paper, and must enter a confined cubicle ; female clothing is a lot more complicated than men; women often have purses to situate; and female brings small children in the stall with them. However, toilet amenities in the local bus stations are lacking and remain unkempt because of insufficient planning, lack of budget allocation and prioritization, poor enforcement and regulation, and the influence of certain cultural practices. Involving women and actual users of the space in the course of planning, designing and implementing provisions for public toilet allows users to contribute first hand experiences regarding the utilization of the public restroom and shall ensure the effectivity of the guidelines

Keywords: public toilets, restrooms, women's restrooms, Philippines, Quezon City

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Interior Design



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

Perceptions and attitudes of older adult women on the family care and support of adult children in marginalized families

by Aristorenas, Christiane Nicole F.; Cabal, Mary Angeline L. (2017)

This research examined the perspectives and attitudes of Filipino older adult women on their adult children's family care and family support. This study aimed to identify the family care and support the adult children provide for the older adult women, and describe the perceptions and attitudes of older adult women toward all these care and support provided. The respondents of the study are 20 Filipino older adult women from marginalized families aged 65 to 75 years old. They underwent individual in-depth interviews. The results revealed that Filipino older adult women receive family care and family support in the physical, socio-emotional, medical and nutritional, and financial aspects of their lives. Generally, Filipino older adult women experience both happiness and contentment towards these different kinds of family care and family support they receive from their adult children despite coming from marginalized families.

Keywords: older women, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Family Life and Child Development



All Gyn, No Pain: A Study on the Gynecological Health Information Behavior of Filipino Women

by Lopez, Eimee Tepora & Sauva, Deavelle Bulaclac (2017)

This thesis describes the gynecological health information behaviors of Filipino women (aged 15 and above) living in Metro Manila, including the factors affecting such behaviors as guided by the Risk Information Seeking and Processing (RISP) Model. The following are the variables tested in the study: demographics, attention to health and medical information on media, informational subjective norms, information insufficiency, perceived information gathering capacity, and relevant channel beliefs. Additionally, the current effort probes on how Filipino women's gynecological health information behaviors vary across four age groups (15-18 yo, 19-39 yo, 40-64 yo, and 65 years old and above). Results indicate that among the aforementioned factors, Filipino women's (1) perceived information gathering capacity, (2) informational subjective norms, and (3) relevant channel beliefs were observed to be the significant predictors of their gynecological health information seeking, processing, and use. Filipino women's educational attainment was the lone demographic characteristic significantly related to all of the components of gynecological health information behavior. Contrary to previous research, there was no statistically significant difference among age groups of Filipino women living in Metro Manila in terms of their gynecological health information seeking. However, significant differences in gynecological health information processing and use across four age groups were identified.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Communication Research



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (HEALTH AND SEXUALITY)

***Scripted: A Study on the Sexual Health Views
of Young Filipino Women***

by Loristo, Jamie Lyv & Taguam, Ena Razaele (2017)

This study looked into how young Filipino women form their sexual health scripts. Specifically, it aimed to explore the existing health scripts of young Filipino women and attribute these to different information sources mainly classified under: (a) cultural scenarios, (b) interpersonal experiences, (c) personal experiences, and (d) intrapsychic processing, and how these levels of scripting influence their formation of views. Sexual health among young adults is a growing global concern. Recent reports on sexual health related issues, such as increases in the rates of teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection among young adults, highlights the importance of this issue. The researchers employed Simon and Gagnon's (1973) Sexual Sxript Theory and conducted 22 in-depth interviews among young Filipino women aged 18 to 24. Findings of the study show that young Filipino women's sexual health scripts can be classified under two themes which ultimately help them in forming their sexual health scripts: (1) scripts that facilitate their sexual health and (2) scripts that restrict their sexual health. It was seen that in the information they have gathered and negotiate within themselves which scripts they will follow.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Communication Research



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (HEALTH AND SEXUALITY)

Travel motivations, constraints, and negotiations of a solo Filipina traveler

by Roxas, Adoracion S. (2017)

This study explores the motivations, constraints, and negotiations of women who brave solo travelling in the context of Philippine culture. More specifically, it aims to understand solo Filipina travelers' leisure travel patterns, and to systematically interpret them through the perspective of the three travel themes (motivations, constraints, and negotiations) before travel participation. This study was motivated greatly by the lack of research on the emerging popularity of solo travelling in the Philippines especially among women and its usefulness and applicability in making customized tourism marketing strategies. It aims to understand the self-perceptions of Filipinas as solo travellers. In-depth interviews with ten (10) solo Filipina travellers from Luzon, aged at least 18 years old and who have travelled solo between three to twelve months prior to the interview were conducted specifically for the purpose of getting valuable insights from their experiences. As is practiced in thematic analysis approach, data collection and analysis were done through a detailed process where sub-themes and categories emerged. Unique subthemes derived from the travel experiences of the participants helped the researcher to understand the negotiation process of solo Filipina travellers between their motivations and constraints. It was concluded that constraints and motivations are present but the most important part is the negotiation process of these women that separated them from any group of travellers. The emergence of these subthemes motivations, constraints, and negotiations encapsulate the essence of being a solo Filipina traveller. This study concludes with a working definition of a solo Filipina traveller where there is a deeper understanding of self that allows them to be ambassadors of solo travel.

Keywords: solo Filipina travellers, motivations, constraints, negotiations, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Tourism



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

***Women's experience of empowerment through agritourism:
a study of Rosa Farms, Zambales***

by Senia, Joanne Louise D. (2017)

As agritourism has proven to be a positive avenue for women's empowerment in various countries, this research explores the potential of the Philippine's agritourism sector to contribute to effective women empowerment in the country. The study was conducted in Rosa Farms, San Antonio, Zambales, a 12.5 hectare mango orchard that advocates for agritourism and good agricultural practices. Various indicators for the four types of empowerment domains (economic, political, psychological, and social) were examined, along with the four powers (power over, power to, power with, and power within), to assess the experiences and manifestations of power by each woman. The study utilized semi-structured interviews, and active participation and observation of farm activities to gather qualitative data. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the interactions with the women working for Rosa Farms. Results showed that the empowerment of women working within agritourism destinations is possible, but there are barriers to empowerment that arose as well. Every woman who works at Rosa Farms has different experiences of empowerment and power that may be due to their economic status, educational attainment, gender roles, and existing power relations. Results also revealed that agritourism can contribute to the sustainable tourism development of the communities in Zambales through the active collaboration of Rosa Farms with its neighbors. It is essential for farm management to recognize and address the causes of disempowerment among their female employees. This research has an implication on the advancement of agritourism to achieve sustainable tourism development in a community.

Keywords: agritourism, farm tourism, women, empowerment, power, sustainable tourism development

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Tourism



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

For the Children of Eve: An investigative study on the implementation of the Women and Children's Protection Program in selected Metro Manila government hospitals

by Tapao, Arianne Chrristian G. (2017)

This thesis investigated the implementation of Administrative Order 2013-0011 or the Women and Children Protection Prpgram (WCPP) in nine Department of Health (DOH) hospitals in Metro Manila. The WCPP is a three-year-old policy that replaced 1997 Administrative Order 1-B, which requires government hospitals to create Women and Children Protection Units (WCPUs) to cater services to victims of abuse of all types. Using Arnold love's transparent box paradigm, the thesis sets a framework that evaluates policy implementation. Through interviews with WCPU officers and firsthand observation, as well as obtaining documents, this study found that three years after the policy was signed, 20 years if one counts the earlier order, hospitals still struggle to implement it. In hospitals, a lack of resources such as funds, equipment, and facilities—including a room that a basic WCPU should have—have made giving service to abused women and children a daunting task for officers, most of them untrained to provide proper care. The findings are presented in a three-part journalistic report.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Journalism



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

Anthroposophical Center for Physically and Sexually Abused Women through the Integration of Care Farming

by Bagarra, Gabrelle P. (2016)

Anthroposophy is a spiritual philosophy founded by Rudolf Steiner, an Austrian philosopher, architect and educator on themes like eurhythmy, medicine and agriculture. It embodies freedom or ethical individualism that promotes physical, mental and spiritual well-being by natural means and creative activities. An anthroposophical center will link two different fields: health care and agriculture. The number of physically and sexually abused women has heightened over the years. There are only a few functioning healthcare institutions with good quality services found in the Philippines. Due to the increasing number of VAW-related cases in the Philippines, there are no adequate facilities to cater and assist victims of such violence. Establishing a proper home that fosters healing and recovery is very vital to their behavioral, cognitive and physical welfare. This study proposes an agriculture-integrated therapeutic complex where abused women can recuperate and take control of their lives with the aid of horticulture therapy. It will serve as a shelter for these women as they combat the effects of VAW. Care farming is a form of multi-functional agriculture and horticulture therapy where residents can lend their services to the environment as part of their healing process. The perceived benefits of this activity are in the physical, psychological, cognitive and social aspects. This will also provide these people more opportunities to generate income and produce resources for themselves as well while inside the care of their home. With the aid of anthroposophy and care farming, a landscape development can be designed in such a way that will suit the needs of abuse victims.

Keywords: abuse victim, adult survivor, anthroposophical center, care, farming, horticulture therapy, physical abuse, sexual abuse, VAW

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Landscape Architecture



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

Do Mothers Know Best?: An Evaluative Study on Maternal Counseling Provided by Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital on Different Difficult Birth Situations such as Post-Abortion, Neonatal Morbidity and Neonatal Mortality

by Castro, Bree Kelsie (2016)

The purpose of this research is to explore how Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital serves as a strategic communicator for providing counselling to women have experienced post-abortion, neonatal mortality, and neonatal morbidity. It seeks to describe the communication strategies, counseling approaches, and communication exhibited by Fabella hospital. Counseling is vital in the exchange of information to discuss findings and provide feedback relevant to the medical scenario. Doctor-patient dyadic communication is undervalued resulting to weak appraisal of counseling in the Philippines. Drawing on case approach and intensive focus interviews, this research describes how Fabella hospital is able to provide counseling to mother's who have experienced difficult birth situations. Fabella has competent doctors, nurses, and midwives who are able to handle difficult maternal cases inspite of the daily volume. Senior OB-GYN doctors spearhead the actual transfer of information and necessary suggestions to the mothers encountering post-abortion, neonatal mortality and neonatal morbidity. Fabella's hospital administration provides seminars and workshops to its in-house medical providers to make them equipped but giving enough leeway for its medical providers to exhibit their own technique in providing counseling. The hospital administration remains resilient despite weak clout in ensuring that the hospital continues to function.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Communication Research



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

Female Representation in Published Filipino Wattpad Stories with Implications for Library Collection Development

by Estrella, Aaron Paul B. (2016)

Since the continuous popularity of electronic and digital books, the access to free information and content from professional and amateur writers became possible with the advent of applications such as Wattpad. The uncontrolled content, given by published Wattpad books, are subjected to issues surrounding gender, bias, especially in the Philippine setting, in which it is based. The study sought to understand the contents of various published Wattpad stories with regard to female representation and gender stereotypes. The study understands the underlying meanings of underrepresentation and gender bias by examining gender representation in terms of male and female characters in the stories and titles and to be aware of roles, occupations, and characteristics of male and female characters.

Keywords: women, gender

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Library and Information Science



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (INFORMATION AND EDUCATION)

Lipad: the self-concept of dignity of Filipino female sex workers

by Lapastora, Sarah Melissa A. (2016)

Through the grounded theory approach, this research explores the experiences of Filipino female sex workers (FSWs) and their role in the sex tourism industry of Manila. It aims to understand these FSWs, specifically why and how they deal with the risks and stigma associated with their jobs. Consequently, unstructured interviews with four (4) FSWs and the researcher's observations were the primary source of data in this study. As is practiced in grounded theory research, data collection and analysis were done through a recursive process (Corbin & Strauss, 1990), from which codes and subsequent categories emerged. The process experienced by FSWs in attaining their self-concept of dignity from their experiences as part of the sex tourism industry was found to involve three phases, namely Hingalo, Hinga, and Buhay. Specific concepts derived from the experiences shared by the participants, such as kabiguan, sakripisyo, and desensiya, were assigned to the aforementioned phases. These concepts are integral to the entire theory, and provide essential insight into the experiences of FSWs. It was found that through this process, FSWs continuously build and maintain their own concept of dignity. For FSWs, being dignified is the knowledge that they have control over their lives despite being stigmatized as "kalapating mababa ang lipad." As they transcend the limitations set on them by the society, it was found that these women are capable of appreciating their own worth and value. They could, after all, take flight—lipad.

Keywords: female sex workers, sex tourism, sex work, dignity, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Tourism



Plead for the widow: An investigative study on the effectiveness of the pension and benefit system for widows of the Philippine Army

by Maglaya, Genevieve & Manuel, Alberica (2016)

Feeling as if the ground beneath their feet suddenly collapsed, the widows of Philippine Army soldiers killed in battle cling onto the promise of financial support from the government, through the military pension and benefit system, to help themselves recover and start life anew. However, procedural, structural and administrative failures of the system cause major delays in giving the widows just compensation for their loss, prolonging their grief and preventing them from moving on. This study investigates the causes of delayed pensions and benefits for the widows of Philippine Army soldiers killed in action, as well as its psychological and socio-economic effects on them. It uses the framework of the Feminist Standpoint Theory which looks into the widows' individual and collective experiences as sources of epistemic advantage that gives them a stronger voice in society. Through several in-depth interviews with 14 Army widow's from more than 10 different provinces all over the country, the study found that systemic solutions and an overhaul of the military pension and benefit system are key in improving the system's effectiveness and sustainability in paying military pensions.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Journalism



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PROGRAMS AND SERVICES)

The multiple burden of Filipino mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic

by Rivera, Ana Patriia T.; Seño, Genevieve I. (2021)

This study describes the multiple burdens of Filipino mothers using Caroline Moser's Triple Role Framework (1993), and discusses their coping strategies during the COVID-19 pandemic. The objectives of this study are anchored on the observation that the pandemic has exacerbated women's multiple burdens, thus increasing their pre-existing vulnerabilities as a disadvantaged group. Using a feminist standpoint epistemology, the study chose ten formally-employed Filipino mothers with children from Muntinlupa City through purposive sampling for semi-structured interviews to exhaust qualitative-rich narratives that depict the mothers' lived experiences. The study then used line-by-line analysis, coding (open, axial, and selective), and thematic analysis to synthesize salient themes. Results showed that the overwhelming majority experienced an increase in their multiple burdens this pandemic with their productive work as the most exacerbated sphere due to the overall restrictions and changes on their work arrangement, workload, working hours, and work complexity, all of which had caused negative effects on their physical and mental health. In their second shift at home, the mothers face the need to integrate health measures into their household routines. To cope, the mothers used an array of emotion-focused coping strategies, or in another coping model, personal redefinition to alleviate their burdens. They also used their spirituality as their source of strength which helped them reframe their current situations more positively. With these, the study may shed concrete insights on the lived realities of the mothers who are working in the formal sector, and contribute to Family Life and Child Development studies.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, 2020, families, mothers, working mothers, Muntinlupa City, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor in Science in Family Life and Child Development



WOMEN AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (PANDEMIC)

A Lefebvrian analysis of the representation of alienation from female sexuality in the everydayness of fascist Italy in three films: *Amarcord* (1973) by Federico Fellini, *Una giornata particolare* (1977) by Ettore Scola, and *Malèna* (2000) by Giuseppe Tornatore

by Cariaga, Jean Clarence (2019)

Henri Lefebvre is a French Marxist-humanist philosopher who posited that alienation is an experience that is not confined in productive labor under capitalism; instead it is pervasive in everyday life as well. While he defined the everyday as a space in which people experience alienation, the everyday is also a space rife with opportunities to overcome this alienation and experience meaningful moments. The everyday is also defined as a space of and for women, the representatives and victims of the everyday, because historically they have been in charge of the banal activities of life and because theirs was the realm of the mundane: housework, childrearing, and family life. Fascist Italy under the Duce Benito Mussolini disproportionately affected women, as seen in the effects of his economic and cultural policies. The fascist era is a perfect example of how women are alienated because they were doubly affected by an everyday where they lived programmed lives, moving from obligation to obligation, and alienated further by patriarchal values of fascism. For this study, the films *Amarcord* by Federico Fellini, *Una giornata particolare* by Ettore Scola, and *Malèna* by Giuseppe Tornatore will be analyzed. The objective of the study is to study the representation of the women in the everydayness of fascist Italy, particularly the ways they experienced alienation or estrangement from their own bodies and sexuality. The analysis attempts to examine how these women interacted with the other characters, and concludes that regardless of what role these women play in society, they all experience some form of alienation because the everydayness of fascist Italy weighed heavily on women.

