

**REVIEW ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPREHENSIVE AGRARIAN  
REFORM PROGRAM (CARP), COMPREHENSIVE AGRARIAN REFORM  
PROGRAM EXTENSION WITH REFORMS (CARPER) IN SELECTED  
CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE**

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## ABSTRACT

**JERRY T. CARISTIA, Review on the Implementation of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms (CARPER) in Selected Cities and Municipalities in the Province of Cavite.** Undregraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Arts in Political Science. Cavite State University. December 2017. Adviser: Ms. Ria Anne C. Rozul.

The purpose of the study was to review the implementation of CARP and CARPER in the Province of Cavite since the administration of late President Corazon Aquino until former President Benigno Simeon Aquino III. First, it aimed to know the ways of implementation of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARPER) and Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms (CARPER) in Cavite. Second was to know the hindrances and problems encountered in the implementation of CARP and CARPER in the Province of Cavite. Third objective was to know the current status of Agrarian Reform in Cavite and the Agrarian Reform Communities, particularly the Agrarian reform Beneficiaries in the Province, and lastly, to know the plans of the government for the continuing struggle of the peasant sector for a much progressive agrarian reform since CARP and CARPER had ended.

Implementation of CARP and CARPER in Cavite had been problematic and pro-landlord. Most of the distributed lands fell under VOS or voluntary offer to sell in which the government had compensated the landlords for their land even if they have the police power to compulsory acquire the lands. This is why, CARP and CARPER have been the most expensive land reform in the world. Also, the study revealed that on 8, 582 hectares of land that have been distributed, 43% of this was under leasehold operation in which, this lands are just parcels of lands for a family to have a lot for their house, and those



leasehold beneficiaries are still paying amortization and the worse is that they still didn't own the land.

The study revealed that the peasant sector and the agrarian reform faced several hindrances on the process of implementation wherein thousands of hectares of lands were exempted to agrarian reform and have been converted to commercial, agri-tourism, and industrial in use that caused dislocation of peasant communities. Moreover, several problems were eminent such as various unaccounted lands, land disputes and agrarian cases that were unresolved, urbanization resulting to land-use conversion, acquisition and distribution reversals and cancellation, and shortened support services.

The study revealed that ARB's or the beneficiaries in Cavite confronted problematic situations wherein they faced 1, 246 land title cancellation. Therefore, they lived the same severe situation even after the lands had been distributed. Furthermore, ARB's lacked on support services from DAR that was entitled to them as mandated by the law wherein only 46% of the ARB's in Cavite were assisted by the department.

The study revealed that the government, particularly the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), has no definite plans on how to resolve the intensifying situation of the peasant sector in the province. The results showed that the government failed to implement and to stick to the principle of CARP/CARPER. In which, there should be a continuing support to the beneficiaries and a continuous distribution for the landless.

The principal conclusion was that CARP and CARPER implementation in Cavite failed its mandate to redistribute the land to the tiller and improve the lives of the rural poor but then, it should be a continuing struggle for the peasant to reach the government to enact a genuine agrarian reform law that is pro-poor and corruption-free.



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