

Paunlagui, Merlyne M. and Agnes C. Rola. The Evolution of Social Capital and Civic Entrepreneurship Under CARP. CARP Impact Assessment Studies, Volume 5. Department of Agrarian Reform, Diliman, Quezon City, 2003.

The study examined whether agrarian reform communities (ARCs) have acquired the characteristics of a community with stronger social capital compared with non-ARCs, and thus fostering more civic entrepreneurship and deeper democratic institutions. The study covers the same 12 communities (ARCs and non-ARCs) covered by the meso component study of the CARP-IA Phase I. The study indicates that the indices of social capital, democratic institutions, and civic entrepreneurship were higher in ARC areas than in their non-ARC counterparts. However, there were some differences between individual ARCs because of the unique and distinctive characteristics of each community. The facilitating factors leading to the strengthening of social capital includes good leadership, good leadership with local government units (LGUs), financial and technical assistance, unified efforts over a common cause, rural people's placing a high premium in social activities that will boost self-esteem, development of human capital and institutional capacity building, and intensive participation in religious activities. For democratic institutions, the facilitating factors are: education, training of officers and members of cooperatives, livelihood and assistance programs, seminars on value formation, support of religious organizations, organizational assistance, and incentives to attend meetings. Civic entrepreneurship was observed to be positively influenced by the following factors: self-confidence as a consequence of being landowners and thereby bankable, had enough capital to invest in goods like agricultural machines, human capital formation and training in skills, i.e. dressmaking, quilting and food processing, high proportion of youth attending school, continuing education for adults, more economic buoyancy as seen by the boom in economic activity, and existence of big companies that generates secondary economic opportunities. The study also cites some inhibiting factors to the three key variables covered by the study.