Keywords: Lefebvre, film, everydayness, fascist Italy

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in European Languages

Note: This study is written in Italian.



WOMEN AND MEDIA (FILM)

Contemporary Documentary Filmmaking through the Lens of Women Filmmakers from 2000-2017: A research-based film

by Jayneca Jeselle Reyes (2019)

This research attempts to address gaps in the current literature and contribute to framing documentary filmmaking practice using a gendered perspective by drawing from Haraway's (1988) "situated knowledges" in its investigation and analysis of women filmmakers' situation in contemporary documentary production. It aims to accomplish this by highlighting the rise of women filmmakers in contemporary documentary filmmaking practice in the Philippines from 2000-2017, specifically exploring their experiences and perspectives on the practice of documentary filmmaking. The analysis and result of the research is presented as a documentary film supplemented by a written thesis. In highlighting lessons from the experiences of women documentary filmmakers in the Philippines, both outputs aim to contribute to the larger feminist struggle for inclusion and due recognition in documentary filmmaking.

Keywords: film, women, documentary, Philippine cinema

Degree and Course: MA Media Studies (Film)



WOMEN AND MEDIA (FILM)

I Slay, Okay?: How Mediated Race in Western Pop Music Videos Affect A Filipina's Self-Concept

by de Leon, Angelica (2018)

This thesis examines the effects of mediated race on morena Filipinas. Specifically, it looks at how Beyonce affects the self-concept of her morena Filipina fans, thus posing the question: how does the representation of Beyonce's body in her album Lemonade affect and represent the self-concept of her morena Filipina fans? The researcher believes that representations of Beyonce's body have the capacity to influence the ideal image of a person's self-concept, which is why the researcher wants to determine whether its effects lead to congruent or incongruent self-actualization. Using Carl Rogers' three components of the Self-Concept Theory, supplemented by the Representation Theory, Self-Objectification Theory and the Critical Race Theory, the thesis utilizes a thematic analysis on ten screenshots from Beyonce's Lemonade, and fifteen online interviews with 18-25 year old members of the Beyonce Philippines Facebook group. The interviews are structured into three parts in order to discover each participant's self-image, idealized self, and perceived self-esteem. Furthermore, the study intends to take a critical look at the findings with some postcolonial analysis.

Keywords: Lemonade, morenas, representation theory, self-concept theory, critical race theory

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



WOMEN AND MEDIA (INTERNET)

Shine Strong: A Feminist Post-structuralist Discourse Analysis of the Representation of a Strong Woman in Pantene #Whiplt

by Dilig, Ricial Claire (2018)

This study identifies the strength of women as presented in social media advertisements. Specifically, this study explores the representation of a strong Filipino woman in the Pantene #Whiplt campaign. Through the lens and methodology of feminist post-structuralist discourse analysis, and taking into consideration feminist linguistics and visual analysis of advertisements, the study analyzed the video commercials under the #Whiplt campaign with an aim to thoroughly inspect the images of a strong Filipino woman portrayed in the commercials, in order to reveal how these meanings were constructed. This research analyzed all three of Pantene's #Whiplt video commercials. The research first defined the existing denotations of "empowerment" and "strong Filipino women". Then, working in this milieu of meaning, went over the language choice in relation to feminism and the representation of and situation of women, and the production aspects, the cinematography, music, framing, and the like in relation to how the ad's messages are constructed and delivered. The detailed analysis of the data gathered revealed that there is a disconnection between behavior that empowers women, and the behavior of women expected by society. Women in Philippine society navigate three discourses of the Familial Woman, Sexual Woman, and Working Woman. They can only choose empowerment in certain domains while their male counterparts enjoy the freedom of an array of avenues for empowerment. The researcher also found out how the women in the #Whiplt videos became strong. Within the framework of 'slippage' women have three choices in acting upon the labels forced on them. These are to accept, ignore, or resignify the meanings of these labels. Finally the researcher analyzed the messages about strong women emphasized by the Pantene #Whiplt commercials. The important messages were that strong women acknowledge that double standards for men and women are present in society, but these must not hold them back.

Keywords: feminism, Pantene #Whiplt, empowerment, post-structuralist feminist discourse analysis, linguistic feminism

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



WOMEN AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Until End of Turn: A Semiotic Analysis of the Female Gender Representaiaon in Magic: The Gathering

by Escuyos, Lorena (2018)

Magic: The Gathering is the most popular role playing fantasy theme trading card game which shares similarities with action-adventure role playing video games. With a growing community internationally and locally, Magic: The Gathering has tried to expand its audience reach through making its community more inclusive by creating content insoured by diverse cultures and gender identities. This study examined whether Magic: The Gathering challenges or reinforces gender stereotypes by looking at how the female gender is represented through its female Planeswalkers. Using semiotic analysis as forwarded by Ferdinand de Saussure and Naila Kabeer's concept of women empowerment, the female Planeswalkers were scrutinized according to their (1) characterization, (2) social relations, and (3) purpose in the narrative of Magic: The Gathering. The study found that Magic: The Gathering as a role playing game presents a potential in promoting liberation from female gender stereotypes.

Keywords: gender discrimination, collectible card game, gender equality, digital media

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



Run the World: Critical discourse analysis on the representation of women in the business articles published in BusinessMirror, BusinessWorld, and Malaya Business Insight

by Furigay, Charlotte (2018)

This dissertation examines the portrayal of women in the business articles of three business newspapers in the Philippines—BusinessMirror, BusinessWorld, and Malaya Business Insight (June 2016 - June 2017). It also aims to determine if gender bias exists in their coverage of women, and identify the factors contributing to it. With the business received by the society as a male sphere, women are often subjected to stereotypes wherein their capabilities and image is limited to the traditional roles. The media, having the power to influence how the society perceives the world, plays an important role in affecting how women are viewed. The researcher gathered all articles with women as the main subject in the three business newspapers from June 2016 to June 2017 and chose 25 stories randomly for each newspaper. Findings of the study showed that most of the articles analyzed through critical discourse analysis were found in the living section of the business newspapers, which contains fashion and beauty, health, arts, and lifestyle. The result, then, indicates that the image of women is still confined in the traditional roles perpetuated by various social institutions.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Journalism



WOMEN AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Feminist Analysis on the Representation of Female Characters in Filipino full-length Animated Films

by Lizada, Candice Myrelle (2018)

Animation is an influential medium that is encompassing of all ages. Animated films are often criticized for the gender stereotypes they propagate. These gender stereotypes often limit female characters into objects of men's desire and need. Children who are mostly the target audience for mainstream animated films can be influenced by these female stereotypes early on in their learning process and adults as well can affirm the stereotypes they have learned. The four most recent Filipino-produced full-length animated films have shown diverse female characters with two films having women as the lead characters. This study aims to analyze how the seven female characters (lead and secondary female characters) from these four films are represented and if they exhibit female stereotypical traits. The characters are analyzed based on their visual appearance (face, shape, pose, silhouette, and costume) speech, and behavior. The results show that all the female characters exhibit certain female stereotypical traits.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Film



WOMEN AND MEDIA (FILM)

The Issue with Women, Four: A Study on the Alleged Oppression of Women as Seen in Selected Filipino Teleseryes

by Maling, Shara Mae (2018)

This thesis aims to analyze the portrayal of veteran actresses Susan Roces, Helen Gamboa, Jaclyn Jose, and Gloria Diaz in selected teleseryes from the three major television networks in the Philippines, namely Walang Hanggan, Mundo Mo'y Akin, and Glamorosa from ABS-CBN, GMA 7, and TV5, respectively, and show how these veteran actresses, despite their age and the connotation of being a “has-been,” are still very much empowered through the roles they play in the teleseryes they are a part of. Through the analysis of how these actresses are portrayed, how they are regarded in both the promotion and the duration of their teleseryes, and their relevance to the story, this research aims to debunk the generalization that media portray women in an oppressive manner and in actuality really empower them. As the fourth installment of a thesis series submitted to the Broadcast Communication Department in the College of Mass Communication of the University of the Philippines Diliman—first started by Karen Reyes in the year 2000 and followed by Marvin Tomandao in 2005 and Ai dela Cruz in 2012, this research aims to highlight the portrayal of women in different fields and aspects and see the development of how they are empowered—if they are empowered in the first place.

Keywords: marginalization, oppression, content analysis, media portrayal

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



WOMEN AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

***Covering the Strong(wo)man: A Gender-Sensitivity Analysis
of the Top 4 Online News Sites' Reportage on Rodrigo
Duterte's Misogynistic Remarks***

by Perez, Anna Nicole (2018)

The Philippines is a quickly progressing country in terms of innovations and social norms, however, the once matriarchal society cannot seem to shake off the traces of patriarchal beliefs handed down to it by its colonizers. This study enumerated and classified the misogynistic remarks uttered by Rodrigo Duterte from November 2015 to February 2019. This study also analyzed the reportage of local online news sites on Rodrigo Duterte's misogynistic remarks and determined whether they are gender-sensitive or not. In order to do so, content analysis was conducted using the Philippine Commission on Women's Gender-Fair Media Guidebook, specifically the Gender-Sensitivity for News Content Checklist. Articles that included Duterte's misogynistic remarks were gathered from GMA News Online, Inquirer.net, PhilStar, and Rappler. The study found that the articles of the online news sites are fairly gender-sensitive in terms of the treatment of men and women, using gender-neutral language, challenging stereotypes, and reporting objectively. However, the articles oftentimes do not promote women's empowerment and are not written from an empowering angle. The articles also often do not use women as sources, spokespersons, or experts and the voices of men are often the ones being heard.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Journalism



WOMEN AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

***Pekpek Bars!:* Ang Kaso ng Sekswal na Objectification sa Fliptop**

by Ursabia, Crisyl (2018)

Maraming pag-aaral ang nagpapatunay ng misogyny sa kultura ng hiphop, partikular sa rap. Gayunpaman, ang mga pag-aaral na ito ay nakapokus sa mga bansa sa Kanluran kung saan nagmula ang hiphop. Sa Pilipinas, itinatag ang FlipTop Baltic League na naglalayong mas maipakilala at mapalaganap ang kultura ng hiphop at battle rap sa bansa. Tulad ng battle rap sa mga bansa sa kanluran, nagiging tampulan ng pambabastos at sekswal na objectification ang mga babae sa liga at Hindi nila nagagamit ang kalayaan sa pagpapahayag upang ipagtanggol ang sarili. Sinuri ng pag-aaral na ito ang liriko ng mga rap ng mga lalaking emcee (MC) sa pamamagitan ng balangkas ng mga naunang Kanluraning pag-aaral nina Adams at Fuller (2006) at Weitzer at Kubrin (2009) tungkol sa misogyny sa rap upang makita ang kaso ng sekswal na objectification at pambabastos sa mga piling battle sa FlipTop. Bukod dito, sinuri ang lenggwahe at mga gawi ng mga femcee. Lumalabas man mula dito na isinasailalim nila ang mga sarili sa self-objectification, lumabas naman mula sa panayam sa isa sa mga femcee na ito ang kanyang paraan upang ipahayag ang sarili. Kinikunsidera ito bilang pagkalaban sa nakasanayang paniwala tungkol sa mga babae at pagbuo ng bagong identidad na karapat-dapat pa ring respetuhin.

Keywords: misogyny, sekswal na objectification, battle rap, femcee, fliptop

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



WOMEN AND MEDIA (POP CULTURE)

Juana Be On Top?: The Image and Portrayal of Filipino Women in the Reality Television Show, Asia's Next Top Model

by Berbano, Kathrina Ann Zapata (2017)

This study looks into the portrayal of Filipino women in the reality television show, Asia's Next Top Model (AsNTM). There have already been several studies on how women representation in the media, but most of them were broadcast through advertisements and teleseryes. Hence this case is different, as AsNTM is categorized under the reality television genre. It sought to derive the image and perception tied to the Filipina community as the show run through its whole course. To achieve these goals, the study employed a content analysis with the use of Goffman's framing theory. It attempted to analyze selected frames of the series that show the depiction of Filipinas. By deconstructing each frame, the researcher was able to decode elements that comprised the definition of a Filipina as presented by the media to its audience. This research is also anchored on previous studies on Filipina representation in media as well as other literature on the industry of beauty and fashion, and the field of psychology. The research has proven that Filipinas face diversity in their physical qualities and verbal attributes, but are similar when it comes to body language and their values. The results of this study will furthermore contribute to the continuous progression of women's studies and establish a rapport between the media and fashion industry.

Keywords: Filipino Women, Asia's Next Top Model, reality television show

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



A Girl Has A Name: The Representation of Women in Sexual Situations on Game of Thrones

by Dizon, Enrico Miguel (2017)

The paper is a textual analysis on the portrayal of women, particularly with regards to sex, rape, sexual violence and nudity, on the popular HBO television series, Game of Thrones. The goal is to determine the validity of these scenes in the series, whether they are justified in the show's context, or are unnecessary. The study frameworks employed in the paper are Charles Peirce's brand of semiology, wherein he shifts the focus to how the message is interpreted by the interpretant, (or a viewer of Game of Thrones, in this case) as well as feminism, which, in the case of media criticism, seeks to identify unequal or unfair representations of women in mass media. All seasons of the show were viewed, and from this, several episodes were selected due to their content being the most relevant to this study, as well as containing the examples often held up in popular reviews and opinions about the show and its controversial portrayals. Careful attention was paid to the nature of the relevant portrayals, including the composition of shots, blocking, dialogue and other relevant symbols. The sole research method employed is an interpretative textual analysis of selected episodes of Game of Thrones. With this, this paper aimed to analyze how these portrayals translate from screen to the minds of the viewer. The major conclusion drawn from the study is that while major female characters are presented as subverting gender roles and attempting to exercise agency and express sexual desire, minor female characters receive more stereotypical portrayals, often being used as props or mere validations of male sexual ability, and receive little characterization beyond this

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



WOMEN AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Women in the House: A Feminist Textual Analysis of Four Detergent Commercials on TV

by Guamos, Maria Anna Dominique (2017)

This study aims to analyze the portrayal of woman in the commercials of the three big brands of detergent in the country, namely: Ariel, Bonux, Surf, and Tide in the past five years. The textual analysis aims to focus on looking for similarities in how these three detergent commercials portray women using different verbal and visual textual signs. Using Jank's Critical Discourse Analysis, the study criticizes how the texts are positioned in order to serve certain interests and who interests, on the other hand, are neglected. Also, the consequence of this positioning of interests show that discourse may promote power relations (Janks, 1997). Through this, the researcher aims to show that women are still portrayed in media as subordinates of men. Marxist feminism will be used to analyze the three detergent commercials. It aims to show the involvement of women in economic production. It will also attempt to show that women's oppression is rooted in class struggles, economic state, and capitalist system.

