

Philippines Issues And Concepts Peace And Human Rights

Southeast Asian Affairs, of which there are now twenty-seven in the series, is an annual review of significant developments and trends in the region. Though the emphasis is on ASEAN countries, developments in the broader Asia-Pacific region are not ignored. Readable and easily understood analyses are offered of major political, economic, social, and strategic developments within Southeast Asia. The contributions can be divided into two broad categories. There are those which provide an anal...

This book describes challenges in the policy and practices of the various water sectors in the Philippines that have led to water conflicts. Such conflicts arise in the nature of rural-urban competition, trans-administrative boundary issues, and inconsistencies between customary and state rules, and even within state rules. Using inter-, multi- and trans-disciplinary approaches, and analysing from various scales - community, local and national governments - the book discusses policies and strategies needed towards achieving water security especially for the poor. Reflective of the complex and urgent water policy and governance issues in many developing countries, the book offers valuable lessons and insights to policy makers, water sector managers, planners and regulators as well as to academics, researchers and students.

Issues and Prospects

Electoral reforms in the Philippines

Inequality, Democracy and the Urban Poor

Issues, Problems and Prospects

A Treasure and a Problem

Notes & Comments on the 1969 Ateneo de Manila University Aggiornamento Seminar

Asian Yearbook of International Law

"Recent technological advances have made virtual education an increasingly popular and effective degree program in many colleges and universities across the globe, and this academic book considers the challenges that students, faculty, and information specialists face in successful implementation. Current research is provided on designing e-learning environments to suit different cognition styles, forming online communities through group support systems and creative idea generation, and facilitating instructor-student communication and performance assessment. Attention is given to evaluating multimedia and educational software."

[The people] famously ousted Ferdinand Marcos from power in the Philippines in 1986. After democratization, though, a fault line appeared that split the people into citizens and the masses. The former were members of the middle class who engaged in civic action against the restored elite-dominated democracy, and viewed themselves as moral citizens in contrast with the masses, who were poor, engaged in illicit activities and backed flawed leaders. The masses supported emerging populist counter-elites who promised to combat inequality, and saw themselves as morally upright in contrast to the arrogant and oppressive actions of the wealthy in arrogating resources to themselves. In 2001, the middle class toppled the populist president Joseph Estrada through an extra-constitutional movement that the masses denounced as illegitimate. Fearing a populist uprising, the middle class supported action against informal settlements and street vendors, and violent clashes erupted between state forces and the poor. Although solidarity of the people re-emerged in opposition to the corrupt presidency of Gloria Macapagal Arroyo and propelled Benigno Aquino III to victory in 2010, inequality and elite rule continue to bedevil Philippine society. Each group considers the other as a threat to democracy, and the prevailing moral antagonism makes it difficult to overcome structural causes of inequality.

The U.S. Assistance Program in the Philippines

The Rise of Duterte

Security Aspects of Philippines-China Relations

Volume 23 (2017)

Challenges to Democratization and Development
Events of 2018

The Issues and the Facts

Examines contradictory economic and political trends occurring in the Philippines in order to gain a sense of the country's prospects.

The United States and the Republic of the Philippines maintain close ties stemming from the U.S. colonial period (1898-1946), the bilateral security alliance bound by the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1951, and common strategic and economic interests. In the past decade, the Philippines has been one of the largest recipients of U.S. foreign assistance in Southeast Asia, including both military and development aid. Many observers say that U.S. public and private support to the Philippines following Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan), which struck the central part of the country on 8 November 2013, bolstered the already strong bilateral relationship. This book discusses the United States interests in the Republic of the Philippines. It also examines the impact of Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), which struck the central Philippines on 8 November 2013, and the U.S. and international response; the Philippines 2013 human rights report; the 2012 international religious freedom report; and the 2013 investment climate statement.

