
CORAZON AQUINO ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Corazon Aquino (1933-2009) was the 11th President and the first female president of the Philippines, and is known for leading the People Power Revolution in 1986 which restored democracy to the country. She was named TIME's Woman of the Year in 1986.

- **Department of Science and Technology (DOST).** On 1987, President Corazon C. Aquino renamed the National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA) to Department of Science and Technology (DOST), the main agency responsible for managing science and technology (S&T). As an offshoot of such sequential events, the DOST-ASTI was created as a research and development institute of the Department by virtue of Executive Order No. 128.
- **REORGANIZING THE NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AUTHORITY gave rise to giving incentives to Filipino scientists and investors.**
- **RA 6655** Science for the Masses Program aimed at encouraging children who had passion in science and technology to study for free.
- **Presidential Task Force for Science and Technology.** Cory created this in alleviating and envisioning the status of the Philippines to be the next industrialized country.
- **The Philippine Inventors and Invention Incentives Act – FFTC.** Cory during her time as President have signed bill to encourage technological innovation. 20 years ago, Philippines was second only to Japan in scientific and technological know-how in Asia and she wanted that position back.
- **ARMM(Autonomous region in Muslim Mindanao).** Since Mindanao was very independent part of Philippines who refused to be part of the Philippines. President Cory gave Mindanao a Freedom to be singled out from the country and declared it as ARMM.
- **PGGR (Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization.** Its main Function was to streamline bureaucracy. In the process, some government offices where faced out, displacing a number of government employees.

- **CARL (Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law).** Signed by President Aquino which implemented the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). The carp aims “for more equitable distribution and ownership of land”.
- **DSWD (Department of Social Welfare and Development).** In 1987, the MSSD was reorganized and renamed Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) through Executive Order 123, which was signed by President Corazon Aquino. Executive Order No. 292, also known as the Revised Administration Code of 1987, established the name, organizational structure and functional areas of responsibility of DSWD and further defined its statutory authority.

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