**THE RICE TARRIFICATION LAW TO THE LOCAL RICE FARMERS OF CALAGBANGAN, SIPOCOT, CAMARINES SUR**

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subject Practical Research II

Technical Vocational Livelihood

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**ABSTRACT**

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**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Rice Tariffication Law (RTL), officially known as Republic Act No. 11203, was enacted in the Philippines in 2019 to revolutionize the nation's rice industry. It represented a substantial departure from quantitative restrictions on rice imports to a tariff-based system, aiming to stabilize rice prices, ensure food security, and modernize the agricultural sector. However, the law has generated significant debate concerning its impact on rural livelihoods. The introduction of the Rice Tariffication Law in the Philippines heralded a critical juncture in the country's agricultural policy, aiming to liberalize the rice market to align with international trade agreements. However, this policy overhaul has brought about considerable challenges for local rice farmers, particularly in areas like Calagbangan, Sipocot, and Camarines Sur. While the law has achieved the intended objective of reducing rice prices for consumers, it has inadvertently left local farmers in a precarious position, pitted against an influx of cheaper imported rice. This study was intended to delve into the specific impact of the rice tariff law on the income of rice farmers in Calagbangan. Through a comprehensive analysis of existing literature and field data, this research aimed to paint a vivid picture of the challenges faced by these farmers and contribute to the ongoing discourse on agricultural policy in the Philippines.

Rice is a staple food in the Philippines, forming a crucial part of the Filipino diet and contributing significantly to the country's agricultural sector. It provides not only food security but also a source of income for millions of farmers. In recent years, the government's policies have aimed at addressing the challenges in rice production and supply through various reforms. One of the key legislations introduced is the Rice Tariffication Law, which replaced quantitative import restrictions on rice with tariffs. This law aims to liberalize rice importation and stabilize domestic prices for consumers. The implementation of this policy served as the focus of this study, specifically analyzing its impact on the income of local farmers in Calagbangan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur.

The purpose of this study was to examine how the Rice Tariffication Law has impacted the income of local rice farmers in Calagbangan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur. By analyzing their experiences and income trends before and after the law’s implementation, the study aimed to provide insights into the challenges faced by smallholder farmers and to contribute to ongoing discussions about agricultural policy reforms in the Philippines.

**Statement of the Problem**

This study aimed to identify the impact of the Rice Tarrification Law on the income of the local farmers of Calagbangan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur. Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the previous and current monthly income of the local rice farmers before the implementation of Rice Tariffication Law?

2. What are the impacts of the Rice Tariffication Law to the local rice farmers in terms of:

a. Local Government Support

b. Market Prices of Rice

1. Is there a significant relationship between the impacts of the Rice Tarrification Law and the current income of the local rice farmers?

**Objectives of the Study**

The following objectives will guide the study:

1. Identify the previous and current income of the farmers before the implementation of Rice

2. Determine the impacts of the Rice Tariffication Law to the of local farmers in terms of local government support, and market prices.

3. Evaluate the relationship between the impacts of the rice tariffication law and the current income of the local rice farmers.

**Scope and Limitations**

The study focused on the impact of the Rice Tariffication Law (RTL) of the rice farmers in Calagbangan, covering the period from its implementation in 2019 to the present. It involved local rice farmers who were directly affected by the Rice Tariffication Law, examining changes in their income, the costs of farming (such as seeds, fertilizers, and machinery), the effects of imported rice on market prices, and the farmers’ access to government support programs under the RTL. The researchers gathered data through surveys, interviews, and existing government reports. However, the study was only limited to the farmers in Calagbangan, therefore, its findings may not be as applicable as to other areas. The accuracy of the data depended on the information provided by the farmers and the availability of government reports. The study may not fully account for other external factors, such as weather or global market changes, that could influence farmers' income. Additionally, it focused on a few years after the Rice Tariffication Law, potentially missing longer-term effects.

**Significance of the Study**

This paper will be beneficial to the following:

**Department of Agriculture (DA).** The findings of this study will provide insights into the effectiveness of the Rice Tariffication Law and help identify areas where additional support might be needed to protect farmers' livelihoods and promote sustainable agriculture.

**Department of Trades and Industry (DTI).** The study will help assess the law's impact on the trade of rice and its influence on market prices, providing a basis for policy adjustments to ensure fair competition and stable pricing.

**Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR).** The study will shed light on how the law affects agrarian reform beneficiaries, especially small-scale farmers, and guide efforts to improve land productivity and farmer support programs.