Keywords: Ariel, Bonux, Surf, Tide, detergent, commercials, Critical Discourse Analysis, Marxist Feminism, media, women, power relation, economy

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



WOMEN AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Empowerment for Sale: Feminist Representations of Women in Dove Real Beauty Commercials

by Heramia, Alyanna Cecilia (2017)

This study examines the representation of women media that subvert gender roles established by society, and how this subversion is commodified by the media industry. Specifically, this study investigates the portrayal of women in selected Dove's Real Beauty campaign video advertisements targeted towards women that supposedly break stereotypes, and how the "empowerment" portrayed in these depictions is exploited by advertisers for profit. The following are the objectives of this study: (1) discuss the concepts of commodity feminism and femvertising; (2) enumerate and describe the different portrayals of women in the selected advertisements; (3) distinguish and categorize the portrayals in terms of empowerment and subversion to gender stereotypes, and (4) examine how feminism, as an advocacy, and the empowerment portrayed in the advertisements are commodified. This study gathered and selected video advertisements that target women. Guided by a feminist perspective, textual analysis is used to examine the image of women in each advertisement. Semiotic analysis is applied in the analysis of these images and the extraction of the themes within the advertisements that go against traditional portrayals of women. A political economic framework is utilized to establish these images within the context of commercialization—that ultimately, these advertisements aim to profit from their audience, despite the "empowering" themes within them.

Keywords: commodity feminism, femvertising, semiotics, political economy

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



Nung Nawala ang Aso ko

by Mina, Maria Margarita (2017)

A young girl on the brink of puberty wakes up one morning to find that her pet askal had escaped, leaving her with a wound in her vagina. Thinking her dog had bitten her, she sets out to find traces of it, despite the persistence of her best friend to just let it go. Confused and distraught about her body and what the blood entails, she tries to make sense of herself and her tireless longing. She digs deep into her own flowery crevices to understand, clawing and howling. The text clings onto the impression of a woman's childhood—sporadic and muddy when recalled—brought about by the repression within a conservative Filipino family. The feeling of pressure and precaution about one's self is all the more heightened when speaking of a young girl entering puberty, particularly reaching the age of menarche. Using elements of magical realism, anthropomorphism in children's literature, and the woman's blood in the lens of Berger's "Way of Seeing," the film attempts to provide visual and atmospheric medium to unravel—and ultimately come to terms with—the weirdness and strange, but curios, discomfort about a young woman's body and sexual organ.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Film



WOMEN AND MEDIA (FILM)

Ganda Babae: TV Advertisements' Co-optation of Feminism and Women's Standpoint on and Lived Experience of their Encoding and Appropriation of the Ideals of Beauty

by Baldo-Cubelo, Julianne Thesa (2016)

This study rests on the premise that feminism has been co-opted by TV advertisements of beauty products. "Co-optation" is the borrowing of surface elements of a progressive philosophy while ignoring its other important elements. By calling the sales pitch in beauty product ads as "co-opted feminism", this study supports Muted Group Theory's proposition of exposing the language of the dominant sectors in society, in this case the ad-world's. Meanwhile, such co-optations happen because of the culture inside the ad industry which hosts many women ad-makers. Subsequently, as proposed by Standpoint Theory, this study examines the women ad-makers' standpoint on their encoding of advertisement text that sells beauty ideals to women. It likewise critiques 20 TV ads on beauty products. Also, the standpoints and lived experiences of women consumers of their appropriation of beauty ideals are surfaced. Using qualitative methods of data gathering such as focus interviews, life story approach, and focus group discussion, the results show that the co-opted notions of feminism in TV beauty product ads revolve around women's self-sustained and isolated bodies. Meanwhile, the standpoints and lived experiences of women ad-makers and women consumers on their encoding and appropriation of the ideals of beauty reveal negotiated personal agency that both support and resist the dominant culture's discourse on beauty.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Doctor of Philosophy in Communication



Inang-Yaya: The Use of Mobile Phones for Long-Distance Parenting of Local Domestic Workers

by Galinato, Pinky Marie (2016)

This study investigates the experiences of domestic-worker mothers in using mobile phones to perform long-distance parenting. Data was obtained from 20 local domestic worker-mothers through focus interviews. Guided by the Apparatchik model, the study examined the personal context and social context of the domestic-worker mothers, as well as their satisfaction with their use of mobile phones. The personal context revealed themes of inaccessibility of technology as a product of their disadvantaged socio-economic status. Their social context reflects the experiences of OFW mothers, where it is still heavily gender-scripted. Furthermore, their satisfaction with mobile phones greatly depended on its ability to provide multiple cues. With those factors interacting together, it easily made mobile phone calls the most preferred medium for the domestic-worker mothers with its accessibility and presence of audio cues. Through their narrated experiences, three typologies describing the patterns for the performance of long-distance parenting emerged. These are, Reproductive Mothering, Collaborative Mothering, and Intensive Mothering, with marked differences from the typologies described in the existing literature. An additional typology, the Absent Mothering, emerged out of the non-use of technology, which provides an area of study for future undertaking.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Communication Research



WOMEN AND MEDIA (TECHNOLOGY)

Funny women empower: A semiotic and self-reflexive analysis of the representations of selected female television comedy characters and of the self, and women empowerment

by Pineda, Maria Luisa (2016)

The study aims to determine how I, as a woman and a Filipina, am empowered by television shows in the media, specifically through the representations of the lead characters of female-driven television comedies. This is achieved through a textual and a self-reflexive analysis. Through a textual analysis guided by Ferdinand de Saussure and Roland Barthes' semiotic tradition, the study identifies and described the representations of the female lead characters, namely Leslie Knope, Mindy Lahiri, Jane Villanueva, and Kimmy Schmidt, in their respective television comedies. With the character as text, the study observed her verbal and nonverbal cues, physical attributes relationship status, and actions in the narrative. The thesis conceived meaningful connections and nuances of the female lead characters' representations with the concept of women empowerment, aided by Naila Kabeer's three dimensions of women empowerment. To further examine these representations and findings, the study turns to the anthropology of the self, where I, the self, also become text. Inspired by Ien Ang's study of women viewers and the television soap opera Dallas, I relate the representations with my own thought and experiences as woman viewer and as a Filipina who believes she identifies with and is empowered by these leading ladies in television comedies. Ultimately, the study's goal is to highlight the significance of female-driven television comedy characters in the pursuit of women empowerment through entertainment media. The author hopes that this study shall encourage media practitioners to create more profound and inspiring female lead characters not just in comedy, but also in other genres here in the Philippines and around the world.

Keywords: women empowerment, television comedy, representation, semiotics, self-reflexivity

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



WOMEN AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Darna: A Feminist Textual Analysis on the Media Construction of a Filipino Superhero Body in Four Decades of Selected Darna Films

by Ramos, Rhea Emilia (2016)

This masteral thesis examines how the all-time super heroine Darna has been treated in film throughout time. Specifically, this study seeks to understand three things: (1) identify the image of the body of Darna on screen; (2) explain how Darna was created by Ravelo; and (3) present how the Darna filmmakers use the audience-characters within the narrative to illustrate Darna as a “socially and morally” acceptable pornographic identity. This thesis looks into the available Darna films in the UP CMC film archive and analyzes them using the shot-by-shot and feminist textual analyses. This thesis concludes that the media construction of the body of Darna as prescribed by Ravelo has been used by the capitalist system that commodifies women like a pin-up image. Darna is an alien super heroine that masquerades women empowerment visually, sexually, and culturally. Darna represents misogyny conditioned by film to be applauded. In the process, the study is able to provide new avenues on how to view women as text in front of the camera. This thesis recommends further study on critical discourses on violence against women; some may be through Galtung’s triangle of violence in looking into film as a cultural artefact

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Master of Film



WOMEN AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Juana and the Sacred Shores

by Santiago, Antonne Rafael (2016)

Juana is a beautiful maiden living peacefully in her island. While dancing in the middle of the sea, she sees how vast the waters are, and suddenly realizes that she is alone. To satisfy her longing, she does an animistic ritual and prays for a companion. A man arrives, and her world changes. The film is an allegory of post-colonialism—it discusses the implications of colonialism, and focuses on how it continuously affects the socio-cultural, economic, and political structure of the Philippine society, using semiotics, the film delves into the issue of colonial hegemony, and alludes to key ideas under post-colonialism, and alternatively, feminism as well. The filmmaker intends to emphasize the struggle of the Filipino people towards true political and national autonomy, hoping that we may soon be able to break free from the chains of imperialism, by remembering, and never forgetting our historical past.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Film



WOMEN AND MEDIA (FILM)

Glass Ceiling Phenomenon in the Deluxe Hotels in Metro Manila

by Soriano, Rachelle A. (2021)

This study situates the position of women in the Philippines particularly in the context of the hotel sector to examine the under representation of women in leadership in the highest echelon despite being the majority in the workforce. A total of 23 hotels in Metro Manila are included in this study. Moreover, this paper is predicated on the theoretical presuppositions of Marxist – Feminism, Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions Theory, and Bandura's Socialization Theory. The study describes how capitalism points to the inequalities experienced by women and how culture influences one's perceptions of gender and leadership. Also, the study explains how cultural values are institutionalized in workplace milieu. A mixed-method approach specifically Explanatory Sequential Design is used in this study to examine the position of women in the deluxe hotel with a 5-star rating. The triangulation of data obtained through a survey was substantiated through face-to-face interviews and key-informant interviews. Results show that women are well represented in vital positions that are deemed necessary to reach the apex of the organizational hierarchy. They also possess the qualities of an effective leader and satisfy the requirements set by the industry. However, women are experiencing difficulties in reaching the highest position in the deluxe hotels despite being qualified. The findings show that there is a disproportion between men and women in the highest echelon being dominated by male foreign expatriates. The study concludes that despite the outstanding performance of women managers, the glass ceiling exists because women prioritize their domestic roles that weaken their motivation to strive to reach the top.

Keywords: glass ceiling, employment discrimination, hotels, women, Philippines, Metro Manila

Degree and Course: Master of Hotel, Restaurant and Institution Management



WOMEN AND WORK

A descriptive study on the working conditions and perceived quality of life of selected home-based and community-based women weavers in Benguet Province

by Estrella, Kathleen Ninette I. (2020)

Among the six million home-based workers in the Philippines, many are women weavers from Benguet. These weavers play a vital role in the progress of Benguet Province's weaving and tourism industry. However, they continue to be among the city's poorest and experience atypical working conditions. Given the significant roles that they play, it is just right to ensure that they are able to uplift their quality of life. The study aimed to describe the working conditions and perceived quality of life of selected home-based women weavers in Benguet Province. Through the course of the research, another type of work set-up was found. These are the community-based women weavers. The study covered three different communities in Benguet. The respondents were chosen through non-probability convenience sampling. There were a total of nine respondents. The data was gathered through individual and group interviews. Findings show that both the home-based and community-based women weavers' existing work conditions are substandard as compared to existing standards provided in different labor laws and legislations. Despite this, the weavers are satisfied with their perceived quality of life because they give more importance to being able to economically provide for their families than the working conditions they experience. Furthermore, the individual weaver's experience of wellness is rooted in their family's collective condition. If the family is able to meet their physical and economic needs, the individual weaver's wellness and over-all quality of life are also satisfied. There were many home-based weavers from different communities that the researcher was not able to cover. The study could be improved by covering more weaving and craft communities done by home-based and community-based weavers. Methodological improvements as well as future studies, such as the weaver's situation in relation to their productivity are recommended in the study.

Keywords: women weavers, working conditions, quality of life, home-based, community-based

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Film



WOMEN AND WORK

Development and design of the Ateneo library women's writing information retrieval system (AIRS)

by Bautista, Marie Edelquin D. (2018)

Archives are kept by numerous archival facilities since it contains permanent and historical value. Organizing and providing access to these archives are two different important issues that needed a careful consideration. Currently, organization and classification are evenly implemented by the archival institutions with the help of the available archival standards. However, providing easy access to these archives, especially in the Philippines, is still a struggle with most of the archival facilities. One of which is the Ateneo Library of Women's Writings or ALiWW: an archival facility that was established in the year 1994. Currently, there is a need to provide an easy access to the ALiWW collection in order to increase its utilization and awareness in the community it belongs. Therefore, this project aims to improve the utilization of ALiWW's archival collection by developing an information retrieval system that will facilitate an easy retrieval of archival materials. The AIRS or ALiWW's Information Retrieval System was developed as an answer to the low utilization of the ALiWW's archival collection. It enables users to search the entire collection of ALiWW by the title, name of a person, year, or any topics using keywords/advance keywords. As the AIRS was implemented in the ALiWW reading room, different ALiWW users gave their evaluation in order to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of having this kind of system. The result of the evaluation shows that a high percentage of respondents agree that AIRS had effectively accomplished its purpose. Using the AIRS as a new method to access the ALiWW collection provides better quality services that reinforce in fulfilling the instructional and research activities of the Ateneo community. Additionally, it serves as a recognition to the ALiWW women donors.

Keywords: women, information retrieval system

Degree and Course: Master of Library and Information Science



WOMEN AND WORK

Woe is wo(ME)n! Examining the narratives of women at work on television vis-a-vis their silent and silenced struggles

by Liquigan, Boots Casafrancisco (2018)

The Philippine media industry remains to be largely a "man's world." In this research, narratives and experiences of Filipino woman workers in the two major television networks in the Philippines were analyzed. The study rested on the principles and premise of gender division of labor in society, political economy of labor in media industries, and the feminist perspectives. These theories lend themselves useful in analyzing and critiquing women's situation at work on television and in highlighting the possible departures in the discourse about women at work in general. In this qualitative research, the multitude of perspectives from the informants, with their differences in terms of backgrounds and experience provided a rich tapestry of experiences as media workers. Their narratives revealed the gender-related and labor-related experiences of these women, as well as their standpoints. It was found that these women attribute their perceived mutedness from the capitalist-patriarchal system that characterizes their place of work. Also, their standpoints are the outcome of their experiences working in television. At the end of the study, it was found that a collective sensibility through "sisterhood" is an impactful way to address and manage their silent and silenced struggles at work on television.

Keywords: women at work, television industry, division of labor, political economy of labor, feminism, standpoint, mutedness

Degree and Course: Master of Arts in Media Studies (Broadcast)



WOMEN AND WORK

***(F)airwaves: A Study on Gender Equality in
Metro Manila Radio Newsrooms***

by Wu, Eunice Lei (2018)

This research examined the question of how gender equal Metro Manila radio newsrooms are. The 2010 Global Media Monitoring project spearheaded by Who Makes the News cited a dominance of men in the Philippine radio industry compared to women as well as a disparity in the topics covered by the genders. For this study, eight radio stations in Metro Manila from a Nielsen Radio Audience Measurement top 10 list in 2017 were analyzed. The theories used were an integration of the muted group theory and feminist communication theories. Surveys among the women and men of the station as well as interviews with the women, management, and human resource personnel, illustrate that many of them held the perception that gender equality existed in their stations. However, problematic notions regarding gender and women still pervades among the interviewees, management, and human resources themselves. Data shows that most stations do not conduct gender sensitivity trainings and that interest among the staff in gender issues is relatively low. Women interviewees have also expressed concerns that point to the industry's incapacity to address the special needs that women radio practitioners have to face.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Journalism



WOMEN AND WORK

“Glass Ceiling” and its Effect on Career Progression: A Study on Women Bank Employees in Metro Manila

by Barreno, Anna Graziella J. (2017)

Merging human capital theory and social feminism as groundwork, this research examines the perceptions of women bank employees about glass ceiling and its effect on career progression. Glass ceiling is viewed by women as an invisible barrier that hinders working women to advance in their careers because of gender. The data for this study were obtained from Bank of the Philippine Islands (BPI) and Landbank of the Philippines (LBP) through implementation of six (6) focus group discussions (FGD) and ten (10) key informant interviews (KII) with an inclusion criteria. Women bank employees of at least 25 years of age, whether officer level or rank-and-file, and have spent at least (5) years working for the target banks were considered for the study. The significant findings include: (a) the subjects perceived that glass ceiling has been cracked with the appointment of women in the top and middle management positions, (b) what women bank employees are experiencing is gender stereotyping brought about by societal roles, which is influenced by the Filipino culture and career practices, (c) due to societal roles assigned to women, some experience career plateau, struggles in navigating new assignments, and difficulties getting promotion, and (d) labor unions and management of banks should work together to provide a more conducive working experience for women employees, specifically their participation in vital decision-making.

