

MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM IN THE PHILIPPINES: ITS EFFECT  
IN THE 1992 SYNCHRONIZED ELECTIONS AS PERCEIVED  
BY SELECTED VOTERS OF DASMARINAS CAVITE

200000

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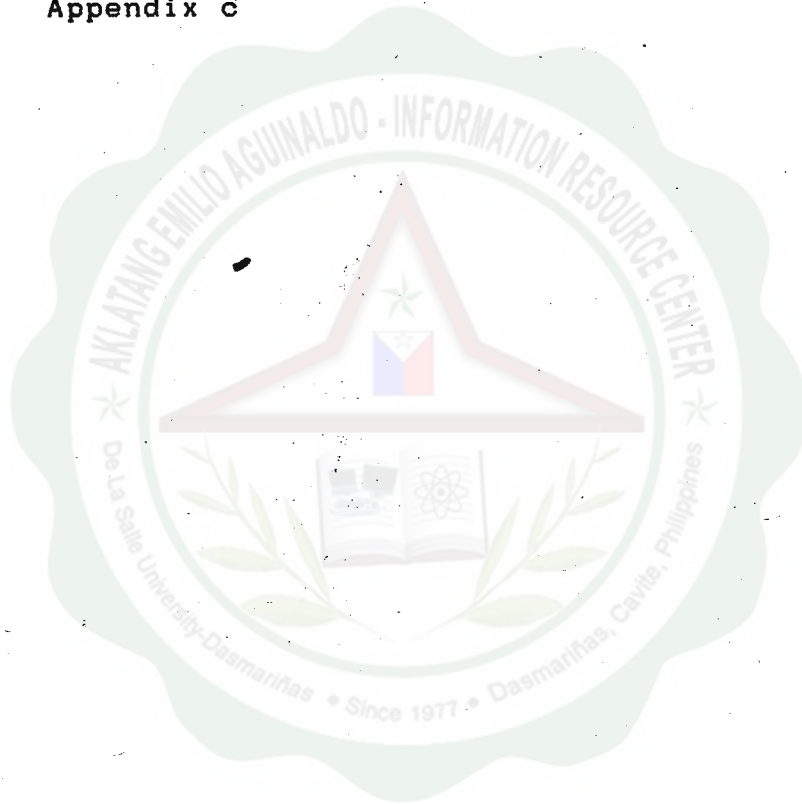
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Abstract

Title: MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM IN THE PHILIPPINES: ITS EFFECT IN THE 1992 SYNCHRONIZED ELECTIONS AS PERCEIVED BY THE SELECTED VOTERS OF DASMARINAS, CAVITE.

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Summary

This research study was conducted primarily to know the effect of the multi-party system in the 1992 synchronized election particularly on the presidential post.

The study also tried to answer the following specific questions:

1. What is a multi-party system? How does it operate? What are its advantages and disadvantages ?
2. What brought about the rise of multi-party system in the Philippines ?

3. What were those parties accredited by the Commission on Election ? What were their platform of government?

4. What were the effects of a multi-party system which was adopted in the 1992 sychronized election ?

#### Findings

On the basis of the gathered data and information by the researchers, the following were revealed.

1. In a multi-party system there are more than two political parties that participated in an election and there are very many candidates vying for the same positions.

2. The multi-party system was adopted for the first time in the Philippines during the 1992 sychronized elections.

3. There were seven major political parties which were accredited by the Commission on Elections among which were the Nationalista Party, National Union of Christian Democrats, Liberal Party, Lapiang Demokrati-kong Pilipino, Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, National People's Coalition and the People's Reform Party.

4. The Commission on Elections finds difficulties in determining the soundness of the platform of government of each party, and in pointing out the real clear cut goals and objectives of the platform of government of

each party.

### Conclusion

Based on the above findings the following conclusion can be drawn:

1. The voter-respondents have different perceptions on a multi-party system.

2. There are voters who have already a clear cut understanding of a multi-party system.

3. The study showed that generally the basis of voters in choosing their candidates is the platform of government that is presented to the people.

4. As to the adoption of the multi-party system during the 1992 synchronized elections the study showed that the voters were greatly affected. They had much difficulties in showing their candidates.

### Recommendations

Based on the data gathered the researchers highly recommend the following:

1. The Commission on Elections must be strict enough in accrediting different political parties. It must provide very clear guidelines and criteria for the particular political party to qualify. They must have also clear mechanism that will lead to strict compliance with its policies and regulations.

2. The Commission on Elections should hold series



of seminars, workshops and fora both on municipal and barangay levels to sufficiently educate the voters.

3. Candidates of the different political parties should be realistic and practical in the issues that they present for the people to easily understand their platform of government.

4. The voters should study and deeply analyze the platforms of government of as many candidates of different political parties, so as to familiarize them self with their prospective candidates in their list.

5. A similar study along this line should be taken to study, more deeply and comprehensively the principles and their effects on the people in their choice of candidates both in the national, regional and local levels as observed in the 1992 sychronized elections.