**Government Officials.** This study will help them assess whether the law is achieving its

goals or if adjustments are necessary to better support farmers and the agricultural sector.

**Community.** This study will show how the law impacts farmers incomes, which directly

affects the local economy. This information can help the community uphold better support and policies that benefit everyone.

**Local Farmers.** The study will show how their earnings have changed since the law was.

passed. This information can help them make better decisions about farming and managing their finances.

**Future Researchers.** This study will add to the knowledge about how agricultural policies impact communities, and it can inspire further studies in other regions.

**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES**

This paper introduced and presented a review of related literature and studies bearing upon the present pursuit of knowledge. The clear understanding and ideas procured from this review provided the researchers with useful and worthy insight to support the study.

**Review of Related Literature**

According to Alcuitas A. B. et, al. (2023). The Rice Tariffication Law (RTL) was implemented in March 2019 to address rice shortages by replacing quantitative restrictions with import tariffs. While previous studies have assessed various impacts of RTL, none have specifically analyzed post-RTL seasonal rice supply data by sector. This study uses a quasi-experimental, interrupted time-series analysis, applying ARIMA models to data from 2011-2020. The control group consists of observed values, while the experimental group uses ARIMA-forecasted values after RTL implementation. The findings show that RTL does not affect rice supply trends in the overall rice supply and household sector. However, in the commercial and NFA sectors, RTL significantly influences supply trends, altering dynamics in these sectors by impacting local production, buffer stock, and importation. The study recommended implementing the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF), increasing buffer stocks, and developing plans to enhance agricultural sustainability.

According to Binaluyo J. P. et, al. (2023). The National Food Authority's (NFA) control over rice imports led to government financial losses, which contributed to keeping farmers in poverty and increased the cost of rice for Filipinos. This situation prompted the enactment of Republic Act No. 11203, known as the Rice Tariffication Law (RTL), in February 2019. The law removed restrictions and quotas on rice imports while imposing a 35% import tariff, resulting in an influx of low-cost rice from other countries, primarily benefiting consumers. This paper examined the impact of the Rice Tariffication Law on rice production costs and the earnings of local producers in Region III. The study employed a quantitative approach to analyze the relationships between various factors and the effects of RTL on input costs, labor costs, harvesting costs, post-harvesting costs, cost minimization, and profit maximization. Data was collected using a structured survey questionnaire, and descriptive research methods were applied. The findings indicated a weak but significant relationship between respondents' assessments of rice production costs and the impact of the Rice Tariffication Law on the earnings of local producers in Region III.

According toLeomarich F. Casinillo (2020). who examined the satisfaction of farmers and the factors influencing it under the Rice Tariffication Law (RTL) in Leyte, Philippines. Given the scarcity of studies on this topic, the research aimed to assess farmers' satisfaction with the RTL. Using probabilistic sampling, 169 rice farmers were selected as participants. Data was collected through a structured questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive statistics and econometric modeling. The findings revealed that farmers' actual satisfaction was lower than their expected satisfaction, largely due to the negative impacts of the RTL. The study identified significant socio-demographic factors affecting satisfaction, including gender, marital status, education, and rice farm ownership. Income from rice farming was found to have an inverse relationship with satisfaction, as higher-income farmers faced higher expenses for agricultural inputs, which negatively impacted their well-being. Conversely, farmers with lower additional monthly income were more likely to be satisfied with rice farming. Satisfied farmers tended to spend more time farming, which increased their opportunity cost for other income-generating activities. Additionally, household consumption, assets, and expenses positively influenced farmers' satisfaction due to the associated benefits and comfort.

According to Annette M. Tobias (2019). The Philippine rice sector has always been central to government agricultural policies, focusing on food self-sufficiency, ensuring high income for rice farmers, and keeping rice prices affordable for consumers. When the Philippines joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), the country revised its trade policies, including lifting some trade barriers and reducing tariffs. However, rice was initially exempt from these changes. Instead, the Philippines allowed limited rice imports under a system called Minimum Access Volume (MAV), which was similar to the previous quota system. The quota system was supposed to be replaced with tariffs from 2005 to 2012, but the Philippines received a waiver to keep it until June 30, 2017. After 24 years in the WTO, the Philippines aimed to protect itself from the expected flood of cheap rice imports. In response to rising rice prices in late 2018 due to depleted stocks at the National Food Authority (NFA), President Rodrigo Duterte signed the Rice Tariffication Law on February 14, 2019. This law amended the Agricultural Tariffication Act of 1996 by imposing tariffs on rice imports to help control inflation and stabilize rice prices.