Keywords: glass ceiling, women employees, career progression, banking industry, organizational policies, statutory provisions, labor unions, management

Degree and Course: Master of Industrial Relations



***Ang Kontraktuwalisasyon sa UP: Pagsasalaysay ng mga
Karanasan ng mga Kababaihang Agency Hired na
Manggagawang Kontraktwal, 1995-2016***

by Gamboa, Gerard Dominic M. (2016)

Pinagtuunan ng pananaliksik na ito ang karanasan ng mga kababaihang manggagawang kontraktwal sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas, Diliman at ang kaugnayan nito sa development ng kontraktuwalisasyon mula 1995 hanggang 2016. Layunin ng pag-aaral na ito na ilahad ang karanasan ng mga kababaihang manggagawang kontraktwal sa espasyo ng paggawa at sa tahanan. Nakuha ang mga datos mula sa impormal na panayam at malayang bahaginan. Nagpakita ito ng kanilang aktibong partisipasyon sa pananaliksik upang mas mabigyan ng lalim at kahulugan ang kasaysayan ng kontraktuwalisasyon sa UP. Ang kontraktuwalisasyon ay paraan upang mapaliit ang gastos para sa paggawa. Isinasakatuparan ito sa pamamagitan ng pagtanggap ng leave benefits, at tenyur sa trabaho. Hindi rin napoprotektahan ang kapakanan ng mga manggagawa sapagkat hindi sila maaaring sumapi sa mga unyon. Bagamat parehong nararanasan ng lahat ng kasarian ang sistemang kontraktwal, ang babae ay may mas ispesipikong danas dahil sa patuloy na pagkaapi sa patriyarkal na oryentasyon ng lipunan. Ang kababaihan ang bulnerable sa pagsasamantala ng mga superyor na lalaki at napipigilang umalma sa mga di makatarungang polisiya sa takot na matanggal o mapag-initan. Sa pagsusuri ng karanasan ng kababaihan, naipakikita nila kung paano sila tumutugon at lumalaban sa pagsasamantalang idinudulot ng sistemang kontraktwal. Gayon din makikita rin dito kung paano naapektuhan ng kanilang paggawa ang sitwasyon nila sa tahanan. Mahalaga ang pagkakaroon ng partisipasyon ng kababaihan sa paggawa nang sa gayon ay mapag-igting ang kanilang pulitikal na pagkamulat at ipagpatuloy ang pakikisangkot at pakikiisa para sa paglaban sa pantay-pantay na karapatan sa paggawa at tahanan.

Keywords: kontraktwalisasyon, kasaysayang pangkababaihan, multiple burden, pagsasakapangyarihan ng kababaihan

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Araling Pilipino



***Women's empowerment through tourism participation:
The perceptions of empowerment by the women employed
by tourism in Talisay, Batangas***

by Sy, Jessica Louise A. (2017)

The Municipality of Talisay, Batangas is home to one of the Philippines' most notable attractions – the Taal Volcano. Its popularity has brought about an increased demand for tourism-related products and services which has provided the locals with employment opportunities, especially the women. This research aimed to answer the question of: do the women stakeholders of Talisay perceive empowerment through their involvement in the tourism industry? With the use of Regina Scheyven's Empowerment Framework, this research looked into the different factors that affected the women's feeling of empowerment and disempowerment in what the framework determined as empowerment's four (4) levels, namely: economic, psychological, social, and political. Data from the interviewed participants from the different identified stakeholders and a related literature reviewed were used to further understand the topic. A total of nineteen respondents were interviewed and from the data gathered, the different factors that had an effect on their empowerment were identified, classified, and interpreted. The results show that the women tourism stakeholders in Talisay, Batangas do perceive women's empowerment through their involvement in the tourism industry. They mostly feel empowered economically, psychologically and socially, but it is evident that their political empowerment is still lacking.

Keywords: women's empowerment, empowerment framework, tourism stakeholders, perceptions; Taal Volcano, Talisay, Batangas

Degree and Course: Master of Industrial Relations



Empowering Filipino Women in the Maritime Sector

by Tangi, Lucia P. (2016)

Filipinos account for a quarter of the world's 1.6 million seafarers. However, Filipino women account for only around two percent of more than 400,000 seafarers deployed annually. Around 90 percent of these women seafarers are in the services and domestic sectors, doing jobs that are related to their reproductive duties. Because of this, Filipino women seafarers are among the lowest paid in the seafaring industry, and are also among the most vulnerable to redundancy. Following the enactment in the 1990s of the Women in Development and Nation Building Act, maritime schools started opening up to women who wanted to become sea officers. Although more women have been attracted to seafaring in the past decade, the number of women sea officers has remained microscopic, compared to the thousands of male sea officers deployed every year. Based on focus group discussions and key informant interviews with almost a hundred stakeholders, this study finds that women sea officers often face discrimination as soon as they start applying for shipboard internship and employment. They have to battle loneliness, sexual harassment, and bullying by their male colleagues on board. This study finds that patriarchal beliefs and control in the seafaring industry have discouraged women sea officers from pursuing careers at sea. This is aggravated by the race among ship owners to reduce costs, at the expense of seafarers. Using the women's empowerment framework developed by Sara Longwe and the human rights-based approach as guides, this policy research paper proposes a package of measures to empower women by addressing issues on welfare, access, conscientization, mobilization, and control in the maritime industry.

Keywords: women seafarers, women empowerment, gender and seafaring, Filipino seafarers

Degree and Course: MA Women and Development








WOMEN AND WORK

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LGBTQIA+ STUDIES

-  LGBTQIA+, Education, and Policy
-  LGBTQIA+ and Health
-  LGBTQIA+ and Life Experiences
-  LGBTQIA+ and Media
-  LGBTQIA+ and Work

But Is It Gay?: Addressing the Lack of Queer Females in Philippine Young Adult Literature

by Valenzuela, Ingrid Isabelle C. (2021)

This thesis investigates the lack of stories that feature queer Filipina protagonists in Philippine young adult (YA) literature. The lack of queer Filipina representation will first be examined specifically in the context of YA literature, and then it will be discussed in the scope of Philippine Literature in terms of text (anthologies, primary sources, criticisms) and its institutions (publishing bodies and literary workshops), as a manifestation of societal prejudice towards men and male ideologies. The thesis explores the significance of YA literature, especially those that tackle themes of gender and sexuality of queer individuals, and pushes for the proliferation of queer YA stories. Furthermore, the study determines the factors that impede the genre's growth as well as the barriers that prevent queer women's visibility in Philippine literature. Finally, to address the problem, the study discusses criteria developed by Logan et al. that will serve as a guide for writers and readers in creating and choosing queer literature. This criteria enumerates the aspects that must be present in a queer YA story so that it can provide positive, healthy, and true representations of gay Filipina teenagers. This critical essay is accompanied by a creative project, a coming-of-age novel that features queer Filipina protagonists, which is an application of the criteria and literary touchstones discussed. It shall address the need for queer narratives in the YA genre, and in doing so, celebrate queer women—their courage, their ambition, and their love.

Keywords: LGBTQIA, queer literature, young adult literature, Philippine literature, queer Filipina, queer women visibility, lesbian literature, queer representation

Degree and Course: BA Creative Writing



LGBTQIA+ AND EDUCATION

Chroma: a Filipino LGBTQ+ resources and information center

by De Guzman, Rhon Michael B. (2019)

In this current social climate, LGBTQ+ people continue to face different forms of discrimination. Although Philippines might be dubbed as a "gay-friendly" country, many of the Filipino LGBTQ+ would disagree on this and would rather say Filipinos are tolerating rather than accepting. With this, the thesis project design aims to create a facility that would allow anyone, regardless of their sex or gender or any status in life, to access the development and be educated of what the ideals and the knowledge about being part of the LGBTQ+ community through symposia, conferences, art forms, and even films or plays. The design takes into consideration the needs that both the heterosexuals and the LGBTQ+ people needs. From said issues as well, goals are established and are anchored upon safety and security, people-oriented, transparency, and LGBT imagery. As such, the overall outcome of the design shows that to be able to attract people and make it "LGBT" is to make it friendly and accessible for everyone and services should be related to what could help individuals and groups, part or not part of the LGBTQ+ community be a well-educated citizen.

Keywords: LGBTQ+, LGBTQ+ information center, design

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Architecture



An exploratory study of the LGBT community in the University of the Philippines-Diliman towards creating an LGBT archive

by Masilungan, Juliana Maria A. (2019)

In the Philippines, LGBT people are tolerated, but tend not to be accepted or understood, even within their own community. Through the west has a number of LGBT archives, the Philippines is sorely lacking in them, and because a community archive is known for emphasizing identity and empowerment, it is believed having one for LGBT Filipinos will be useful in many ways. This study thus aimed to lay the groundwork for creating an LGBT community archive within the University of the Philippines-Diliman (UP Diliman), a place with a thriving LGBT culture, by understanding the community itself. Seven members of the UP Diliman LGBT community were interviewed, focusing on their identities, their understanding of the LGBT community, what they knew about collecting LGBT materials and their opinions towards archives and archiving. Results showed that the LGBT community is a constantly growing, intersectional community, and majority of the respondents believe there is a community to belong to. Most of them already collect LGBT materials, with reasons ranging from personal sentimentality to general significance to the LGBT movement. They also believe that an LGBT archive will have many uses, including—but not limited to—representation, forming community memory, preserving the LGBT heritage, having proof of history, and creating a new safe space. Overall, an archive appears to be wanted, but due to the exploratory nature of this study, more in-depth research better coverage of the community is recommended.

Keywords: LGBTQIA+, LGBT archive, LGBT community

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Library and Information Science



LGBTQIA+ AND EDUCATION

Students' Perspectives On A Gender Flexible School Uniform Policy In A Higher Education Institution

by Perez, Lawrence Bernardo (2019)

SOGIE stands for sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression which can be expressed in various ways, and one is through clothing in individualistic ways. This premise of SOGIE is limited by the concept of school uniforms. Some students, specifically the LGBTQ, argue that a uniform policy suppresses their SOGIE. The study determined the SOGIE experiences of students of a higher education institution regarding the standard school uniform policy in terms of physical and psychosocial comfort, and their viewpoints on a gender flexible uniform policy. The respondents were determined using convenience and snowball nonprobability sampling gathering total of 14 respondents participated in the focus group discussion, and 51 respondents for the online survey. The study found out that female students experience restrictions in movement due to their skirts. The study also determined cases of non-cisgender students experiencing psychosocial discomfort due to their school uniforms and dress codes prescribed to them. Most respondents are satisfied with the standard uniform policy but they also agree to a gender flexible approach for all students regardless of SOGIE. It was concluded that gender flexibility will improve the institution's reputation, and will have positive psychosocial effects on students as perceived by respondents. Based on the results and analysis of data, a policy brief was developed which discusses the advantages and disadvantages of both the standard and gender flexible uniform policies. The policy brief gives an overview on how gender flexible uniforms can promote a more inclusive approach towards school uniform policies. It can also be used as a baseline for legislation of bills related to SOGIE. The study recommends the institution's administration to conduct a consultation with students to comprehensively determine experiences regarding the uniform policy and viewpoints on gender flexible approach.

Keywords: clothing and dress, college students, uniforms, dress code, gender flexibility, higher education, LGBTQ, school uniform policy, University of Santo Tomas

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



LGBTQIA+ AND EDUCATION (POLICY)

Handumanan sa Usa ka Bayot Boang: Inscribing the Bayot in Cebuano Literature (Spanish Colonial Period to 1945)

by Torres, Francis Luis M. (2019)

The study is a historical and literary survey of the Cebuano bayot between the pre-colonial period until 1945. It analyzes how the bayot has been inscribed from the aforementioned timeframe; how socio-cultural, economic, and political factors inform his inscriptions; and, how these subvert commonsensical notions about him. Guided primarily by Jacques Derrida's idea of writing, it examines the bayot's figures gathered from chronicles, dictionaries, newspapers, and editorial cartoons. The bayot's figure throughout time has haunted the dominant structures. Following Derrida's concept of pharmakon, he has been figured to destabilize the commonsensical ideas on normalcy and authority. His figure as a religious heretic and a "nationalist" contradicted the Spanish colonial agenda. During the prewar American period, he was inscribed to be a physiologically and psychologically effeminate homosexual as well as a figure of the nation's liminality. The modernizing American agenda reshaped the way we inscribed the bayot forever. However, in the Second World War, his narrative was "lost" because it did not contribute to the Filipino agenda of demonizing the Japanese. The literary survey also establishes the bayot as a "silenced" and humorous figure. Based on Derrida's idea of arche-writing, the study examines how the Spanish Catholic writing paved the way for the bayot to be inscribed. The rhetoric of silence and humor, which the Spanish instilled, provided creative avenues to critique dominant institutions, especially the idea of man, marriage, and the Catholic Church. These figures were, therefore, attempts to figure out the bayot and unfurl possible ways of reimagining him. The study ultimately examines the bayot's being—that is, how we determine the bayot through the loob-labas model. By looking for alternative ways of understanding the model, the inscriptions of the bayot are not only manifestations of his ideals and definitions but become its ideals and definitions. For this reason, it is imperative to look for the bayot to come. (cont.)

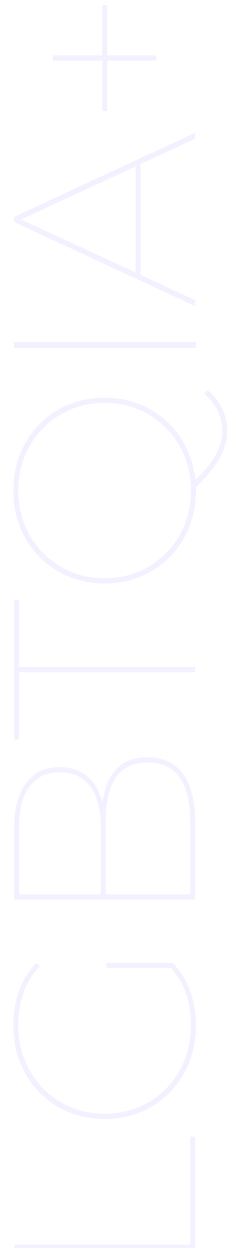


LGBTQIA+ AND EDUCATION

Through the lens of the archives, the study is optimistic that it will provide an avenue to reexamine the bayot's inscriptions for future studies and help remember his legacy.

Keywords: bayot, Cebu, Philippine gay history and culture,
Cebuano gay literature, translation

Degree and Course: Master of Art in Comparative Literature



LGBTQIA+ AND EDUCATION

Towards an enabling policy system for state inclusion of LGBT human rights: a discourse analysis of selected anti-discrimination bills

by Casal de Vela, Ma. Theresa (2017)

This study provides a critical understanding of the constructed discourses surrounding the policy debates on state inclusion of LGBT human rights at the Philippine national level. It answers the question- What are the socially constructed discourses shaping the public policy debate for the passage of a Philippine national law on LGBT human rights? The specific objectives of the study included [1] Who are the various actors in Philippine governance involved in the public policy debate for a national law on LGBT human rights? [2] What are their positions or representations of the issues within the policy debate? [3] What are the factors within the policy environment that facilitate or hinder the passage of a national law on LGBT human rights? [4] What are the underlying discourses of the various positions or representations? [5] What are the counter or alternative discourses that would allow for an enabling policy environment towards a national law on LGBT human rights? The study applied a policy-as-discourse approach to understanding the policy debates on state inclusion of LGBT human rights. Using Foucauldian Discourse Analysis (FDA) two key versions of the Anti-Discrimination Bill (ADB) were examined, namely HB 2784 (later re-filed as HB6416) in the 12th Congress, and HB 5687 in the 16th Congress. The discourses in support and in opposition to these bills were identified and located within the components of the public policy system. The position-location of those discourses were analyzed within institutions, ideologies, and relations of power, amidst the co-existence of progressive and regressive factors within the policy environment. The study shows that despite the increasing number of legislative authors of the ADB, the increasing levels of public awareness and support for LGBT rights, and the existence of strong or weak LGBT lobbying - a constant dominant construct was the Catholic religious block and the morality discourses it carried in opposing the passage of the bill.

