



**PUTSAN
CONSULTATION
SUMMARY
STATEMENT
MAY 3-8, 1982**

PUTSAN CONSULT DOCUMENT

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INTRODUCTION

PUTSAN BARANGAY

The Putsan Human Development Consultation is the initiation step in a demonstration of comprehensive barangay development. The Consult represents the intention of the residents of Putsan to work in the spirit of balikatan in improving the quality of life of their community. This resolve complements one of our national priorities of strengthening the barangays, the smallest political unit, and of training effective local leadership. The focus on total development was reinforced with Presidential Decree No. 1396 affirming the government's policy to "foster the growth and renewal of our communities, both rural and urban, in an integrated manner that promotes optimum land use, adequate shelter, environmental protection, utilization of appropriate technology and rational inter-dependence amongst self-reliant communities, all towards the fullest development of man as a civic person and as a human being, involving in this process the coordinated contribution of the public and private sectors." It has become clear that the events of history are calling for methods to assume the task of renewing the local community. For this reason, the Putsan Human Development Project promises to be of critical importance, not only to its 139 households but also to the other 22 barangays in the Municipality of Tiwi, Albay Province as well as the communities throughout the Philippines.

THE PARTICI- PANTS

The Consult took place in Putsan May 3-8, 1982. In a village meeting a week prior to the Consult, it was decided that one representative from each of the 139 households would be present at all times. Approximately 500 additional residents were indirectly involved through field work contacts. Each day Consult teams spent many hours visiting and talking with Putsan people in their homes. There were 30 non-residential consultants. Expertise represented by these people covered a broad spectrum of skills and experience including agriculture, livestock, law, accounting, finance, ceramics, day care, rural health, midwifery, business management, education and community development. Experience from Putsan included rice and vegetable farming, fishing, pottery, teaching, barangay workers, painters, carpenters, houseworkers, electricians, weavers, butchers, machine operators, guards and plant supervisors.

CONSULT DESIGN

During the Consult this diversified group used the following method for comprehensive community reformulation. First, the Consult charted the Operating Vision of the people of the village. Second, they discerned the Underlying Contradictions which were blocking the realization of the vision. Third, they built a set of overall Practical Proposals for dealing with the contradictions effectively. Fourth, they created a set of Tactical Systems by which the proposals could be realized. The time of the Consultants was divided between work as teams in the field interviewing residents, investigating resources and studying alternative possibilities, and workshop sessions and plenary gatherings in which the collected data and team reports were formed into the corporate product of the Consult. The aim of the Consult was to assist the residents of Putsan in accelerating the expansion of the project and empowering its impact upon the village.

**CONSULT
DOCUMENT**

This Consult Document is the tangible product of the Consult. It is intended to be a highly practical tool. It summarizes the results of research which involved representatives of each household of the community. As such, the document symbolizes the residents' decision to participate in practical decision-making about the future of their community and thereby serves to call forth incentive needed for project actuation. The document will also function as an educational tool for rapidly training local leaders in the principles and methods of comprehensive community reformulation.

ICA

The Institute of Cultural Affairs is an intra-global research, training and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in world development and has offices in 23 nations. The ICA is convinced that effective human development must be initiated at the local level and is, therefore engaged in planning and implementing community development projects. ICA's aim is to develop methods through which a local community can become economically self-sufficient, socially self-sustaining and spiritually self-motivating. The Institute's programs around the world are supported by grants, gifts and contributions from government departments and agencies at the national, regional and local levels and from private foundations, corporations, trusts and concerned individuals.

**PROJECT
ORIGIN**

The Institute of Cultural Affairs: Manila, Inc. is incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines as a not-for-profit corporation. In 1976, a Human Development Project was launched in Sudtonggan, Lapu Lapu City, Mactan Island at the invitation of the residents of the community, the mayor and concerned citizens of the municipality. The success of this pilot demonstration prompted ICA to expand the Sudtonggan experiment to 23 more communities on Mactan Island and to 6 remote rural communities in Davao City. The ICA has a coordinating office in Manila, a Training Center in Sudtonggan and a project residence in Davao.