According to Ronald U. Mendoza (2019). With the removal of quantitative restrictions on rice imports, the Philippines anticipates an influx of rice in the coming months. While this is expected to lower rice prices, it could also pressure some farmers' incomes due to increased competition from imported rice. This study aims to explore the opportunities and options available to Filipino rice farmers following the implementation of the Rice Liberalization Act of 2019. It examines the governance challenges faced by the country's agricultural sector and the financial mechanisms and policies needed to provide targeted support to farmers. To improve the competitiveness of the domestic rice and agricultural industry, the study highlights the importance of building capacity for collective action among government agencies and other stakeholders as part of a broader adjustment strategy. Additionally, the study stresses the need to view farmers as partners, not merely as beneficiaries, in order to achieve sustainable growth and food security for the country.

**Review of Related Studies**

In a recent study conducted by Rodriguez, L. M. (2022). Socio-Economic Effects of Rice Import Liberalization on Filipino Farmers The research focused on the socio-economic repercussions of rice import liberalization on farmers in Mindanao. The study indicated a notable 20% decrease in local rice prices, which had a detrimental impact on the farmers' income. The study further revealed that, despite some attempts by farmers to diversify their crops, a majority lacked the necessary resources and knowledge to do so effectively. Consequently, this led to a reduction in household income and an escalation in poverty levels.

A study by Garcia, M. T. (2021). Examines the impact of the Rice Tariffication Law on smallholder rice farmers in Central Luzon. The research discovered that the farmgate prices of locally produced rice dropped by 15% in the first year after the law was enacted, causing a significant decrease in the average income of small-scale farmers. The study also emphasized that many farmers could not compete with the influx of cheaper imported rice, reducing profitability and increasing financial vulnerability.

A study by Dela Cruz, M. S., (2021). "Economic Vulnerability of Rice Farmers in Bicol Region After Rice Tariffication." which focuses on Sipocot, Camarines Sur, in particular, explores the economic vulnerability of rice farmers in the Bicol region in 2021. The results show that the region's farmers are more vulnerable financially as a result of falling rice prices and rising production costs. To help farmers adapt to the changing economic environment, the study suggested using focused interventions, such as regional subsidies and technical support.

In the Philippine Journal of Agricultural Development by Santos, A. R., & Rivera, J. P. (2020). Assessed the effectiveness of the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF) in mitigating the negative impacts of the Rice Tariffication Law. The study discovered that while the RCEF offered significant support in terms of improved access to seeds, machinery, and credit, many rural farmers faced delays in receiving this assistance. Additionally, the study noted that these benefits were not evenly distributed, with regions that were more accessible receiving greater advantages.

A study by Bordey, Francis H., et al. (2020). Adaptation Strategies of Filipino Farmers Following Rice Tariffication. investigated the adaptation tactics used by rice producers in the Philippines following the adoption of the Rice Tariff Law. Farmers used a variety of coping techniques, including reducing input consumption, switching to alternative crops, and looking for non-agricultural jobs. Despite these efforts, the survey indicated that farmers' overall income had fallen dramatically, particularly for those with small landholdings.

**Synthesis**

Several studies on the Rice Tarrification Law, including those by Garcia (2021),

Rodriguez (2022), and Bordey et al. (2020), highlighted the consistent negative impact of the Rice Tariffication Law (RTL) on the income of smallholder rice farmers. These studies agreed that the influx of cheaper imported rice led to a significant drop in local rice prices, resulting in reduced profitability for farmers across various regions in the Philippines. Additionally, there is a consensus that the income losses have exacerbated the financial vulnerability of farmers, particularly those with small landholdings. The studies also noted that farmers' adaptation strategies, such as crop diversification or reducing input costs, were largely insufficient to offset the economic downturn.

While the studies converge on the economic hardships brought by the RTL, they diverge in their focus and findings regarding the distribution of government support and the regional variability of impacts. For instance, Santos and Rivera (2020) emphasize the uneven distribution of benefits from the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF), noting that more accessible regions received better support in terms of seeds, machinery, and credit. On the other hand, Dela Cruz (2021) specifically highlights the heightened economic vulnerability of farmers in the Bicol region, particularly in Sipocot, due to both falling rice prices and rising production costs. This contrasts with Rodriguez's (2022) study, which focused on Mindanao and found that while some farmers attempted crop diversification, the majority struggled due to a lack of resources and knowledge.