Local Government and NGOs the Philippines

The Philippine Economy

Issues and Concerns

Moral Policies in the Philippines

issues and challenges

US Bases in the Philippines

Managing the Muslim Minority in the Philippines

This paper examines the history of Islam in the Philippines and contemporary developments, with a focus on Philippine state policies and practices with regard to the Muslim Filipino, including security issues and foreign relations, especially with Islamic countries like the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. More specifically, it touches on the following domains: (1) the history of Islamic development and how it changed the course of the Philippine state, (2) the Philippine state ' s traditional approach toward Philippine Islam and its adherents, and the mechanisms of religious control throughout history and in the contemporary era, (3) changing attitudes and policies concerning Islam, along with possible departures from traditional approaches of control, as may have been influenced by foreign relations with Islamic countries like Saudi Arabia and Libya, as well as actual or perceived attempts to use such relations as a legitimizing role, (4) Philippine-Saudi relations, and (5) conclusions or implications, along with policy recommendations for strengthening bilateral relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Other possible interventions in the evolution of Philippine state policy toward the Filipino Muslims will also be considered and analyzed. The most significant of these are the changes in actions or perceptions toward the Muslim Filipinos which are taking place as the result of the globalizing process and the increasing demand for democratization and access to a good life.

The Yearbook aims to promote research, studies and writings in the field of international law in Asia, as well as to provide an intellectual platform for the discussion and dissemination of Asian views and practices on contemporary international legal issues.

Economic Emancipation

Development Issues and Challenges

The Muslim Secessionist Movement in the Philippines

Rebuilding a Nation

A Populist Revolt against Elite Democracy

Philippine Local Government

Challenges and Ways Forward

Written with high school and undergraduate students as the target audience, this volume is ideal for anyone interested in Philippine history. It pieces together evidence from the precolonial era, illustrating the country's relationship with its neighboring Asian countries, its functioning social system, its widespread literacy, and developed system of writing. Its discussion of the precolonial era acknowledges the significant role women played in Philippine society, one that changed significantly with the coming of the friars. Its summary of over 350 years of colonial rule by Spain and almost 50 years by the United States helps the reader to understand why the Philippines is uniquely different from its Asian neighbors. It illustrates how Filipinos responded to colonialization, their active participation in the making of the nation and the shaping of Philippine society, and most importantly, the courage and resiliency of the Filipino people.

The Muslim Secessionist Movement in Southern Philippines was for a time the most serious threat to the stability of the country. It started in the late 1960s with the formation of the Muslim Independence Movement. In the 1970s, the Moro National Liberation Front emerged as the lead secessionist organization. It waged a furious war against central authority. The objective of the MNLF is to establish a separate state comprising the islands of Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Palawan. The hostilities reached its peat in the mid 70s when the MNLF received support from Libya and Sabah. Peace negotiations between the government and the MNLF resulted in the signing of the Tripoli Agreement in 1976. A divergent interpretation of the autonomy issue caused a breakdown in negotiations and a resumption of hostilities. Negotiations conducted during President Aquino's incumbency did not resolve the problem. The secessionist issue continues to be a daunting problem of the government in the 1990s. The government of President Ramos renewed peace negotiations with the MNLF. Spearheading the government reconciliation effort is the NUC. This thesis will examine the issues and prospects of the Secessionist Movement in light of the developments in the country and in the international scene. (AM).

Focus on the Philippines

Current Issues in Philippine Education

Conditions, Issues and U. S. Relations

The U. S. Military Bases in the Philippines

Issues and Challenges

Policy Issues and Directions

Electoral Reform in the Philippines

Essays on topics such as Women and Politics in the Philippines; the Environmental Movement and Philippine Politics; Philippine social movements before, during, and after Martial Law; Religion, Church and Politics in the Philippines; and much more.