PUTSAN COMMUNITY VISION

A TOWARD EXPANDING ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES		B TOWARD UPGRADING SOCIAL STRUCTURES		C TOWARD IMPROVING COMMUNITY LIFE	
COMMERCE	INDUSTRY	HEALTH	EDUCATION	COMMUNITY SPIRIT	PUBLIC SERVICES
INITIATING BARANGAY MARKET	MODERNIZING CERAMIC TECHNOLOGY	DEVELOPING ADEQUATE DRAINAGE	CONSTRUCTING PRE-SCHOOL BUILDING	BEAUTIFYING PUBLIC AREAS	IMPROVING ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION
DEVELOPING RAINY SEASON EMPLOYMENT	ESTABLISHING COTTAGE INDUSTRY	EXTENDING TOILET FACILITIES	IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	CATALYZING PRIVATE LAND OWNERSHIP	SECURING PUBLIC TELEPHONE
PROVIDING FISH COOLER STORAGE	FACILITATING CLAY OWNERSHIP			BUILDING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	EXPANDING WATER SYSTEM
OBTAINING POTTERY MARKET CONTRACT	LAUNCHING COOPERATIVE PUMP BOAT	STARTING HEALTH CENTER	OFFERING ADULT EDUCATION	CREATING COMMUNITY SYMBOLS	EXTENDING PUBLIC LAND USE
LOCATING CAPITAL FUNDING	EXPANDING FOOD PRODUCTION	DESIGNING NUTRITION PROGRAM	INSTALLING PLAYGROUND FACILITIES	FOSTERING COMMUNITY RELATIONS	ENHANCING PEACE AND ORDER

PUTSAN CONSULT

CONTRADICTIONS

UNGUARANTEED COMMUNITY RESOURCES	NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD DEVELOPMENT	INACCESSIBLE CAPITAL FUNDING	UNDER- DEVELOPED ECONOMY	LACK OF TECHNICAL SKILLS	LIMITED LAND AVAILABILITY	LOW EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	IRREGULAR PRODUCT MARKETING	COSTLY RAW MATERIALS	IRREGULAR MEDICAL CARE	INADEQUATE FAMILY PLANNING
doing pagkarom yog ang tao	gambling not saving	no capital	poverty	lack of skills	limited land site	low education- al attainment	irregular mar- ket for produc	cottage indus- try materials	irregular med- ical assistance	more children
lack of cooperation	religious belief	dal nin bondo ang barrio	low selling price-high	absence of skilled technic	limited land	lack of education	no display center	not available clay too expans	no regular nurse or doctor	no family planning
sa nag makaput arap rapnig	undeveloped self understand	barangay has no funds	basic needs rainy season	no ideas to achieve vision	land rental too high	lacks education	middle men	lack of mater- ials-ceramics		
no practical plan	absence of peace and order	no extre amount	undeveloped econ. system	unplanned skills training	distance to rice fields	less education	no regular ceramic market			
poor leadership & cooperation	hard-headed	no permanent source of inco	no other source of inco	lack of techni- cal know-how	no land to utilize	lack of exper- ience & educat	some middlemen are cheaters			
no cooperation from leadership	lack of inspiration	poverty	dahil sa pagtios	no modern methods	untitled land	lack of education				
youth out of school	rely on benefactors	don't know where to get loan	limited hours work	no technical farming know-ho						
lack of organization	lack of decision	insufficient funds	low income	lack of techni- cal knowledge						
no communication with officials	no initiative	lack of funds	unemployment							
no program planning	superstitious beliefs	no information on mixer	only one source of income							
no reliable guidance	words-not deeds									
uninterested people	ningas cogan attitude									
lacks unity	no proper discipline									
negative to development	laziness									
lack of motivation	lack of self- sacrifice									
lack of leadership	no ambition- only for own good									
unorganized strong leaders	fatalistic attitude									
poor management	move only for new faces									
communications gap	lack of potent- ial leadership									
politics	depend on leaders									
lack of communication										

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PROPOSALS CHART

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION		EXPANDING ECONOMIC BASE		ENSURING SOCIAL WELL-BEING	
RECREATING COMMUNITY IDENTITY	UPGRADING PUBLIC SERVICES	IMPROVING INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT	CREATING NEW VENTURES	EXPANDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES	DEVELOPING PUBLIC WELFARE
COMMUNITY IDENTITY SYSTEM	HOUSING IMPROVEMENT DESIGN	CERAMIC INDUSTRY	FISH STORAGE FACILITY	ADULT SKILLS TRAINING	FAMILY PLANNING CAMPAIGN
SPORTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	BARANGAY ROADS	RAW MATERIALS CONCESSION	FAMILY FARMING	NONFORMAL EDUCATION	NUTRITION PROGRAM
		LOW INTEREST LOANS	COOPERATIVE BOAT		
REGULAR PUROK	PUBLIC MARKET	NEW EMPLOYMENT SOURCES	SEASHORE TOURISM	SCHOOL EXPANSION	SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Putsan Consult