This study stands out because it focuses specifically on the community of Calagbangan in Sipocot, Camarines Sur, rather than on larger regions or the entire country. By concentrating on this one area, we can get a clearer picture of how the Rice Tariffication Law has directly impacted the lives of farmers here. We are paying close attention to changes in their farming costs, the prices they get for rice, and how much they earn as a result. Unlike other studies that may cover broader regions, this local focus allows us to gather more detailed and specific information. It helps us understand the unique challenges and experiences of the farmers in this particular community, something that might not be as visible in studies covering larger areas. By closely examining one community, the research can provide more practical and targeted recommendations for helping farmers in Calagbangan and other similar small communities across the country.

Law of Supply and Demand Theory

David Luthor (2022)

Dependency

Theory

Andre Munro

(2024)

Comparative Advantage Theory

Adam Hayes

(2024)

**RICE** **TARRIFICATION** **LAW TO THE OF** **LOCAL RICE** **FARMERS OF** **CALAGBANGAN,** **SIPOCOT,** **CAMARINES SUR.**

**Figure 1. Theoretical Framework**

**Theoretical Paradigm**

**Law of Supply and Demand Theory.** The law of supply and demand is the theory that

prices are determined by the relationship between supply and demand. If the supply of a

good or service outstrips the demand for it, prices will fall. If demand exceeds supply,

prices will rise. This theory can explain how the income of the farmers may be affected if

the market is filled with imported rice.

**Comparative Advantage Theory.** Comparative advantage refers to the ability of an

economy to produce a specific good or service at a lower opportunity cost compared to its trading partners. This concept helps explain why individuals, companies, or nations benefit from engaging in trade. In international trade, comparative advantage highlights the goods that a country can produce more efficiently or at a lower cost than others. However, some modern economists argue that focusing solely on comparative advantage may lead to the overuse and exhaustion of a country's natural resources. The theory of comparative advantage can provide a framework for understanding why the Philippines imports rice from countries where it is produced more efficiently and at a lower cost.

**Dependency Theory**. emerged in the 1960s as a critical response to modernization theory, which posited that all societies progress through similar stages of development. Dependency theory challenges this linear model, arguing that the global economic system is inherently unequal, with a core of wealthy, industrialized nations exploiting a periphery of underdeveloped countries. This thesis explores the core tenets of dependency theory, tracing its intellectual roots and examining its key concepts, including colonialism, neocolonialism, unequal exchange, and the international division of labor.

**OUTPUT**

I. The current monthly income of the local rice farmers has had an increase after the implementation of the rice tariffication law.

II. While local governments have provided helpful support through guidance and infrastructure, farmers still face challenges in accessing resources. In terms of market prices, cheaper imported rice has driven down the price of locally grown rice, making it harder for farmers to compete.

III. There is no significant relationship between the impacts of the rice tariffication law and the income of the local rice farmers.

**PROCESS**

The researchers will be performing a way to gather data which includes:

1. Preparation
2. Crafting of the survey questionare
3. Collection of gathered data
4. Crafting of conclusion

**OUTPUT**

I. The current monthy income

**INPUT**

1. What is the

Previous and current monthly income of the local rice farmers before

the implementation

of Rice Tariffication

Law?

2.What are the

impacts of the Rice

Tariffication Law to

the local farmers in

terms of:

a. Local Government

Support

b. Market Prices of

rice

1. Is there a significant relationship between the impacts of the Rice Tariffication Law and the current income of the local rice farmers?

**Figure 2. Conceptual Framework**

Feedback

**Conceptual Paradigm**

**Input.** Contains the variables that gives a solution to the statement of the problem of the

study. It includes (1) What is the previous and current income of the farmers before the implementation of Rice Tariffication Law? (2) What are the impacts of the Rice Tariffication Law to the local farmers in terms of; (a. Local Government Support b. Market Prices of Rice). (3) Is there a significant relationship between the impacts of the rice tariffication law and the income of the local rice farmers.

