MARRIAGE PRACTICES OF THE AMBALA TRIBE OF AETAS IN DINALUPIHAN, BATAAN AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

A Master's Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the
College of Education Graduate Studies
De La Salle University - Dasmariñas
Dasmariñas, Cavite

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts in Education
Major in Religious and Values Education

FEDERICO P. BALSOMO

May 2009

ABSTRACT

Title: MARRIAGE PRACTICES OF THE AMBALA

TRIBE OF AETAS IN DINALUPIHAN, BATAAN

AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR RELIGIOUS

EDUCATION

Author: FEDERICO P. BALSOMO

Degree: Master of Arts in Education

Major: Religious and Values Education

Date Completed: May 2009

This is an ethnographic study conducted in Dinalupihan, Bataan with the *Ambala* tribe of Aetas of Bayan-Bayanan and Tubu-Tubo. It describes the marriage practices of the *Ambala* tribe of Aetas before, during and after the marriage rite.

The major source of data came from individual interviews, focus group discussions, and limited participant-observations in the community. Other information gathered from school libraries such as De La Salle University-Manila, De La Salle University-Dasmariñas, La Salette University-Silang Campus, Divine Word Seminary, Tagaytay City, and Somascan Seminary, Lubao, Pampanga and Tagaytay City.

The conceptual framework shows the marriage practices of the *Ambala* tribe of Aetas before, during and after the marriage rite; it seeks confirmation if these indigenous marriage practices are still active up to this day. It shows also the factors that influence the change of Aetas' primitive

marriage practices. The respondents of the study were limited to elders, middle age, and youth/young, a total of 30 respondents.

Findings show that the indigenous marriage practices of the *Ambala* tribe of Aetas are gradually fading because of lack of importance on the part of the present generation of the *Ambala* tribe of Aetas. The study further reveals that the *Ambala* tribe of Aetas looks at Catholic marriage rite with greater importance, with deeper meaning and with much sense than their *hulambi*.

The study concludes that nobody from the present generation of the *Ambala* tribe of Aetas want to take the risk of the *hulambi* and the burden of *bandi*. Therefore, the study shows that the indigenous marriage practices of the *Ambala* tribe of Aetas are gradually banishing.

This study hereby recommends that the national and local government must help preserve the dying marriage tradition of the *Ambala* Aetas by creating agencies that will look into how the tradition and culture of indigenous people will be preserved. The local Catholic Church should include the inculturated paralitugical and liturgical celebrations so that the Aetas may feel their importance and part of the Catholic Church. Moreover, the religious education program of the school should promote the beauty of marriage including the indigenous marriage practices, traditions and culture of the Aetas. Future researcher may take the same field of interest but with another tribe of Aetas so that different marriage practices of different Aeta tribes may be revealed and preserved.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
TITL	E PAGE	
ABS	STRACT	
APP	ROVAL SHEET	
ACK	NOWLEDGMENTS	
ТАВ	LE OF CONTENTS	
Cha	pter	
1	THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND	
	Introduction	1
	Conceptual Framework	7
	Statement of the Problem	9
	Scope and Delimitation of the Study	10
	Significance of the Study	11
	Definition of Terms	13
2	REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	16
	Synthesis	22
3	METHODOLOGY	
	Research Method	25
	Population and Sampling	26
	Respondents of the Study	26
	Elder Respondents of Kev Respondents	27

	Middle Age Respondents	28	
	Youth/Young Respondents	28	
	Focus Group Discussion Respondents	29	
	Research Instrument	33	
	Validation of the Instrument	33	
	Data Gathering	34	
	Data Analysis	36	
4	PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	A	
	Question 1	38	
	1.1. The indigenous marriage practices of the <i>Ambala</i>		
	Tribe before the marriage rite	38	
	1.1. 1. <i>Maghuyo</i> or <i>magbibindaw</i> (courting) period an	d	
	the visit of the family of the man to the family of the		
	woman	38	
	1.1.2 The meeting of the elders of both families	39	
	1.1.3. The settlement of bandi	40	
	1.1.4. The testing period	42	
	1.1.5. The isolation of the woman	43	
	1.1.6. The building of <i>hulambi</i>	43	
	1.2. The indigenous marriage practices of the Ambala tribe		
	during the marriage rite	44	
	1.2.1. Bringing the woman to the pala-pala	44	
	1.2.2. The offering of <i>bandi</i>	44	

1.2.3. The struggle – resistance – prize – punishment	45
1.2.4. The prayers over the couple	47
1.3. The indigenous marriage practices of the Ambala tribe	
after the marriage rite	47
1.3.1. The couple descending from pala-pala	47
1.3.2. The proper respect of the woman to her brothers	S
and sisters-in-laws	48
Question 2	49
2.1. The courting p <mark>eri</mark> od	49
2.2. The settlement of bandi	50
2.3. The proper respect of the woman to her brothers	
and sisters-in-law	51
Question 3	52
3.1. The mixed marriages of kulots and unats	52
3.2. The influence of Christian religion	53
3.3. The influence of education	55
4.6. The emergence of technology	57
Question 4	58
4.1. Religious education	58
4.2. Religion or Christian living teachers	63
4.3. School curriculum	64
4.4. The local Church	66
4.5. The Ambala tribe of Aetas communities	68

	4.6. The society	70
	Reflections	72
5	Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations	
	Summary	76
	Conclusions	82
	Recommendations	84
REFE	RENCES	86
APPE	ENDICES MFORMATION	
	Appendix A – Letter of Request to Msgr. Henry Gueco	90
	Appendix B – Letter of Request to the Chieftain	91
	Appendix C - Letter of Request to the Respondents	92
	Appendix D – Interview Guide	93
	Appendix E – Map of the Province of Bataan	94
	Appendix F – Road Map of Dinalupihan, Bataan	96
	Appendix G – Mount Malasimbu	98
	Appendix H – Pictures of the Key Informants	99
	Appendix I - Short Profiles of the Respondents	101
	Appendix J – Short Profile of Rev. Fr. Richard Germanetto, CRS	104

LIST OF TABLE

TABLE

1 – Profiles of *matua* respondents, middle age respondents, youth/young respondents, first group discussion and second group discussion according to category, age, gender, religion, and residence

32



LIST OF MAPS

1 – Map of the Province of Bataan	94
2 – Road Map of Dinalupihan, Bataan	96



LISTS OF ABRREVIATIONS

AG – Ad Gentes

CBCP – Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines

CFC – Catechism for Filipino Catholics

CT – Catechesi Tradendae

EN – Evangelii Nuntiandi

GDC – General Directory for Catechesis

GS – Gaudium Et Spes

IPRA – Indigenous People Right Act

NCCA – National Commission for Culture and Arts

NCDP – National Catechetical Directory for the Philippines

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

PCP II - Plenary Council of the Philippines II

SLT – Schools of Living Traditions