Keywords: sexual minorities, Philippines, legal status, laws, homosexuality, law and legislation

Degree and Course: Doctor of Public Administration



LGBTQIA+ AND EDUCATION (POLICY)

Diversity of information needs within the UP LGBT student community

by Chan, Mikee Jay Camille M. (2017)

This study explored the information needs of LGBT undergraduate students of UP Diliman. It aimed to assess the similarities and differences of information needs of each class, of the LGBT community, in relation to their sexual and gender identities. Guided by Robert Taylor's question formation, the researcher disseminated online survey on various social media and conducted a series of focus group discussions to each member of LGBT to gain deeper insight about the information they seek. It was discovered in the study that the information needs of each member of LGBT undergraduate students of UP Diliman are similar to each other. All of them still seek coming out information, mental health information, and support groups. There is a slight difference discovered in their information needs. But it is due to some factors such as availability of resources. The study concluded that the information needs of the UP Diliman LGBT students are affected by their academic needs, since most of them came out or had realized that they are nonbinary after attending gender and sexuality courses in UP Diliman.

Keywords: LGBTQIA+, Information needs analysis, sexuality, identity, gender

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Library and Information Science



A Path for Wonderful, Colorful Feet: A Picturebook Collection on the Enrichment of Faith and Gender Expressions

by Licsi, Alyanna Nadia, D. (2021)

The practice of Christian faith is greatly tied to the Filipino experience. Literature takes part in passing this down from generation to generation of families to the child reader. This essay will examine the tradition of religious texts for children, the portrayal of gender in children's literature, and how this participates in nurturing the child. It will also look into the ideas of the child's agency with regards to the development of these aspects through the picturebook experience. Seeing that there is a gap with regards to addressing the Christian child's ideas of gender, this thesis looks into the possibility of writing about the child's exploration of faith along with their gender identity and expression. This ambition draws inspiration from Gayle Pitman's *A Church for All*, which celebrates gender diversity in church. This is the aim of the creative work - to reconcile a child's development in faith and gender through a picturebook collection for readers ages 7-10. The stories present Christian children finding God in their own experiences that intertwine with their gender identity and expression.

Keywords: children's literature, picturebook, Christian faith, gender expressions, SOGIESC

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Creative Writing



LGBTQIA+ AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (SPIRITUALITY)

***Diskarteng Beki: Isang Paglapit sa Pang-araw-araw na Buhay
ng mga Beki sa San Nicolas, Batangas***

by Landicho, Madilene, Bereña (2020)

Nilalayong ipakita ng pag-aaral na ito ang pang-araw-araw na buhay ng mga beki sa isang bayan sa Batangas sa pamamagitan ng paggamit sa konsepto ng diskarte bilang lente. Binibigyang-depinisyon ang diskarte bilang isang konseptong lokal na kombinasyon ng (a) kaalaman/kasanayan, (b) pamamaraan, at (c) kutob. Gamit ang mga metodong participant observation, interview, at focus group discussion, gayundin ang mas impormal na pamamaraan ng pakikipagkuwentuhan sa pagkalap ng datos, inilalarawan ang diskarte ng mga beki sa pamamagitan ng mga gawaing maihahanay sa dalawang pangunahing tema: una, mga gawaing may kinalaman sa pangangalaga sa kanilang sarili (tulad ng pagpapaganda at pagbago sa katawan); at pangalawa, mga gawaing naglalarawan sa kanilang mga hanapbuhay—gawa at gayak—na susi sa kanilang pagganap sa mga tungkulin at responsibilidad sa kanilang mga mahal sa buhay. Ipinapakita rin ng nakalap na datos ang mga diskarte ng mga beki bilang isang grupong nagbabahaginan ng kaalaman na siyang nagiging daan upang kanilang maitaguyod ang kanilang mga pangarap, karapatan, at ninanais na identidad sa kanilang komunidad.

Keywords: diskarte, beki, pang-araw-araw na buhay, ganda, bongga, gawa, gayak

Degree and Course: Master of Arts (M.A.) in Anthropology



***GANDANG PANGKALAWAKAN: Isang Preliminaryong Pag-aaral
hinggil sa Karanasan ng mga Kontesera sa Kalakhang Maynila***

by Meneses, Alain Matteo F. at Salanio, Luna C. (2019)

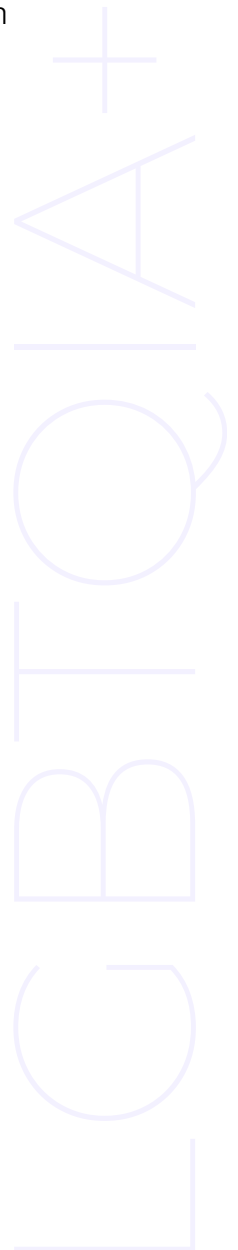
Ang pag-aaral na ito ay isang panimulang pagtatangka upang mapalutang ang tinig ng mga kontesera sa Kalakhang Maynila kaugnay sa kanilang pagsali sa Ms. Gay Pangkalawakan – isang pambihirang timpalak para sa mga bakla, biseksuwal, queer, at trans na indibidwal. Inumpisahan ang pagsusuri sa pagbabalik-tanaw sa mga timpalak-kagandahan sa loob at labas ng bansa, at kung paano ito unti-unting nagbago sa paglipas ng panahon. Gamit ang mga lente ng interseksyunalidad at pagsasakapangyarihan, binigyang-kahulugan nito ang mga saloobin, karanasan, pananaw, at kuwento ng mga kontesera sa harap at likod ng entablado. Bilang isang eksplorasyon, ang pag-aaral na ito ay gumamit ng semi-structured na mga panayam para makuha ang mga salaysay ng tatlong kontesera ng Ms. Gay Pangkalawakan. Sininop ang mga salaysay na ito upang makabuo ng mga kasong pag-aaral na naglalarawan ng kanilang mga natatanging kuwento sa loob at labas ng timpalak. Mula sa mga kuwentong ito, naging tampok ang pagtatagpo ng kasarian, uri, at pisikal na kaanyuan ng mga kalahok sa pagsusuri ng kanilang karanasan ng pagsasakapangyarihan (o kabaligtaran) sa mga aspetong sikolohikal, relasyunal, pangkomunidad, at istruktural. Sa huli, iginigiit ng pag-aaral na bagama't may mga kinikilalang positibong epekto ang Ms. Gay Pangkalawakan sa mga kalahok na kontesera, hindi pa rin masasabi na lubos itong nakapangyayari sapagkat nananatili itong problematiko at mapang-api kung sisipatin sa istruktural na antas. Bukod pa rito, makikita rin na kaduda-duda ang layon nitong magsulong ng mga karapatan ng mga bakla, biseksuwal, queer, at trans lalo't kinapapalooban pa rin ito ng istigma at mapangmatang pagtingin. Patunay lamang ito na sa loob at labas ng entablado ng Ms. Gay Pangkalawakan, masalimuot ang karanasan at ugnayan ng pagsasakapangyarihan (o kabaligtaran) ng mga kalahok. (cont.)



LGBTQIA+ AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

Bilang tugon sa kanilang kalagayan, ilang rekomendasyon para sa adbokasiya at praktika ng gawaing panlipunan ang iminumungkahi sa dulo ng pag-aaral.

Keywords: Ms. Gay Pangkalawakan, kontesera, interseksyunalidad, pagsasakapangyarihan, LGBTQIA++, gawaing panlipunan
Degree and Course: Batsilyer ng Agham sa Gawaing Panlipunan
(Bachelor of Science in Social Work)



LGBTQIA+ AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

Negotiating Identities in Performing Roles among AYC and PYM Homosexual Youth Leaders in the Archdiocese of Lingayen-Dagupan

by Maunahan, Selina Ma. Emelita, O. (2018)

The researcher analyzed the identity negotiation process of ten homosexual youth leaders serving in the Archdiocesan Youth Council (AYC) and/or parish youth ministries (PYM) under the Archdiocese of Lingayen-Dagupan (ALD). The ALD, a clear manifestation of how Filipino Catholicism exists until today, depends on its members to continue the Church's doctrines in the province of Pangasinan. Interestingly, there is an ample presence of active homosexual youth ministers and homosexual youth leaders within the AYC and/or PYM, two core religious groups in the archdiocese. Utilizing Identity theories of McCall, Simmon, and Stryker's and Leon Festinger's Cognitive Dissonance Theory, this research argued that an imbalance existed among the respondents' overall identities because their role-positions in the AYC and/or PYM restricted their homosexuality. However, they remained committed in these groups. Data gathering and analysis revealed that the respondents heavily relied on the opinions of fellow homosexual youth leaders, and ignored both the opinions of the LGBT community and the negative stereotypes about homosexuals in general. Additionally, they reconciled their identities through four perceptions: 1.) the Church is an institution composed of sinners, 2.) homosexuality is a cross given by God, their 3.) same-sex relationships are a higher form of brotherhood, and lastly, they perceived that 4.) God gave them signs to repent for their previous sinful actions. They avoided triggering stimuli that may 'tempt' them to sin again, and the repression of their homosexual expression verbally and nonverbally. The homosexual youth leaders also employed a "queer leadership" style to positively influence their fellow members.

Keywords: identity, homosexuality, gender, religion, Pangasinan

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Communication,
Minor in Broadcast Communication, Major in Speech Communication



LGBTQIA+ AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (LEADERSHIP)

The gay sex tourist of Cubao, Philippines: a qualitative study of the tourist experience in relation to freedom and development

by Magnaye, Andrea Lou Hindap (2017)

Gay sex tourism is a phenomenon wherein gay men travel to experience sexual encounters with other people. Based on previous studies on this area, this form of tourism and recreational activity exists in the Philippines. Yet, it is found out that there are limited studies conducted on this subject, based on a survey of the literatures available in the University of the Philippines system libraries and online databases. The study will contribute to addressing the research gap studies concerning gay sex tourism in the Philippines, particularly, in Cubao, Quezon City. This qualitative study explores gay men's sex tourism and recreational experiences in Cubao district, with emphasis on their freedoms and unfreedoms. The study has validated Cubao district as an established sex tourism destination for gay men. It is a popular venue for experiencing sexual encounters among gay men. In the process of experiencing sexual encounters, the respondents have engaged in tourism and recreational activities in malls, bars, massage parlors, bathhouses, and cinema houses. The study further revealed that the respondents did not experience the freedom that constitutes development when they visit Cubao. The freedoms that the respondents expressed can be considered "false" or temporary freedoms because these only exist when they step foot in the Cubao district. The freedoms they experience are left in Cubao, so that they can be experienced and enjoyed again when they return.

Keywords: sex tourism, gay sex tourism, gay sex tourist, freedom, development

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Tourism



Lesbi-honest: Coming Out Revelation Risk Assessment of Lesbians and Other Women-Loving Women

by Mangalus, Marrhon (2016)

This study looks into the coming out experiences of Filipino lesbians and other woman-loving women in the context of pre- and present lesbian-feminist activism in the Philippines. Coming out entails not only the disclosure mechanisms employed by the individual but also risk assessment, goals, and communication efficacy as proposed by Afifi and Steuber's (2009) Revelation Risk Model (RRM). By situating the experiences within the period of lesbian-feminist activism, the study sheds light onto how existing conceptions of female homosexuality inform individuals' coming out (or lack thereof). Through focus interviews with 13 lesbians and other woman-loving women, the study uncovers both direct and indirect ways in which these women came out, which include child-initiated and parent-initiated coming out. The interviews also reveal that some informants and their parents perceived a lack of necessity to come out. The findings show that perceived parental reaction informs the women's risk assessment and perceived confidence. Furthermore, the study also uncovers several Filipino family values that either facilitated or hindered the coming out of these women, such as close family ties, a sense of respect for and obligation to parents, and the high-context of communication. Informants' awareness of LGBT+ organizations, mostly through media, also played a role in their decision to come out.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Communication Research



LGBTQIA+ AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

PARADE WITHIN A PARADE: A Study on the UP Babaylan's Processional Participation in the Lantern Parade as a Performance of Gay Identity and Empowerment

by Merin, Ma. Giesil Carina, D. (2016)

Parades has been a common subject of inquiry of many cultural anthropological studies in the Philippines, but very few, if not none, has studied the aesthetics of the UP Lantern Parade. In particular, very few, if not none, has done any study on the UP Babaylan's paradal participation within the UP Lantern Parade, and pose it as a performance within a parade, or better, a parade within a parade. Building from Turner's concept of cultural communal experience and Tuan's enacting space, this study is an attempt at opening the possibilities of studying the multi-layered performativities within parades, as was exemplified by the UP Babaylan's participation within the UP Lantern Parade. By also applying important work from Judith Butler on gender performativity, and Mikhail Bakhtin's concept of the carnivalesque, this study explores the parade aesthetic qualities of the UP Babaylan's processional contingent that makes it stand out from the rest of the UP Diliman units within the annual UP Lantern Parade and how these qualities and the paradal event can be sites for gay empowerment. The study illustrates the complexity of the relationship between parades as cultural performances and the ways that spaces can simultaneously offer contradictory and negotiable opportunities for LGBTQ empowerment and resistance, acceptance and exclusion – particularly for the UP Babaylan in Lantern Parade.

Keywords: pride parade, pride, LGBTQ, gender performativity, UP Lantern Parade, communal experiences, liminal spaces, gender, gender performance

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Art Studies (Interdisciplinary)



LGBTQIA+ AND LIFE EXPERIENCES (COMMUNITY)

Footwear buying needs and considerations of selected transgender women

by Santos, Patrick Andre Chin (2021)

Adequate access to clothing and footwear is one of the concerns transgender women face as one of the most marginalized sectors in society. This study analyzed the needs of transgender women in buying footwear using The Functional, Expressive and Aesthetic Model (Lamb & Kallal, 1992) as applied in product development (Bye & Hakala, 2005; Black & Stokes, 2012). Data was collected using an online questionnaire from 114 self-identified transgender women. The parameters for functional need considerations were type of footwear, size, fit and comfortability, quality and wearability. For expressive needs, the considerations identified were femininity, masculinity, help in transition, and help to pass. Meanwhile, personal style and attractive appearance were identified as aesthetic need considerations. Results show that respondents buy all types of footwear subjects of the study with considerations on functional, expressive, and aesthetic factors. However, masculinity was only considered in buying walking shoes, high heels, thongs, slippers, backless slippers, court shoes, mules and sandals. Moreover, availability, sizing, fit and comfortability, quality, femininity, congruence to one's style, and attractiveness were identified as concerns in buying footwear across all footwear types. While majority (61.4%) of the respondents agreed that there is a need for a transgender women's footwear brand, it was more of a size concern, and not gender. This study provided recommendations useful in doing a Phase 2 of the study focused on functional concerns as these presented limitations to expressive and aesthetic considerations.

Keywords: transgender women, footwear needs, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



LGBTQIA+ AND CLOTHING

Sources and experiences of informal care of Filipino low-income lesbian and gay older persons

by Lacambra, Maria Jillian P.; Quejas, Marie Tricia R. (2020)

Most studies about lesbian and gay older persons are done in the Western context. This research aims to discover the sources and experiences of informal care among low income lesbian and gay older persons in the National Capital Region. The researchers do this through finding out the main sources of informal care of lesbian and gay older persons, describing the factors that influence their selection of sources of informal care, as well as describing their experiences of informal care as low-income older members of the LGBT community. 20 older persons, of which 10 are lesbian women and 10 are gay men, belonging to low-income families, are selected through snowball sampling techniques and asked to participate in individual face-to-face interviews. The collected data is then sorted through a thematic analysis approach and then studied accordingly.