**Process.** This process begins with careful preparation, followed by the crafting of a welldesigned survey questionnaire tailored to gather relevant data from the farmers. After the survey is conducted, the collected data will be meticulously analyzed to draw meaningful insights. Finally, the research will culminate in the crafting of a comprehensive conclusion, summarizing the findings and providing answers to the research questions

**Output.** Impact of the Rice Tariffication Law on the income of local rice farmers of

Calagbangan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur

**Definition of Terms**

**Tariffication Law.** replaces quantitative restrictions on rice imports with tariffs, thus

facilitating freer trade of rice within the country. The law's objectives include the

stabilization of rice prices, the assurance of food security, and the provision of support to

local farmers through the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF).

**Price.** amount of money given or set as consideration for the sale of a specified thing,

**Farmers.** people who cultivate land or crops or raises animals, the farmers will serve as the respondents for this study.

**Government.** body of persons that constitutes the governing authority of a political

unit or organization,

**Income.** gain or recurrent benefit usually measured in money that derives from capital or labor, used to assess the financial effects of the rice tariffication law to the local rice farmers.

**Rice.** [swamp](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=3c012d021aeba0dc&sxsrf=ADLYWIIbYlGuAzkpgpmbwxz0KM3kCOvbuw:1736486737948&q=swamp&si=ACC90nyrPgcbTBsFIq03NzrKCa0g9cOOZQlsauZlBpB-FKgY8tyHCCKNl5lft0fZlb1Ds1pnkQswzsKR9_VzpHwe_kUXsZeL9A%3D%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjktbCZteqKAxVDc_UHHeMKF24QyecJegQIQBAN) grass which is widely [cultivated](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=3c012d021aeba0dc&sxsrf=ADLYWIIbYlGuAzkpgpmbwxz0KM3kCOvbuw:1736486737948&q=cultivated&si=ACC90nz-2feRzoY4yuySkO-aQE811iUAmqwAqhaqElPAnyTbm8DIRft-2FE7voFmFQosnADt9MX4qpnxKz5CdZ9JE982a8RbRUuGUmwN0XbxtPlufPqHrKk%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjktbCZteqKAxVDc_UHHeMKF24QyecJegQIQBAO) as a source of food, especially in Asia. Used as a key commodity in the study

**Assumption of the study**

1. The previous income of the farmers may be higher or lower than the current income before the implementation of the Rice Tariffication Law.

2. It is assumed that the local government support, and market prices of rice has an effect

on the local rice farmers.

3. There is a significant relationship between the impacts of the rice tariffication law and the income of the local rice farmers.

**CHAPTER III**

**METHODOLOGY**

This chapter describes the study's research design and instrument additionally, it contains the respondents, research setting, data-gathering procedure statistical treatment, and more information and understanding.

**Research Design**

This research uses a descriptive method, correlational method and a comprehensive mixed-methods framework to evaluate the impact of the Rice Tariffication Law on local rice farmers revenue in Calagbangan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur. This approach will measure and compare the income levels of 20 farmers before and after the law's implementation by gathering quantitative data via structured surveys. Focus groups and in-depth interviews with particular farmers, agricultural officials, and neighborhood traders will also provide us with qualitative observations. Investigating the fundamental causes of revenue fluctuations, the law's more extensive economic and social impacts, and the farmers' individualized experiences and viewpoints are the main goals. In the end, this strategy aims to give a complex picture of how the law affects this culture.

**Research Setting**

This study will be conducted in Calagbangan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur, located at a latitude of 13.8371° and a longitude of 122.9642°. With an estimated population of 3,869, this community will serve as the focal point for gathering data and understanding the issues relevant to the study.

**Research Respondents**

The respondents of this study were 20 selected local farmers of Calagbangan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur with an estimated age range of (30-50) years using a purpose sampling technique. With the goal of gaining information about the impact of the Rice Tariffication Law on their income.

**Research Instrument**

The research instruments that were used to gather data in this study was a check list that consisted of a set of prepared questions. It was then given to the respondents of this study for them to answer the following questions within the checklist in which their answers will serve as the data for this study.

**Validity and Reliability**

To ensure the validity and reliability of this study, the researchers consulted with the research adviser and the panelist about the instruments that was used, ensuring that the instrument and questions would be related to the study.

**Statistical Treatment**

The accurate interpretation of the result of this study will be analyzed using:

**Weighted Mean.** Used to determine the impacts of the rice tariffication law to the local rice farmers.

**Spearman’s Rank Correlation coefficients.** Used to determine if there is a significant relationship between two variables related to the impact of the RTL

**Data Gathering Procedure**

In this study the researchers were able to gather data through the use of a survey questionnaire. This study employs a systematic data gathering procedure involving the development and validation of a survey questionnaire, the selection of a representative sample of 20 local farmers from Calagbangan for questionnaire administration, and the subsequent rigorous analysis of the collected data to inform the study's findings and contribute to the broader understanding of the research topic.