The Philippines, reported home of several terrorist groups and the site of innumerable bombings in recent years, presents a rather bright contrast to other countries in Asia. The Philippines includes over 7,100 islands, but most of the land area is shared among the 11 largest islands. The majority of Philippine people are of Malay stock, descendants of Indonesians and Malays who migrated to the islands long before the Christian era. The most significant ethnic minority group is the Chinese, who have played an important role in commerce since the ninth century, when they first came to the islands to trade. As a result of intermarriage, many Filipinos have some Chinese and Spanish ancestry. Americans and Spaniards constitute the next largest alien minorities in the country. About 90 per cent of the people are Christian; most were converted and westernised to varying degrees during nearly 400 years of Spanish and American rule. The major non-Hispanicised groups are the Muslim population, concentrated in the Sulu Archipelago and in central and western Mindanao, and the mountain groups of northern Luzon. Small forest tribes live in the more remote areas of Mindanao. Malay-Polynesian linguistic family. About 40 percent of the population lives in poverty while a wealthy minority holds most political power.

Causes, Constraints, and Opportunities

Distance Education in the Philippines

Virtual Education

The Philippines and the European Community

Water Policy in the Philippines

Contemporary Social Problems and Issues

An examination of all major facets of the Philippine economy and development policy, this title looks to the past and to the future using approaches that are descriptive, analytical, interpretive and comparative. It assesses trends since the 1980s, identifies major policy issues, and provides a balance sheet of achievements and deficiencies.

Just over a year ago, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) was formally established as part of a peace agreement to end nearly five decades of conflict between the Philippine government and Moro secessionists. This report discusses the many notable achievements of the BARMM government during its first year while cautioning that these accomplishments are not irreversible, and that the BARMM will need international support—including from the United States—to confront future challenges.

World Report 2019

Philippine National Problems and Development

Bilateral Issues and Concerns in the Age of Global Terrorism

Development, Policies, and Challenges

The Challenges Facing the Philippines' Bangsamoro Autonomous Region at One Year

Health Care in the Philippines

Philippine Politics and Governance

This book draws on the extensive literature on populism, democracy, and emerging markets as well as interviews with senior government officials, experts, and journalists in the Philippines and beyond. This book is the first to analyze the significance and implications of the rise of Filipino president Rodrigo Duterte within a rapidly-changing Asia Pacific region. As China's power in the Pacific grows rapidly, nations that have traditionally been US allies, such as the Philippines, are experiencing political convulsions; Duterte's open willingness to realign towards China (at the expense of America) in exchange for infrastructure investment is one of the clearest indicators of what China's rise might look like for nations around the world. Timely, precise, accessible and fast-paced, this book will be of value to scholars, journalists, policy-makers, and China watchers.

The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken in 2016 by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

Southeast Asian Affairs 2000

United States Military Bases in the Philippines

An Assessment of the Philippine Government's Response

Issues and Concerns of Overseas Filipinos

Food Processing in the Philippines

Local Government in the Philippines: Current issues in governance

Cases in Learning & Teaching Technologies

The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

Against the backdrop of the global financial crisis and rising food, fuel, and commodity prices, addressing poverty and inequality in the Philippines remains a challenge. The proportion of households living below the official poverty line has declined slowly and unevenly in the past four decades, and poverty reduction has been much slower than in neighboring countries such as the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Economic growth has gone through boom and bust cycles, and recent episodes of moderate economic expansion have had limited impact on the poor. Great inequality across income brackets, regions, and sectors, as well as unmanaged population growth, are considered some of the key factors constraining poverty reduction efforts. This publication analyzes the causes of poverty and recommends ways to accelerate poverty reduction and achieve more inclusive growth. It also provides an overview of current government responses, strategies, and achievements in the fight against poverty and identifies and prioritizes future needs and interventions. The analysis is based on current literature and the latest available data, including the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

World Report 2018

An Independent View of Philippine Economic Problems and Their Solution

Whither the Philippines in the 21st Century?

Poverty in the Philippines

Events of 2017

Philippine Challenges and American Policy

The Philippines