Keywords: older sexual minorities, sexual minorities, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Family Life and Child Development



LGBTQIA+ AND HEALTH

***THE SIDAPA AND BULAN INITIATIVE: A Phenomenological
Study on the Coping of Filipino LGBTQ+ Persons
Living with HIV/AIDS***

by Estera, Candy Mae Taruc (2019)

This study examines the lives of 10 Filipino LGBTQ+ PLHIVs and their ways of coping. It aims to describe how the informants cope with the challenges of being a PLHIV in the Philippines, taking into account challenges and motivations, ways of coping, social support systems, disclosure tendencies and reasoning, and dreams of the individual. Purposive sampling and snowball sampling were used to gather the informants and in-depth interview through pakikipagkwentuhan was used to gather the data. The results were made sense of using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. It presented how the challenges and motivations, though different, all move towards an instinct of survival. The ways of coping vary by the personality and outlook of the Filipino LGBTQ+ PLHIVs as they prove resilient despite different beginnings and coping, focusing on looking for purpose, knowledge, and brighter sides to encourage them to fight. This characteristic of resilience and adaptability allow the individuals to make better sense of their circumstance and help them plan for their future. Social support systems are based on the personality and need of the individual. Finally, while there are different roles played by disclosure in coping, it all stands as a way of connecting the individual to the self and surroundings. This study calls for the realization and initiation of awareness not only of HIV but of the individual's purpose and life.

Keywords: Filipino LGBTQ+ PLHIVs, coping, social support, disclosure, challenges, motivations

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Applied Psychology



LGBTQIA+ AND HEALTH

Parent-child relationship and level of openness of Filipino male adolescent homosexuals

by Argonza, Estalker G. III; Belda, Edgar G. Jr. (2018)

Given the known characteristics of Filipino families and in light of the increasing awareness and acceptance of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) movement in the country, the study investigated the Filipino male homosexuals' (1) quality of parent-child relationship, (2) level of openness to disclose their sexuality, and (3) the correlation of the two variables. The Parent-Child Relationship Survey (PCRS) and the Outness Inventory (OI) were administered to 100 Filipino male adolescent homosexuals in Metro Manila. Pearson correlation coefficients were then calculated to assess the relation between the two variables, and p-values were taken to analyze its significance. Results reveal that Filipino male adolescent homosexuals perceive higher quality of relationship with each of their parents as compared to Western male adolescents and that they have closer ties with their mothers than with their fathers. Moreover, Filipino male homosexuals have an average level of openness which means that the status of their sexual orientation is probably known by their parents but is rarely talked about. They also tend to disclose their sexuality to their mothers alone, or to their mothers first, before they would to their fathers. Finally, it was determined that there is a weak yet significant positive correlation between the father-child relationship and the openness of the homosexual, but there is no significant relationship between the mother-child relationship and the homosexual's openness. Potential explanations of the results and their implications in academic, social and political fields were also discussed.

Keywords: families, gays, parent and child, Philippines

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Family Life and Child Development



LGBTQIA+ AND HEALTH (FAMILY)

Banal na Pag-iisa

by Cristobal, Christine Nicole (2019)

Banal na Pag-iisa revolves on a mass wedding of same-sex couples in juxtaposition with the life of two participating lesbian couples, tackling how their marriage deepens their commitment to each other in the midst of social judgements and economic struggles that try to keep them and their family apart. This documentary film challenges the traditional notion that marriage can only happen between a cis male, a man who was assigned male at birth, and a cis female, a woman assigned female at birth, by showing that there are numerous queer people who undergo the rite of holy union to declare their love and commitment for each other even in the absence of state recognition. Using queer theory as a framework, this film aims to denaturalize the institution of marriage in the Philippines and advocate for the recognition of same-sex marriages for them to have the same benefits that heterosexual married couples enjoy. In the film parts of the ceremony are juxtaposed with the lives of the two participating lesbian couples to provide a discourse on issues of acceptance of their sexuality and gender, lack of better employment in the country that forces them to be away with their family, and the lack of legal support that recognizes the validity of their marriage.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Film



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (FILM)

Representations of Transgender Filipinas in Philippine Cinema

by Castaneda, Ma. Katrina Bianca L. (2018)

This qualitative study examines the thematic representations of transgender Filipinas in Philippine cinema and their social and cultural implications. For the initial results, the thematic representations concentrate on their persona, particularly their language and voice pitch, their qualities, and gender expression. Secondly, the research focuses on their occupational portrayals. They were portrayed either as beauticians or as beauty pageant queens. Trans women were also constructed as caricatures within the comedic genre. This particular representation is countered by the humanization of trans women through drama. Thirdly, the study delves into the salient experiences of trans women narrated in cinema such as gender transitioning, forcing of masculinity, short-term relationships, shaming, abuse, and harassment. In the discussion section, a contextual analysis guided by Foucault's theory of discourse was produced to further comprehend the data collected. The research then evaluates and critiques the dominant discourses of heteronormativity and patriarchy. The study also sociologically analyzes institutional mechanisms that fuel aforementioned discourses. These discourses are also purveyed by micro-level mechanisms such as basic societal units as thematically represented by local cinema.

Keywords: transgender, representation, heteronormativity, patriarchy, film, women

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Film



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (FILM)

Sticks and Stones: A Critical Discourse Analysis on the Online Media Coverage of Angelia Mead King's and Jake Zyrus' Coming Out as Transgender

by Gonzales, Karmela Lea (2018)

This study examines the role of language in the gender-fair reporting on the LGBTQ community by analyzing the online media coverage of two high-profile Filipino celebrities who came out as transgender: businessman and car enthusiast Ian King, now Angelina Mead King, and internationally-acclaimed singer Charice Pempengco, now Jake Zyrus. Employing the critical discourse analysis, this study evaluated articles published by four online outlets within the first six months of each date coming out, paying close attention to specific words used and the manner in which they were contextualized, to see how media and language contribute to the modern discourse on LGBTQ issues in a traditional, conservative Philippine society. Significant strides have been made in the local media to utilize more gender-fair reporting by paying attention to preferred names and pronouns when writing about LGBTQ persons, as well as widening the topics of discussion to include career and family. However, there is a notable difference in the coverage of male-to-female and female-to-male transgender persons, with transgender women more likely to be “misgendered”. Other factors, such as social status and education, also contribute to this discrepancy.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Journalism



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Sa Saiyang Islá (In His Island)

by Candelaria, Christian (2017)

Sa Saiyang Isla (In His Island) is a film which revolves around the idea of the formation of sexuality in childhood and parenting a gender-non conforming child. The story follows a family in a small fishing community in an isolated island who struggles amidst an oil spill. Meanwhile, part of that community is a prepubescent and cheerful young boy struggling with his identity; he finds comfort in his dreams of becoming a mermaid. The filmmaker focuses on queerness during the early years when the child starts to develop a sense of being male. The film is about two ways of seeing things: the child's and the adult's. It shows how children construct elaborate play worlds out of dreams and fantasies, and then live the reality. Also, the filmmaker wants to discuss mainly the formation of identity in childhood and parenting a gender-non conforming child. Gender and sexuality cannot easily be collapsed; Queer theory has made this point very clearly. Butler (1999), pioneered the influential argument that links gender identity with performativity. Butler said that there are more open and fluid approach to sexuality, that it is therefore fluid and changeable, rather than fixed. Another theoretical framework draws on the psychoanalytic theories of Sigmund Freud which described how personality develops over the course of childhood. The work of psychoanalysis of Freud was to translate the unconscious fantasy into consciousness. The filmmaker uses fantasy to reference the innovative imaginary work that Dinggoy dwells in in order to make amends between inner worlds and social reality.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Film



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (FILM)

***Pak Ga(y)nern! Comedy as Platform for Gay Empowerment:
An Analysis of Vice Ganda's Brand of Comedy as Presented in
the television programs It's Showtime and Gandang Gabi Vice***

by Del la Cruz, Bernard Jaze (2017)

A horse turned host, the unkabogable Jose Marie Vical or Vice Ganda's distinct comedic brand on television provides a discourse on gay empowerment. The research studies how mediated gay humor empowers the bakla. Specifically, it analyzes how Vice Ganda's brand of gay wit and humor in television shows It's Showtime and Gandang Gabi Vice is used as a mechanism to champion the bakla. In order to describe Vice Ganda's brand of wit and humor as presented in It's Showtime and Gandang Gabi Vice, to relate gender and humor in the discursive production of gay identity vis-à-vis self-determination, and to examine the role of Vice Ganda's wit and humor plays in supporting the bakla and encouraging self-determination, I employ a qualitative study of textual analysis by viewing selected episodes of the comedian host's segments concerning the bakla. Garcia's Philippine-based gay culture is adapted to localize Butler's gender performativity. Since gender is a becoming rather than a being, I look into De Marini's semiotics of performance in examining Vice Ganda's communicative manipulation on the bakla through Jackson's technologies of subjective interpretivity. Furthermore, I utilize Jacob's theoretical aspects of communication in operationalizing studies on humor, LGBTQ, and empowerment as an effective interpersonal tool of gay identity development.

Keywords: Vice Ganda, bakla, comedy, gender performativity, semiotics

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Keeping Up With The Gay Bestfriend: A critical discourse analysis of women-LGBTQ relationships on reality show "Keeping Up With The Kardashians"

by Malicdem, Maria Margareth (2017)

This study analyzed the semiotic framing of the show "Keeping Up With The Kardashians" towards the interaction within women-LGBTQ relationships. The theoretical inquiry of this study is how discourses on women-LGBTQ relationships are mediated in mainstream reality television. Specifically, if the portrayal of women and LGBTQ characters, individually and together, in hit reality show Keeping Up With The Kardashians (2007-present) really do reflect reality. By analyzing how the select characters reinforced their genders and formed their relationship, the study looked at how constructed realities in television compare and contrast against the realities within the present social system. As a study on representation, the researcher employed textual analysis which looked at episodes from the first to the latest season wherein the selected characters had significant interaction. This was also done in order to describe and analyze reality television's portrayal of women-LGBTQ relationships and its accuracy. Critical Discourse Analysis was used as a skeleton theory tied up with Judith Butler's Gender Performativity and F. de Saussure's Structural Semiotics.

Keywords: women, LGBTQ, gender relationships, reality television, textual analysis

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

'Every Color Every Hue is Represented by Me and You': A study on the representation and portrayal of the LGBTQs' coming out experience in 'The Rich Man's Daughter'

by Ramos, Mary Joy Habla (2017)

This study aims to assess the Filipino soap operas as mirrors of the society's condition by analyzing the representation and portrayal of the coming out-to-acceptance process and experience of lesbians, bisexuals, transgenders, and queers (LGBTQ) to their parents based on the teleserye *The Rich Man's Daughter*. In order to do this, triangulation method was done to compare the coming out experiences of some LGBTQs and the intended message of the writer of the teleserye with the content analysis done by the researcher, which served as the initial technique in gathering data for this study. Through qualitative approach, I used the plot as the unit of analysis for the content analysis, and the individual as the unit of analysis for the semi-structured interviews with the LGBTQs and the writer. The analyses of content and of the narratives of the interviewees are done based on Jacques Derrida's deconstruction approach. These analyses were also guided with Ferdinand de Saussure's semiotics theory and Herbert Blumer and Max Weber's symbolic interactionism. The results show that *The Rich Man's Daughter* was able to reflect many of the real experiences of some selected Filipino LGBTQs such as the process of self discovery and the change in relationship with their parents after coming out.

Keywords: LGBT, representation, acceptance, tolerance, teleserye

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Mark & Lenny

by Potes, Giano (2017)

Ang MARK AND LENNY ay isang maikling pelikulang romantic comedy-drama tungkol sa relasyon ng isang baklang estudyanteng si Ren sa dalawang lalaking aktibistang naging malapit sa kanya—sina Mark at Lenny. Ang una’y isang aktibistang nag”full time” sa kanayunan, samantalang si Lenny ang nakasama niya habang wala si Mark sa siyudad. likot ang kwento sa pagtalikod ni Ren kay Lenny sa paniniwalang magbabalik pa si Mark, ngunit puno’t dulo’y mapagtatanto ni Ren na si Lenny pala ang tunay niyang nais makasama. Dalawang teorya ang pagtutuligsan sa naratibo nina Mark, Lenny at Ren: una’y ang Marxismo-Leninismo-Maoismo na siyang batayang ideolohiya ng mga aktibista sa pagsulong ng Digmang Bayan; at ang Queer Theory na nagbabali ng mga binaries ng lipunan sa pagpapakilala ng mga identidad at kasariang kinakailangan din ng presensya sa lipunan at sa midya.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Film



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (FILM)

Mothering and queering: the mother and gay son relationship in contemporary gay Filipino films

by Calleja, Fernando (2016)

The study explores the representations of the mother and gay son relationship in selected contemporary gay Filipino films, how mothering and queerness affect their bond as mother and son, and how they question or affirm existing patriarchal, heteronormative, and heterosexual constructs. Using social construction of reality as the overarching theory—with specific focus on gender, feminism, motherhood, and queer—four films from different genres and modes of production were analyzed through textual analysis. There are resistive and compliant elements evident in the films. Concessions to the requirements of genre and mode of production affect the messages of the final material, as much as the trajectory and causal elements of the plot present a particular specificity to the positive depictions onscreen. However the films have been successful at articulating a reinvention of the traditional family and kinship systems as seen through models such as surrogacy, polymaternalism, and brotherhood/sisterhood. Mother and gay son are queered by veering away from their conventional familial roles. Both develop from struggling and confused to critical and transformative, thereby breaking out and challenging the status quo. They highlight the power in the alliance of woman and gay in overcoming odds and changing their situation for the better.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Master of Film



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (FILM)

For Better or For Worse: Evolution of the Portrayal of Gays in Philippine Cinema

by Clidoro, Kevin Leo (2016)

Taking into account that the bakla or gay first appeared in the Philippine cinema more than six decades after the introduction of the motion picture in the Philippines, this study tracks the changes in the portrayal of gays in Filipino films. Anchoring the analysis on Greimas' Narrative Semiotics and the Foucauldian style of Discourse Analysis, this study examined 36 films, produced in 1970-2015, with gay characters in lead roles. Results revealed that there have been major and minor shifts in the portrayal of gays through time. One main finding is that the portrayal of gays as comedic and flamboyant characters who usually provide for their family to compensate for their sexuality has persisted through the decade. Previous decades' portrayal of gays has primarily changed in terms of the physical characterization of gays. From being skinny, comedic, and flamboyant in the 1970s, the gay character transformed to a macho dancer in the 1980s and eventually turned into a struggling teenager come 21st century. But it is noteworthy that the present decade portrays gays not just as mere breadwinners but as individuals who are economically elevated and capable of building and maintaining monogamous romantic relationships.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Communication Research



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (FILM)

Straightening the news: The treatment of online Philippine news sites on the coverage of LGBTs

by Edu, Rizza Marie & Salvosa, Lea Magdalene (2016)

The importance of media to deliver reports on lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgenders (LGBT) that are nondiscriminatory and fair was underscored during the height of the coverage on transwoman Jennifer Laude's death on October 2014. Consumers continue to demand for fast and easily accessible information, increasing the readership of online news platforms. This research looks at the treatment of three major Philippine news websites on LGBTs in their news reportage. Articles from GMA News Online, Rappler and Inquirer.net that involved LGBTs published from April 2014 to April 2015 were content analysed to find whether or not they followed the Journalist Code of Ethics which states that, "I shall not, in any manner, cast aspersions on, or degrade any person by reason of sex, (...)." Furthermore, this looks into the need for gender sensitivity trainings preceding news coverage and the existence of LGBT-specific style rules, as well as the news reports' effects on the LGBT community. Results show that some articles, though predominantly anti-heteronormative or nondiscriminatory, still contained words and phrases deemed offensive. Researchers found that all three news sites' stylebooks previously did not contain LGBT-specific provisions. Neither did the reporters from the three sites undergo gender sensitivity trainings prescribed by their new orgs. LGBT interviewees expressed their hopes for a more inclusive and accurate portrayal of their sector in the media.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Journalism