**CHAPTER IV**

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presented the results and findings, analysis, and interpretation of data gathered by letting the respondents answer the survey checklists. The findings derived from the analysis of the data are examined for the understanding of the topic discussed.

**Table 1. *Put the title of the table here* (Table titles should be in title case, italicized and bold letters.)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Previous income** | **Current income** | **Increase/Decrease** |
| 7,300  7,000  3,200  9,000  4,000  2,000  4,000  6,500  7,500  5,000  4,500  6,000  3,000  2,500  4,800  6,500  3,450  5,000  3,000  2,500 | 10,100  8,500  7,800  14,000  9,000  6,000  8,500  11,000  10,000  8,000  7,500  16,000  4,075  4,000  8,000  12,000  8,300  7,300  5,000  5,500 | Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase  Increase |
|  |  |  |

The results show that the monthly income of the local rice farmers has had a significant increase after the implementation of the rice tariffication law.

**Table 2.1 The tabulated data for impact of the rice tariffication law in terms of local government support.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Weighted Mean** | **Interpretation** |
| 1. I get enough money from the local government to help me as a rice farmer | 4.3 | Strongly Agree |
| 2. I feel that the local government now provides valuable guidance on ways to improve my farming practices. | 3.95 | Agree |
| 3. I see that the local government has built facilities for farming. | 3.85 | Agree |
| 4. I have noticed a difference in the support I receive from local government programs since the Rice Tariffication Law was implemented. | 3.35 | Neutral |
| 5. I benefit from the farming machines or seeds provided by the local government. | 3.2 | Neutral |
| 6. I can easily get loans or support from the local government for my rice farming. | 3.5 | Agree |
| 7. I receive helpful instructions from the local government on how to improve my rice farming. | 3.75 | Agree |
| 8. I notice the local government gives me more farming support since the Rice Tariffication Law. | 4.3 | Strongly Agree |
| 9. I feel that the local government is concerned about my income as a rice farmer. | 4.25 | Strongly Agree |
| 10. I am happy with the help I get from the local government for my rice farming. | 3.95 | Agree |
| **General Weighted Mean** | **3.84** |  |

**LEGEND**

1- 1.79 Strongly Disagree  
1.80 - 2.59 Disagree  
2.60 - 3.39 Neutral  
3.40 - 4.19 Agree  
4.20 – 5 Strongly Agree

The survey results show that rice farmers generally feel supported by the local government, with a general weighted mean of 3.84. Farmers strongly agree (4.3) that they receive enough financial assistance, which helps them with their farming needs. They also agree (3.95) that the government provides helpful guidance and builds useful farming facilities (3.85). However, farmers are neutral (3.35) about whether they have seen more support since the Rice Tariffication Law and on the distribution of farming machines and seeds (3.2). While they agree (3.5) that loans are somewhat accessible, this score suggests there may still be challenges in getting financial help. Overall, the farmers are satisfied with the support they receive, but there is room to improve the delivery of resources and programs to make them more effective and accessible.

**Table 2.2 The tabulated data for impact of the rice tariffication law in terms of local market price of rice.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Weighted Mean** | **Interpretation** |
| I earn less money from my rice because prices went down after the Rice Tariffication Law. | 3.9 | Agree |
| I find it harder to sell my rice since the Rice Tariffication Law was passed. | 4 | Agree |
| I have trouble competing with cheaper imported rice. | 3.9 | Agree |
| I notice the price of my rice keeps changing after the Rice Tariffication Law. | 3.7 | Agree |
| I make less profit from selling rice since the law was passed. | 3.6 | Agree |
| I feel that the prices are too low for the rice I produce. | 3.4 | Agree |
| I find it harder to sell my rice in the market now. | 3.65 | Agree |
| I have noticed that more people are buying imported rice instead of my locally grown rice. | 3.9 | Agree |
| The price difference between imported rice and local rice feels unfair. | 4.15 | Agree |
| I believe I can still earn a good income despite the price changes caused by the law. | 3.95 | Agree |
| **General Weighted Mean** | 3.815 |  |

**LEGEND**

1- 1.79 Strongly Disagree  
1.80 - 2.59 Disagree  
2.60 - 3.39 Neutral  
3.40 - 4.19 Agree  
4.20 – 5 Strongly Agree