TACTICAL SYSTEM

PROMOTING PRACTICAL EDUCATION

ORGANIZING HUMAN RESOURCES

INITIATING VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Conduct Training Programs	Establish Village Groups	Raise Capital Funds	Purchase Community Materials	Implement Public Cooperation	Improve Facilities Usage
Adult Skills Training	Select Purok Leaders	Appropriate Loan Applications	Buy Clay Mixer	Regular Village Meetings	Expand School Facilities
Modernize Ceramic Technology	Organize Sports Committee	Local Contributions Activities	Display Community Symbols	Hold Volunteer Workdays	Expand Products Display
Invite Skilled Trainers	Establish Parents Association	Expand Family Savings	Promote Green Revolution	Conduct Cleanliness Campaign	Research Land Use Schemes

Putsan Human Development Project

THE PUTSAN 17 ACTUATING PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS		ENHANCING COMMUNITY LIFE PROGRAMS	SOCIAL PROGRAMS	
A	B		D	E
Commerce and Industry	Cooperative Agriculture	Beautified Public Areas Regular Community Meetings Community Symbols	Functional Education	Public Well Being
Modernized Ceramics Industry 1	Fishing Industry		Adult Skills Training	Community Health Project 14
Village Products Markets 2	Raw Material Concession		Educational Facilities Expansion	Family Planning Campaign 15
Year-Round Employment 3	Family Agriculture		Early Learning Nutrition Center Program 13	Public Utilities 16
Capital Funding Scheme 4				Sanitation System 17

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PUTSAN STORY

Putsan is a barangay in the town of Tiwi in the Province of Albay. It is located in the northeast section of Tiwi and is separated from the rest of the town (it was once an island). There is a volcano on the land near the island called Malinao Volcano which erupted and the lava filled the small gap separating Putsan from the land. Now Tiwi and the island are connected. At one time, the people used this as a passageway to go to other barangays, yet no one stopped to settle in what was then called Putusan, which means passageway. Much later one family decided to stop and live here. They cleared the land and built their houses. Their sources of livelihood were farming and fishing. When they started digging the land they discovered that there were three types of soil to which they gave the names Pula, Baran and Itim. They collected samples of each kind and mixed them together and also added water. They found out that the result was a thick, sticky mixture. They experimented working with this mixture and discovered they could make clay pots and a lot of other specially designed utensils. They called these products "Koron". Through the years all of their descendents have inherited and developed the skills necessary for making pottery. These products are sold throughout the Philippines by way of bangka (boats).

In 1890 the population of Putusan was growing. They united and formed a community which they continued to call Putusan. The people elected a barangay captain and other officials. Then the Americans came and won over the Spaniards in 1896. That year an American came to Putusan by boat and asked where he was. Unluckily, he couldn't pronounce the name. The closest he could manage was Putsan. From that time on the village has been called Putsan. The population continued to grow and everyone was engaged in the making of clay pots.

When the Japanese invaded the Philippines the villagers had to stop making the pots because they could not get the clay. Everyone became poorer and poorer. After the Japanese surrendered to the Americans, the people started to make pots again, but they had a difficult time finding a market for their product.

In 1976, through Aleco, the electricity wires were built in the village. A few years later the NPC built their housing project in the village. This modernized the barangay a little. The population had now reached 2,229 people. In 1978, the Albay 2nd Provincial Jamburette was held here in Putsan.

People of Putsan make their living mostly from pot making, fishing and rice farming. These are times of change. As we move toward the 21st Century who knows what may happen in Putsan.

THE PUTSAN SONG

PANAHONON NIN CRISIS

(Tune: Broken Hearted)

Ngonian na panahon panahon nacrisis maghirigos kita.
Mag-isip pagtanom nin manlainlain na clasing duma,
An mais, camota bawat, asin mani sagkod pa ang laya
Iyo tang itanom iyong makasugpon kan satong ginhawa.

Dai kita magsarig sa halaga kan kopra,
Orog na an presyo kan satuyang abaka
Daing ibang marhay maglati na sana
Nganing dai magutom an satong pamilya.

Bagay na pagtanom paggibo nin lati
Satuyang isipom
Iyong makasurog kan satuyabaryo sa dakulang gutom.

Anhon ang sapatos magayon na gubing.
Kun satong romdomon
Daing lacg an bulsa
Maluya si buhay ta daing sustansiya.

THE PARTICIPANTS

1. Competente, Mario
2. Cañeso, Demetrio
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4. Canele, Pedro
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10. Colina, Guillermo
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- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
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131. Cilot, Policarpo
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133. Adayo, Contalino
134. Dacuno, Dominador
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