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Akala Mo Lang Wala Pero Meron: Exploring the strategies used in print ads in broadsheets in targeting the Filipino LGBTQ community

by Estares, Ian Carlo & Flores, Jonalisa Nichole (2016)

The show *My Husband's Lover* expanded the mainstream knowledge on gender diversity. It garnered high ratings, which could have been an opportunity for advertisers to tap the potential of the pink market by publishing LGBTQ-target ads. However, there were no ads that explicitly did so during the time period. This study aims to find out if there were ads that implicitly targeted the LGBTQ consumers and if there were, what strategies did these advertisements use to target the community. The researchers conducted visual analysis on advertisements that ran from June 10 to October 18, 2017 in the three major Filipino broadsheets; Philippine Daily Inquirer, The Philippine Star, and Manila Bulletin. Focus group discussions and interviews were also conducted to see how readers deconstruct messages. The results of these three methods showed that although there were no ads that explicitly targeted the LGBTQ community, there were ads that used gay window advertising to subtly advertise through the following approaches: the use of celebrity icon to evoke response from reader by recognition, the portrayal of unconventional gender roles, character proximity, usage of text or copy, use of visual appearance of characters by portraying stereotypes and specific cultural knowledge, and the use of one or more of the above strategies.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Journalism



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Bi-passing: Visibility of Bisexuals in a Philippine Teleserye

by Joaquin, Carmela Inez (2016)

This study explores the possible implications of invisibility in media by studying the presence or lack thereof of bisexual characters in a television genre. This case study uses the teleserye *The Rich Man's Daughter* to study the phenomenon of invisibility. Based on observation, this study presumes that the representation of bisexuals in Philippine media is lacking. Therefore, in order to study what is presumed absent, this study must first analyze LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) characters that are present in teleseryes, specifically the character of Jade from *The Rich Man's Daughter*. This character's attractions throughout the show are observed and detailed. These observations then define her sexuality which is compared to bisexuality, subscribing to its definition by Robyn Ochs—a romantic or sexual attraction to more than one sex. Representations by the media are able to shape the minds of society, but it is not just a question of how, but what—What roles are being represented? Through both theories such as the selective exposure theory and cognitive dissonance theory, as well as past studies on representations and visibility in the media by Hernandez (2001) and Hornik (2002), this study discusses the implications of the level of visibility on both the author and audience of the text. Having certain cultures not represented in media fosters a discomfort for the individuals in this culture. By making the invisible visible, light may be shed on their existence and acceptance in society.

Keywords: bisexuality, visibility, representtaion, attraction, implications,
The Rich Man's Daughter

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



LGBTQIA+ AND MEDIA (BROADCAST)

Pasok sa Banga: A Phenomenological Study of Acceptance, Freedom, and Safety in the Workplace Among Selected Transgender Women in BPO Companies in Metro Manila

by Cotas, J. P. Jr. (2020)

Despite the steps in gender equality, it is fully recognized that it remains a challenge for transgender women to land to a job in corporate organizations and be treated equally, most notably in a country like the Philippines that is greatly influenced by religion. Even if it's well-known that our country is a signatory to various relevant international agreements promoting human rights, LGBT rights locally are not always supported. To aid, local government units mandate LGBT discrimination protections based on sexual orientation and gender identity and expression in the absence of national laws. Abolishing discrimination in the workplace based on sexual orientation and gender identity will address the disparity in treatment branches from gender biases and double standards that provide protection selectively to heterosexual individuals. Using a semi-structured interview question, the researcher sought to know what makes a transgender woman working in BPO companies in Metro Manila feel accepted, free, and safe in the workplace. Additionally, insights from HR leaders, representatives from local transgender women associations, and a representative from DOLE-BWC were gathered to fully understand how BPO companies can further improve their diversity and inclusion initiatives for their transgender woman employees. Based on collected data, transgender women working in BPO companies felt accepted when they were invited for an interview, encouraged to be themselves, treated as a woman, taken care by their colleagues, given equal chances of promotion and extended benefits, engaged through pageants, Pride month celebrations, and having policies to protect the LGBT+employees, including allocating a gender neutral washroom for them. On the other hand, they felt free at work when they were given a voice and supported by the management by wearing makeup and woman's clothing. (cont.)



LGBTQIA+ AND WORK

Lastly, they felt safe when they were provided with a professional working environment with a promised career development and guidance from their supervisors, provided security at work through shuttle services, deployment of security personnel, and company policies against discrimination. To improve their diversity and inclusion programs to make transgender women employees feel accepted, free and safe at work, BPO companies should start involving the transgender community, educate all its employees including the outsourced, provide better benefits package that's inclusive, build a gender-neutral washroom, allow relaxed dress code, provide more shuttle services, have LGBT-specific policies, and allow forming of support groups. On the contrary, they should stop giving special treatments to them and addressing their complaints untimely.

Keywords: BPO, acceptance, freedom, safety, transgender women, gender identity, sexual orientation

Degree and Course: Master of Industrial Relations



LGBTQIA+ AND WORK

Life Stories of Successful Men with Same-Sex Attraction at Work

by De Guzman, J. S. (2017)

This thesis examined the particular culture and attitude of the Filipinos in the workplace towards the Filipino homosexual man. This set of behaviors affected his work behavior defining his actions in the process. He needed to conform to the set expectations in order for him to create an opportunity for growth. The significance and emphasis of the Filipino culture on social cohesion in contrast with other intrinsic qualities created a distinct and particular pattern of approach and protocol towards homosexuals. Fifteen Filipino homosexual key informants were interviewed to understand the culture and approach of the Filipino workplace towards them and to reveal how the former navigates his journey at the office towards his success. Two Human Resources practitioners and five participants of Focused-Group discussion were also interviewed to provide validate the answers of the Filipino homosexual key informants. There was a distinct and defined unwritten code of acceptable behavior for the Filipino homosexual men. Social conduct required him to conform however some of these positive homosexual traits also made the Filipino homosexual man stand out against other genders. Although he waddled through negative perceptions, his hard work and flexibility provided him the opportunities to get promoted in the workplace.

Keywords: homosexuality, workplace behavior, Filipino culture, promotion, Filipino office behavior

Degree and Course: Master of Industrial Relations



LGBTQIA+ AND WORK

***Pink peso: a study on the tourism expenditure of gay tourists
in White Beach, Puerto Galera***

by Ombao, Ciara Marie Coeur G. (2017)

This study aims to identify the spending behavior that characterizes the gay tourist market of Puerto Galera, Philippines. The respondents of this study are gay males who recently visited White Beach, Puerto Galera at least once. The study provides a brief description of the gay tourists in White Beach, how much they spend while on tour, and where they spend their money. The findings of the study suggest that the gay tourist market of White Beach is a lucrative one, which validates the findings of previous studies on the gay tourist market. However, the diversity of the individual attributes of respondents suggests that the gay tourist market segment is not homogenous and cannot be lumped into a category based solely on gender identity. The study recommends considering different individual attributes when attempting to describe the gay tourist market.

Keywords: N/A

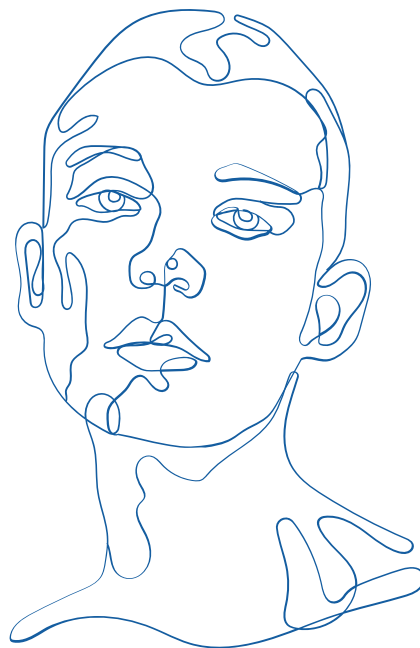
Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Tourism



LGBTQIA+ AND WORK

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MEN'S STUDIES



Media Sports and Discourse on the Masculinity and Mythmaking of Robert Jaworski

by Nuguid, Maria Sascha, G. (2019)

The study analyzes the relationship of sports, gender, and media between the photographs from sports magazines in the 1980-1990s and media materials online on Robert Jaworski Sr. and how they support the masculinity and mythmaking of the athlete. The research is guided by model of Rolando Tolentino's "Richard Gomez at ang Mito ng Pagkalalake, Sharon Cuneta at ang Perpetwal na Birhen at iba pang Sanaysay ukol sa Bida sa Pelikula bilang Kultural na Texto" in analyzing the mythmaking significance of the athlete and the effect of the concept of masculinity modeled after Reuben Cañete's "Re-envisioning the Macho: Masculinity in Philippine Visual Culture". It goes into the influence of Jaworski as a male athlete and how his myth as the Living Legend reflects in his photographs and other media representations. The photographs are from the Atlas Sports Weekly Magazine and Scoreboard Sports Leisure Magazine. There are three qualities (Leading, Struggling, and Furious) that reflect on the collected photographs that support the Robert Jaworski Sr.'s type of masculinity and the myths connected to his representation of athleticism. These qualities support the myth of the "never say die" battle cry of the Barangay Ginebra San Miguel basketball team of the Philippine Basketball Association (PBA) and this has also proven to influence the present-day culture not just of the fans and players connected to Robert Jaworski Sr. but as well as the whole Philippine basketball culture.

Keywords: Philippine basketball, Robert Jaworski Sr., media sports, sports photography, masculinity, mythmaking, Philippine Basketball Association, machismo

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Art Studies



MEN

Combat Exposure and Mental Health: The Case of Philippine Army Male Soldiers deployed in the Battle of Marawi

by Flores, Melvin N. (2018)

This study examine the impact of exposure to the five-month long urban battle in Marawi on the mental health and psychological resilience of the Philippine Army male soldiers. These foot soldiers and Special Operations Forces deployed in Marawi is just a handful component of the Army's workforce that were inevitably exposed to varying combat environment, thus, susceptible to combat stress. This study rationalizes the necessity of developing a mentally healthy and resilient workforce in the frontline as the military continuously performs its constitutional mandate. It aims to enhance the resiliency factors to reduce the impact of combat exposure on mental health. It had also utilized a mixed method of research that were administered and conducted in several combat zones in Mindanao to obtain the raw data and their valuable insights. These were carefully analyzed and helped the author to describe the intensity of the conflict, determine the magnitude of its negative effects, and unfold the plight of the soldiers in that five-month ordeal. The results of the study provide evidence to the strong negative effect of the intensity of combat exposure on mental health. Soldiers with high exposure to combat were likely to experience depression by eight times more, anxiety by seven times more, PTSD by 17 times more and alcohol abuse by two times more compared to those with low combat exposure. Finding from the qualitative narratives depict the soldier' vivid experiences, grief, violent and suicidal ideations, bigotry, coping mechanisms, valor, and triumph. It also revealed that even the Army's seasoned senior NCOs and the highly trained and elite units are prone to mental illnesses. Likewise, it also identified the gaps in the implementation of mental health policies and programs. Further, the study has also determined that these mental health problems can be mitigated by strengthening the capacities for preparedness, family and friend support, unit social support, and post deployment support. It emphasized the importance of training in preparing the troops for arduous tasks that can significantly reduce depression and anxiety. The role of their family and friends, especially the voices of their children, have enriched their spirits and well to survive in the battlefield, as it also helped somehow in reducing depression and anxiety. (cont.)

The results have also indicated that a strong unit social support is the most potent among these resiliency factors since it significantly reduces depression, anxiety, alcohol abuse, and PTSD. The effect of post development support is also strongly significant in reducing PTSD and essential in reducing depression. Aside from these resiliency factors, the study also recognizes the effects of the downpouring of human and material resources in the main Battle Area that have hastened the resolution of the conflict, enhanced the soldiers' will to fight, and reduced combat casualties. The strong morale support of the AFP's Chain of Command up to the Commander-in-Chief and the heartwarming support of the civil society particularly the letters attached to their tokens were highly appreciated by the troops and boosted their morale. These peculiar workplace challenges and initiatives resonate the rationale of this study on the importance of occupational safety and health in the mental health policies that will develop a mentally healthy and resilient workforce in the frontline as revealed by the findings and narratives from the battle of Marawi.

Keywords: combat exposure, mental health, male soldiers, Philippine Army, Marawi

Degree and Course: Master of Industrial Relations



Palung-palo sa Tugtugan: A Study on the Sound of Masculinity of Patok Jeepneys in Rizal and Marikina

by Quinto, Jillian G. (2018)

This study explored the *patók* jeepneys of Rizal and Marikina as a part of the community's material culture. The *patók* jeepney culture creatively manifested itself into three main features which was borrowed from Fame Pascua's study: appearance, movement, and sound. However, this study focuses on the musical and nonmusical sounds of *patók* jeepneys. Parallel to the jeepney's appearance and movement is its sound of masculinity and identity. This booming and machismo sound is also demonstrated in the jeepney's bright and extravagant interior and exterior designs, and aggressive movement on the highways. This sound of masculinity is further discussed through analysis of *patók* anthems produced a YAYAMAS, a rapper duo, and Ryan Jay "Intertwyne" Aballa. *Patók* anthems embody the *patókistas*, drivers, and conductor's street life attitude through rap verses, heavy bass, and beats. The *patók* sound is also examined from the point of view of *patókistas*, *nonpatókistas*, and drivers and/or conductors.

Keywords: popular music, urban soundscape, patok jeepneys, masculinity

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Music in Musicology



MEN

Perceptions on the ideal masculinity and clothing among selected male students

by Go, Thompson Alec B. (2017)

There is limited research on how clothing communicates masculinity among Filipino men. The main objective of the study was to describe how clothing is used by selected Filipino male students in conforming to their perceived ideal masculinity based on the ideal sets of masculinity traits and clothing of masculinity, which emerged from the review of related literature. Survey questionnaires were distributed among 135 male undergraduate students in the University of the Philippines Diliman. They confirmed the presence of the six ideal sets of masculinity traits and clothing of masculinity in Philippine society: "Mature, Responsible, Capable, and Industrious", "Straight, Rugged, Unemotional, and Firm", "Simple, Casual, Unflashy, and Straightforward", "Sporty, Competitive, Muscular, and Strong", "Dominant, Aggressive, Authoritative, and Tough", and "Well-groomed, Neat, Presentable, and Handsome". The study also showed that the significant sources of information about the ideal traits of masculinity were their family, their friends, and the media; and that the majority of the respondents (59%) conform through clothing in order to be respected, to be taken seriously, to look smart, and to be handsome. Afterwards, 12 of the respondents who conform to their perceived ideal of masculinity were interviewed. They indicated wearing the following clothing in order to conform: neutral- or dark-colored clothing; clothing with the "normal" type of fit and length; and clothing pieces like long sleeve polos, button down shirt, polo shirts, t-shirts, pants, slacks, jeans, chino pants, shorts, and chino shorts; and wristwatches. The study shows that society imposes ideal traits of masculinity, which is interpreted differently by different people, and that clothing may affect people's perception of it. Moreover, when you conform to it through clothing, you exhibit the masculinity traits that accompany it as well.

Keywords: men's clothing, Philippines, symbolic aspects

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Science in Clothing Technology



MEN

***Top or Bottom?: An Analysis on the Gender Power Relations
in Selected Filipino Celebrity Sex Scandals and their Respective
TV News Reports***

by Hidalgo, Estephania (2017)

This study examines the power relations and gender struggle embedded in mediated celebrity sex scandals, and in their respective TV news reports. It specifically zooms into the Philippine context and looks closely at how local male celebrities, through their selected sex scandals, propagate gender struggle and machismo, and how these are further perpetuated by news reportage in local media. This study focuses on the sex scandals of Wally Bayola, Paolo Bediones, Hayden Kho, and Chito Miranda. The research employs genre analysis in looking at the videos of the celebrity sex scandal as text. It uses Altman's approaches in genre analysis as its framework to analyze celebrity sex scandal as a genre, and to be able to identify the images that portray gender power relations. Guided by critical discourse analysis, the study then connects these images to how reportage in national news further propagates the concept of machismo.

