

Publications

Batan, C. M. (2005). Rethinking Youth Transitions: Directions for Future Research in Developing Societies. *Res Socialis – Official Journal of the Social Research Center, University of Santo Tomas, Manila Philippines.*

Abstract

This paper examines selected studies on youth transition in Western societies, and demonstrates their impact upon the direction of parallel research in non-Western, developing societies, such as the Philippines in particular. On the theoretical level, this paper uses Bourdieu's theory on social reproduction and forms of capital to emphasize the specific historical and cultural contexts of the Philippine colonial experience. The paper highlights critical empirical observations on some important research dimensions of Western youth transition studies. At the end of this paper, research recommendations in studying youth transition in the Philippines are identified. Ultimately, this paper invites a shift in the ways in which youth transition is to be re-thought in the context of a colonial history and in relation to new challenges of the global world.

Batan, C. M. (2004). Texting as style: Preliminary observation on cellular phone use among Filipino college students. In G. Holm & H. Helve (Eds.), *Contemporary Youth Research: Local Expressions and Global Connections (Forthcoming): Ashgate Publishing Company.*

Abstract

This study examines some sociological implications of the wide use of cellular phone text messaging by Filipino college students. 'Texting', as this mobile short message service is popularly known in the Philippines, has arguably improved, if not revolutionised telecommunications in the Philippines in the late 1990s. Using Brake's (1985) notion of 'style', the study describes how texting affects the behavioral patterns and values of these upper-middle class youths with particular reference to two dimensions of their lives: cultural capital (Bourdieu, 1984) and the character of communication among their peers, and with their parents. This study uses quantitative data collected from a sample survey of 337 college students, and qualitative data from 16 individual in-depth interviews and five focus group discussions. The respondents are students from private non-sectarian post-secondary schools of Metro Manila. Preliminary observations suggest that texting as a notion of style, with cellular phone as a new form of material culture, provides an example of how social identity and status are being reproduced. Data also demonstrate how texting builds and expands upon the cultural norms of social interaction and parental control, which reconstructs relations among their peers, and within the family and school.

Batan, C. M. (December 2004). Occupational Aspirations of Filipino Youth at the Edge of the Millenium: Gender, locality, education and social class and its influences on work choices. *UNITAS, 77 (4), 505-526.* ISSN 0041-7149.

Abstract

This paper examines the occupational aspirations of Filipino youth based on two national surveys in 1996 and 1997 conducted by the Social Weather Stations (SWS) for the newly created National Youth Commission (NYC) of the Philippine government. It gives a brief description of the Philippine education and work conditions in recent years, which situates the contexts of which these aspirations may be affected. Analysis of occupational aspirations were limited using four factors: gender, locality, education, and social class. Logistic

regression analysis was used to see the direction and nature of relationships between these factors and respondents' occupational aspirations. This paper aims to generate discussion as the NYC implements a series of other youth policy research projects in the coming years.

Batan, C. M. (June 2004). Of strengths and tensions: A dialogue of ideas between the classics and Philippine sociology. *UNITAS*, 77 (2), 163-186. ISSN 0041-7149.

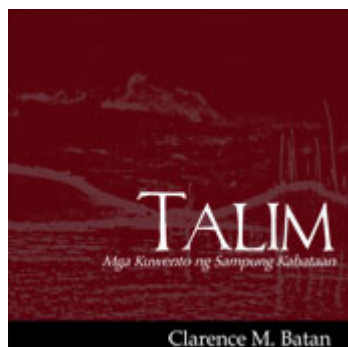
Abstract

Sociology as an academic discipline emerged in the West as a specific response to concrete social problems generated by the formative and maturation phases of capitalism (Bautista, 1994:4). One of its enduring legacies has been the theoretical articulation of modern Western civilization. These classical sociological theories have been, and continued to be, a source of inspiration to non-Western scholars (Quah & Sales, 2000:13). From the classic sociologists Marx, Weber and Durkheim, their ideas on the problem of social order and the direction of modern civilization; and the problem of social inequality, have become influential themes to non-Western sociology. Mead's conceptualization of the 'social self' has also been utilized by non-Western scholars. How sociology emerged as an academic discipline in these societies and the historical factors that gave impetus to the imposition of Western classical ideas, illustrate the academic tensions that non-Western sociologists are confronted with. In Philippine sociology, the use of classical ideas corresponds to the moments of its colonial and post-colonial histories. I argue that this historical evaluation of the actual convergence between classical ideas and the practice of Philippine sociology generates more theoretical questions that Filipino sociologists have to account for. These questions engage local social scientists to produce a dialogue of ideas that creatively draws the link between the classics and the practical concerns of our time.

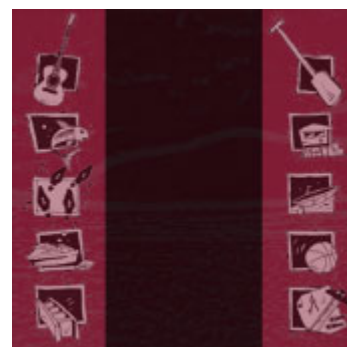
Batan, C. M. (March 2002). Thematic Review of Selected Documents on the Filipino Young (1980-2000). *UNITAS*, 75(1), 133-162.

Batan, C.M. (June, 2001) Education of the Filipino Rural Young in the Age of Information: Cases Drawn From Sociological Experience. *UNITAS*. Quarterly Scholarly Journal of the University of Santo Tomas. Volume 74 No. 2. Pp. 211-222.

Batan, C.M. (2000) *TALIM: Mga Kuwento ng Sampung Kabataan* (TALIM: Lifehistories of Ten Young People) published in Filipino by the Social Research Center, UST. [An advocacy book for rural youths with illustrations. Based on the MA thesis in Sociology, UP Diliman, Quezon City.]



Front Cover



Back Cover