The survey results indicate that rice farmers have experienced mixed effects from the Rice Tariffication Law, with a general weighted mean of 3.815. Farmers agree (3.9) that rice prices have dropped, making it harder to sell their products (4.0) and compete with cheaper imported rice (3.9). They also notice frequent price changes (3.7), which affect market stability. While some farmers report an increase in profits (3.6), others say their income has stayed or have decreased, indicating varied experiences. Farmers also feel that the prices for locally produced rice are too low (3.4) and that the price difference between imported and local rice is unfair (4.15). Despite these challenges, farmers remain somewhat optimistic (3.95) about earning a good income despite price fluctuations. This suggests resilience among farmers and a need for more targeted support to address the uneven impact of the law.

**Table 3. Correlation between the impacts of the rice tariffication law and the current income of the local rice farmers.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources** | **Correlation** | **Interpretation** | **P -Value** | **Decision** | **Interpretation** |
| **Current income and Local Government Support** | 0.28 | Very Small Positive Correlation | 0.25 | Accept H0 | Not Significant |
| **Current income and Market Price of Rice** | -0.14 | Moderately Negative Correlation | 0.55 | Accept  H0 | Not Significant |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**LEGEND**

**Numerical scale Interpretation**

1.0 Perfect Positive Correlation

0.75-0.99 Very High Positive Correlation

0.50-0.74 High Positive Correlation

0.25-0.49 Moderately Positive Correlation

0.01-0.24 Very Small Positive Correlation

0 No Correlation

-0.01- -0.24 Very Small Negative Correlation

-0.25- -0.49 Moderately Negative Correlation

-0.50- -0.74 High Negative Correlation

-0.75- -0.99 Very High Negative Correlation

-1.0 Perfect Negative Correlation

The analysis shows that there is no significant relationship between farmers' current income and two factors: local government support and market price of rice. The very small positive correlation (0.28) between income and government support, with a p-value of 0.25, means the support does not significantly affect income. Similarly, the moderately negative correlation (-0.14) between income and rice prices, with a p-value of 0.55, indicates that changes in rice prices do not have a significant impact on farmers' earnings. Overall, both factors were found to have little to no influence on current income.

**CHAPTER V**

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION**

This chapter presents the summary findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study. From the findings, conclusions were drawn from which the recommendations were based.

**Summary**

This study looked at how the Rice Tariffication Law (RTL) affected the income of rice farmers in Calagbangan, Sipocot, Camarines Sur. It aimed to answer the following questions: 1. What were the farmers’ incomes before and after the RTL was implemented? 2. How did the RTL affect government support and rice market prices?; 3. Is there a significant link between these impacts and farmers’ incomes? The researchers used descriptive and correlational methods, collecting data through surveys. The statistical treatment used for the study were the weighted mean which was used to determine the impacts of the rice tariffication law to the local rice farmers, and Spearman’s Rank Correlation to analyzed the relationship between the law’s effects and the farmers’ income.

**Problem 1**

***What is the previous and current monthly income of the local rice farmers before the implementation of Rice Tariffication Law?***

**Findings**

After the local rice farmers were surveyed the data that was given to the researchers showed that all the respondents have had an increase in their monthly income after the rice tariffication law was implemented.

**Conclusion**

The survey results show that all of the local rice farmers that were surveyed experienced an increase in their monthly income, this indicates that the rice tariffication law has a significant impact on the income of the local rice farmers after it was implemented.

**Recommendation**

To ensure that all farmers benefit, the government should strengthen support programs, such as providing more resources, subsidies, and training to help those whose incomes have not improved. Additionally, efforts should be made to stabilize rice prices and create fair market opportunities for local farmers to compete with imported rice.

**Problem 2**

***What are the impacts of the Rice Tariffication Law to the local rice farmers in terms of;***

***a. Local Government Support***

***b. Market Prices of Rice***

**Findings**

The findings show that local farmers generally feel supported by the local government, with improved guidance and some infrastructure development. However, challenges remain in accessing resources like farming machines, seeds, and loans. While government support has been helpful, many farmers still face difficulties in competing with cheaper imported rice, leading to a decrease in the market price of locally grown rice. As a result, most farmers report either an increase in their income or no change, with a few experiencing a decrease in earnings.