Keywords: celebrity sex scandals, TV news reports, genre analysis, CDA, gender power relations

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



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OTHER STUDIES



A League of Their Own: On Court Gender Identity and Performance of Male Volleyball and Female Basketball UAAP Players

by Tianco, Alexander Miguel, H. (2021)

The purpose of this study was to analyze how UAAP male volleyball and female basketball players negotiated their identity on the court. This research detailed their experiences, sentiments, and struggles competing in a sport dominated by the opposite sex. The study discussed the perceived gender expectations that were ascribed to them in their respective sports. Using a qualitative approach, their identity and gender performance in their sports communities were explored and analyzed based on the narratives they presented. Hecht's (1993) CTI and Butler's (1990) gender performativity were used as the study's primary guiding theories, and core assumptions were taken from them to form the conceptual framework. The study highlighted the strong influence that their relational identity has on the gender performance and identity formation of the participants. It also explored and described the identity gaps that appeared because of the dissonance caused by varying perceptions which immensely conflicted the UAAP male volleyball and female basketball respondents' self-perception. The findings of this research further supported works by Harvey (1996), Shakib (2003), Li and Choi (2017), and Zou and Scott (2017), which attested that male volleyball and female basketball players are insulted and discriminated against on the court because of their gender.

Keywords: gender performativity, communication theory of identity, athletic identity, male volleyball and female basketball UAAP players

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Speech Communication



OTHERS

Behind the Scenes: A Study on the Gender Sensitivity and Equality Situation of Philippine Print Media Newsrooms

by Plaza, Marian Noella (2019)

Several studies have been released throughout the years that claim that the Philippines news media is a gender sensitive and equal field. Yet conversations among journalists, often unpublished, say otherwise. In an effort to understand just how gender sensitive and equal the news media is in the Philippines, this study focused on the top 3 broadsheets, namely the Philippine Star, the Philippine Daily Inquirer, and the Manila Bulletin, and the top 3 tabloids, namely Abante, Bulgar, and Balita to examine what possible gender inequalities Philippine print media journalists face today. The research was able to achieve this by interviewing journalists from the respective news outlets as it aimed to answer the question: how do journalists in the newsrooms of the top Philippine broadsheets and tabloids experience gender inequality when it comes to newsroom composition, policies and guidelines, and workplace practices? The data was then used to evaluate and examine if the journalists themselves are indeed gender sensitive and equal.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Journalism



OTHERS

Gender representation in the puppet shows conducted by the children's section of the National library of the Philippines

by Enarsao, Czarina Mae B. (2018)

This research sought to describe the gender representation as portrayed by the library puppet shows conducted by the National Library of the Philippines-Children's Section. As gender is performed in the library puppet shows through the puppeteers and the puppets themselves, several viewpoints were considered: from the peripheral observers, from the children's librarians, and from the audience. The researcher used three methods to obtain the necessary data needed, specifically, content analysis, interviews, and focus group discussions. Each character per puppet show was identified through an analysis of their character, behavior, and communication. The results of the research showed that there are disparities between the intent of the children's librarians and the perception of the audience on how gender was represented. Attributes like tone of the voice, color, and personalities, helped in identifying whether the character is oriented to male or female embodiment. The usage of animals as characters did not impede the recognition of underrepresented female characters and the detection of stereotypical images among males and females. Male characters were described as physically and verbally aggressive yet they were also observed as confident, energetic, enthusiastic, and committed at the same time. On the other hand, female characters played victim roles but they were given redemption and noteworthy qualities along the end of the stories.

Keywords: puppet shows, gender representation, gender performance, children's services, public library, content analysis

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Library and Information Science



OTHERS

Gender Analysis of Sports Columns Written by Male and Female Columnists in Local Newspapers

by Castro, Leandro Anton (2017)

This is a study that explores and compares the differences in the sports discussion between male and female sports columnists in the Philippine Daily Inquirer and the Manila Standard. The study particularly aims to determine whether there are gender differences between sports columns written by male and female columnists, and whether sports columns can be gender neutral or fair. The researcher conducted the study by analyzing 649 sports columns published by the three broadsheets in 2016. The study has four major findings. First is that there are more male columnists than female, and that there are more male-written columns than female-written columns. This implied that males remain to be the opinion leaders and influence makers in sports media. Secondly, this thesis also found that there are differences in communication patterns, discussion and representation of sports between male and female columnists. However, the third findings show that both exhibited flexibility and versatility. Findings show that male columnists can use techniques perceived to be used by females, and vice versa. Lastly, columns analyzed in this thesis were not gender-neutral, however this finding should not diminish the importance of having gender-neutral and gender-fair cultures in sports media.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Journalism



OTHERS

**An exploratory study on the implementation of
Anti-Sexual Harrassment law in select business process
outsourcing companies in Metro Manila**

by Lapitan, Cristeta J. (2017)

This is an exploratory study on how the implementation of Section 4 of the Anti-Sexual Harassment Law is being enforced in three Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) companies. Specifically it seeks answer on whether there are enough informed rules and policies on the proper usage of the physical condition of the workplace and if not, are they contributory to the commission of sexual harassment (SH)? Awareness of the law? Are there informed rules and policies adopted for the prevention of SH to the agents? What preparations were made for the implementation of the said section? Reported cases of SH? Nature, actions taken and gaps if any in handling the sexual harassment in the BPO company. Using the case study design, descriptive and qualitative data were gathered through an interview schedule designed to address the said objectives, which were triangulated with the reviews of policies, documents, and records from the BPO companies and from other literature sources.

Keywords: Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) industry, Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995 or Republic Act No. 7877, human resource department

Degree and Course: Master of Industrial Relations



OTHERS

Now you see me, now you don't: Sexual stigma and alternative identities in Twitter's alter community

by San Mateo, Manuel Benjamin (2017)

This study looks into the potential of anonymity in virtual communities for self-expression and interaction. Specifically, I ask: how is Twitter utilized by the alter community to anonymously explore and express their sexuality? Through an online ethnographic approach, I describe the alter community and detail how the members of the community participate and interact with each other, specifically observing the cultural regularities and emergent patterns that arise among them. In order to do this, I conducted semi-structured, face-to-face interviews and observed the Twitter posts of my interviewees. Using thematic analysis, guided by a symbolic interactionist lens, I analyze the Twitter posts and the interviews to discover and understand the meanings attached to the alter community by its members. In doing so, I relate their motivations for participating to their social and cultural milieu. Finally, I connect my analyses of the community to broader discussions on sexuality and social stigma. Through this study, I discuss anonymity in virtuality and theorize how this influences the participation of people in a particular online community. On a deeper level, I highlight and critique the dominant societal ideologies and expectations that motivate the alter community's use of anonymity to express their sexuality.

Keywords: Twitter, anonymity, sexual stigma, online community, online ethnography

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



OTHERS

***He Said, She Said: The Attributions and Experience of
Street Harassment by Selected Male and Female
Metro Manila College Students***

by Magtalas, Arylle Gimry & Sing, Mark Vincent (2016)

Female college students are the most common victims of street harassment. Men are perceived as the perpetrators of catcalling. This research examines how male and female college students in Metro Manila attribute catcalling in public places and their understanding of street harassment based on their previous experiences, either as perpetrators and/or witnesses or victims, respectively. Individuals attribute something to an idea or object based on their previous experiences and pre-existing beliefs. The research is purely qualitative. Eight female and eight male college students studying in schools located at Manila's University Belt were interviewed. Findings show that men are stereotyped as dominant in society, which some use to justify in objectifying women through catcalling. Also, women get catcalled by male perpetrators, even if they clothe appropriately. Moreover, any man is capable of catcalling women at any place and at any time. Some men view catcalling as a form of entertainment, at the expense of women's dignity and emotions. As a result, women adjust their clothing choices and daily routines to avoid catcalling instead of responding negatively. Men believe that women should negatively respond to the male catcallers. By this, men believe that women should manifest their disgust and condemnation, verbal and/or non-verbally, if the catcalls hurled at them. However, women choose to adjust instead of confronting catcallers out of fear for their safety.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Bachelor of Arts in Broadcast Communication



OTHERS

How Responsive is Responsive: An Inquiry into Students' Gender Needs in Institutions of High Education and Institutional Responses

by Rodriguez, Ara Marie Leal (2016)

This research investigates students' (student leaders and volunteer student participants) gender needs in two private institutions of higher education (IHEs) from their perspective and the extent to which their [HE responds to gender-specific needs related to security (microaggression, sexual harassment) and equity (gender stereotyping, gender-fair language). The study also inquires into students' awareness regarding gender issues and gender mainstreaming and provides a space for them to articulate gender concerns that have arisen on campus. The IHEs' campus culture with respect to gender is then examined. Lastly, the current gaps in policies and practices are identified and specific policy recommendations made. The framework for analyzing the IHEs' gender-responsive policies regarding campus culture, security, and equity are a modified version of Endeley & Ngaling's (2007) Conceptual Framework on Gender-Inclusive Culture and Bishop-Sambrook's (2000) Logical Framework for Gender Mainstreaming within a University.

Keywords: N/A

Degree and Course: Master of Arts in Women and Development



OTHERS



About The Project Team

Kristel May Gomez- Magdaraog is a gender specialist, a certified GAD trainer, and an advocate of human rights. She is the Coordinator and the University Extension Specialist 3 of the University of the Philippines Diliman Gender Office. She finished her MA in Women and Development (Academic Honor Excellence, 2016) and BS Social Work (Cum Laude, 2008) at the College of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines Diliman. She is a member of the 5th batch of the Philippine Commission on Women's National Gender Resource Pool, the Philippine Association of Social Workers, Inc., the All UP Academic Employees Union-UP Diliman, and the Alliance of Contractual Employees in UP. She has published academic articles on women and gender. She was the editor of the UP Diliman Protocol for Gender-based Violence Mitigation and Response and the Usapang Lalaki: Masculinity Studies Training Module launched in 2021. She also led the research on the UP Diliman SOGIESC Situation 2021. She is the current Chair of the Diliman Gender Review Executive Board and the concurrent head of the UPDGO's Research and Extension Program.

**Kristel May Gomez-
Magdaraog, RSW, MAWD**
Project Head & Coordinator,
UP Diliman Gender Office



Ma. Sophia Vestine M. Peña
Research Assistant & Layout Artist,
UP Diliman Gender Office



Ms. Peña is an Applied Psychology student from UP Diliman Extension Program in Pampanga. She is set for Sablay 2022. Through an internship with UPDGO in 2021, she served in the Gender and Development Program. Soon thereafter, she became a Research Assistant under UPDGO's Research and Extension. In the same year, their report on the SOGIESC Situation in UP Diliman was launched. Currently, her thesis explores the roles of certain psychological constructs on the self-compassion of Filipino working mothers. At present, she is also the Vice President for Logistics and Operations of UP Business Management Society and a Press Committee member of UP Applied Psychology Society. She plans to continue her studies in Psychology after graduation and advocate for mental health through the lens of women and gender. Her thesis partner, **Ms. Kiara Aaliyah Praise D. Lambino** was the *Assistant Layout Artist* of this project and the current Editor-in-Chief of Frontliner; UPDEPPO's official campus publication.

**PUBLIKASYON NG UP DILIMAN GENDER OFFICE
(UPDGO Publication)**

UP Diliman Gender Office Website Downloadables
(<http://dgo.up.edu.ph>)



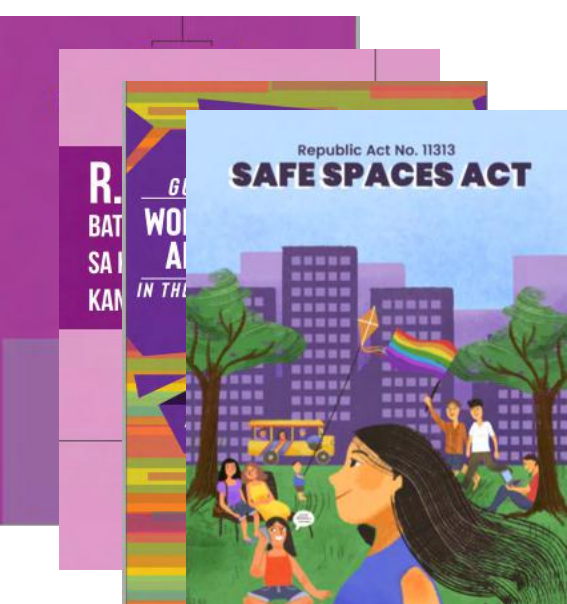
Situationers/Reports



Brochures



Law/Policy Primers



Monograph Series



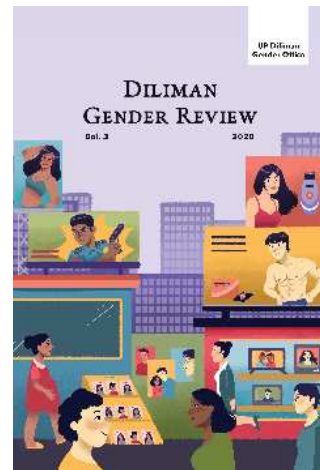
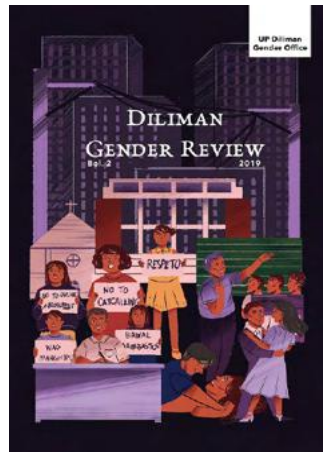
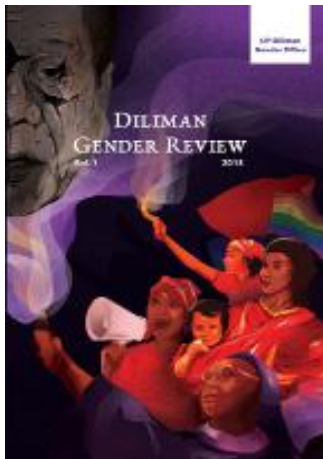


Social Media Accounts



DZUP GENDERadyo Podcast
Maaaring mapakinggan sa Spotify, Apple / Google Podcast, atbp podcast application

Diliman Gender Review



New Publications



UP DILIMAN GENDER OFFICE

2/F Benton Hall, M. Roxas Street,
UP Diliman, Quezon City; 1101
(8)985-8500 loc. 2467
updgo@up.edu.ph

UPDGO 2022

Kristel May Gomez-Magdaraog, RSW, MAWD
Coordinator

Cindy Cruz-Cabrera
Gender and Development Officer

Ma. Stephanie Joy A. Andaya
Research and Publication Officer

Giano Ray C. Potes
SOGIE and Training Officer

Regimer Jannine D. Duka
Campaign and Advocacy Officer

Concepcion T. Marquina
Administrative Assistant

Wilfran L. Dela Paz
Administrative Aide

Anna Myrishia Engracadinia Magdalena R. Villanueva
Guidance Service Specialist

Atty. Alnie G. Foja
Legal Consultant

Maria Patricia Vito Cruz De Vera
Donn E. Gaba
Emergency Crisis Counselors



The symbol of this book translates to *kamulatan* or the state of having "(eyes) wide open" of the diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics of the Filipino people—hence the rainbow lens. The symbols of male, female, and transgender people are used as the pupil of the 'eye' for inclusivity of the LGBTQIA+ community. From there, the eye shifts to something akin to the sun as its rays extend outwards and in various directions to represent the unique units and departments in UP Diliman that have developed research to address gender-based issues and concerns within their fields. *Panahon na para imulat ang nakapikit*. Let the light in.



Ma. Sophia Vestine M. Peña
RESEARCH ASSISTANT & LAYOUT ARTIST