

**REVIEW ON THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION ON THE
UTILIZATION AND CONSERVATION OF RIVER
SYSTEM IN UPLAND CAVITE**

THESIS

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REVIEW ON THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION ON THE UTILIZATION AND CONSERVATION OF RIVER SYSTEM IN UPLAND CAVITE

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ABSTRACT

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This study was conducted among those involved in the observation of policies and policy implementation concerning nature preservation, more specifically river system, from November – January 2012. It aimed to review the manner of policy implementation on the selected area of the study. It sought to: (1) identify the means of utilizing the river; (2) identify the extent of observation of the respondents towards the policies implemented on their river system, in terms of: a) keeping the surrounding of the river forested, b) garbage disposal, c) authority coordination, d) system organization, e) dumping of harmful chemicals; (3) identify the extent of implementation of the policies in the respected areas as viewed by the respondents, in terms of: a) keeping the surrounding of the river forested, b) garbage disposal, c) authority coordination, d) system organization, e) dumping of harmful chemicals; (4) identify the personal assessment of the respondents toward the policies and the policy implementation in their area.

The study used the Descriptive-Analytical Design and Purposive and convenient sampling method. The respondents were asked to answer the provided questionnaire which includes demographic profile and questions regarding the extent of policy

observation of the respondents, respondents' view on policy implementation, and their personal assessment on the policies and policy implementation in their respective areas.

The result showed that there are several means of utilizing the rivers such as washing clothes, fishing, transportation, bathing, irrigation, and recreational activities. When it come to self observation on the policies, the result presented that the respondents are “often” engaged to the first two policies while for the other three policies left, the respondents rated “sometimes”. When the respondents were asked about their view on the extent of manner of policy implementation in their area, the result of the survey showed that the respondents perceived that the policies are being implemented well.

Finally, the result showed that most of the respondents were satisfied on both the policies and the manner of its implementation, but still, it is unavoidable to have some people who are not so satisfied on such, and good thing that only few responded negatively.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	ii
ABSTRACT.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	xii
INTRODUCTION	
Statement of the Problem.....	4
Objective of the Problem.....	5
Significance of the Study.....	6
Scope and Limitation of the Study.....	7
Theoretical Framework.....	8
Conceptual Framework.....	10
Definition of Terms.....	11
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	13
METHODOLOGY.....	39
Research Design	39

Sampling Technique.....	39
Selection of Respondents.....	41
Methods of Collecting Data.....	42
Research Instrumentation.....	42
PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS.....	47
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	68
Summary.....	68
Conclusions.....	69
Recommendation.....	70
REFERENCES.....	72
APPENDICES.....	75

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Respondent methods of utilizing the river.....	47
2 Respondents' awareness and observation on keeping the surroundings of the river.....	49
3 Respondents' awareness and observation keeping the river free from garbage.....	50
4 Respondents' awareness and observation on coordination with the authority.....	52
5 Respondents' awareness and observation on organizing the system of the river.....	53
6 Respondents' awareness and observation avoiding dumping of oils and other harmful liquids	55
7 Summary distribution of respondents' extent of compliance on the policies.....	56
8 Extent of implementation of policy in terms of keeping the surroundings of the river planted	57
9 Extent of implementation of policy in terms of keeping the river free from garbage.....	58
10 Extent of implementation of policy in terms coordination with the authority	59
11 Extent of implementation of policy in terms organizing the system of the river.....	60
12 Extent of implementation of policy in terms of avoiding dumping of oils and other harmful liquids.....	61

13	Summary distribution of respondents' view on the extent of policy compliance on their area.....	63
14	Respondents' personal assessment towards the policies and policy Implementation.....	64

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Paradigm for identifying the river system management.....	10
2	Cavite River Network Map.....	174

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
A Certificate of Completion.....	76
B English Critic Certification.....	78
C Certificate from the Statistician.....	80
D Demographic Profile of Respondents.....	82
E Appendices of the Statistics Result.....	88
F Raw Data.....	101
G Basis of Listed Policies.....	114
H Program of Work	151
I Budgetary Estimate	156
J Questionnaire	159
K Map of Rivers in Cavite	165
L Curriculum Vitae	167

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INTRODUCTION

Water is the signature of our planet. Seventy percent of the Earth's surface is covered with water. Life on Earth evolved from water, a marriage of oxygen and hydrogen to form the most recognized chemical code, H₂O (Middleton, 2005).

Although water is seemingly abundant, the real issue is the amount of fresh water available. 97.5 percent of all water on Earth is salt water, leaving only 2.5 percent as fresh water. Fresh water is naturally occurring water on the Earth's surface generally characterized by having low concentrations of dissolved salts and other total dissolved solids. Only 1 percent of the world's fresh water (~0.007 percent of all water on earth) is accessible for direct human uses. This is the water found in lakes, rivers, reservoirs and those underground sources that are shallow enough to be tapped at an affordable cost (Coleridge, 2006).