**Conclusions**

The study concludes that while local farmers generally feel supported by the local government through improved guidance and infrastructure, challenges still exist in accessing key resources such as farming machines, seeds, and loans. Despite government assistance, the competition from cheaper imported rice has led to lower market prices for locally grown rice, affecting farmers' earnings. Most farmers report either an increase or no change in their income, with a few experiencing a decrease. The overall impact of the Rice Tariffication Law has been mixed, with some benefits and ongoing difficulties.

**Recommendations**

To further support local farmers, the government should focus on improving access to essential resources, such as farming equipment and loans, to help farmers remain competitive. Efforts should be made to stabilize rice prices and ensure a fair market for locally grown rice. Additionally, the government could explore ways to reduce the impact of imported rice on local farmers, possibly through better protection measures or incentives for purchasing locally produced rice.

**Problem 3**

***Is there a significant relationship between the impacts of the Rice Tariffication Lawand the current income of the local rice farmers?***

**Findings**

There is no significant relationship between the impacts of the Rice Tariffication Law and the income of local rice farmers. The correlation analysis showed weak to moderate relationships, but they were not statistically significant.

**Conclusions**

The findings reveal that the Rice Tariffication Law has had varied effects on local rice farmers. While most experienced an increase in income, some maintained the same income level, and a few saw a decrease. However, the analysis shows no significant relationship between the law's impacts and the farmers' income, suggesting other factors may influence their earnings.

**Recommendations**

The government should continue supporting rice farmers by improving programs, such as providing subsidies, modern farming equipment, and training. Efforts should also focus on stabilizing rice prices and creating fair market opportunities to help farmers maximize their income regardless of the law's effects.

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A**

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**REFERENCES**

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**APPENDIX B**

**COMMUNICATION LETTER**

**APPENDIX C**

**SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE**

RICE TARIFFICATION LAW TO THE LOCAL RICE FARMERS OF CALAGBANGAN, SIPOCOT, CAMARINES SUR

Name (optional): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Kindly read the questions and put your checkmark (/) in the box.

SOP 1. What is the previous and current monthly income of the local rice farmers before the implementation of the Rice Tariffication Law?

(Previous)

5,000 – 7,500 12,500 – 15,000

7,500 – 10,000 15,000 – 17,500

10,000 – 12,500 17,500 – 20,000

(Others specify): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(Current)

5,000 – 7,500 12,500 – 15,000

7,500 – 10,000 15,000 – 17,500

10,000 – 12,500 17,500 – 20,000

(Others specify): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Kindly read the question and put your checkmark (/) in the box below whether you;

Strongly Agree – 5

Agree – 4

Neutral – 3

Disagree – 2

Strongly Disagree – 1

SOP 2. What are the impacts of the Rice Tariffication Law to the local rice farmers in terms of;

Local Government support

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strongly  Agree – 5 | Agree – 4 | Neutral –3 | Disagree – 2 | Strongly  Disagree –1 |
| I get enough money from the local government to help me as a rice farmer |  |  |  |  |  |
| I feel that the local government now provides valuable guidance on ways to improve my farming practices. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I see that the local government has built facilities for farming. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I have noticed a difference in the support I receive from local government programs since the Rice Tariffication Law was implemented. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I benefit from the farming machines or seeds provided by the local government. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I can easily get loans or support from the local government for my rice farming. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I receive helpful instructions from the local government on how to improve my rice farming. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I notice the local government gives me more farming support since the Rice Tariffication Law. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I feel that the local government is concerned about my income as a rice farmer. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I am happy with the help I get from the local government for my rice farming. |  |  |  |  |  |

Market Price of Rice

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strongly  Agree – 5 | Agree – 4 | Neutral –3 | Disagree – 2 | Strongly  Disagree –1 |
| I earn less money from my rice because prices went down after the Rice Tariffication Law. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I find it harder to sell my rice since the Rice Tariffication Law was passed. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I have trouble competing with cheaper imported rice. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I notice the price of my rice keeps changing after the Rice Tariffication Law. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I make less profit from selling rice since the law was passed. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I feel that the prices are too low for the rice I produce. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I find it harder to sell my rice in the market now. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I have noticed that more people are buying imported rice instead of my locally grown rice. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The price difference between imported rice and local rice feels unfair. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I believe I can still earn a good income despite the price changes caused by the law. |  |  |  |  |  |

**APPENDIX D**

**STATISTICAL COMPUTATIONS**

**APPENDIX E**

**DOCUMENTATION**

**APPENDIX F**

**CURRICULUM VITAE**