

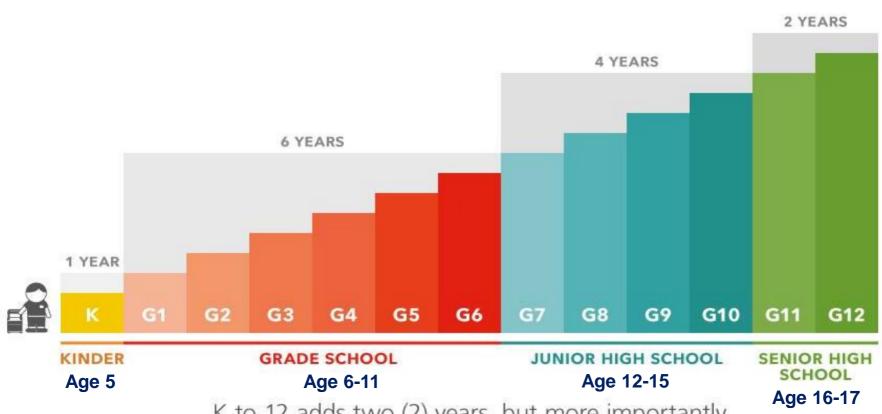
Policies and Systems that promote Social Cohesion

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Outline

- 1. Philippine Education System
- 2. Education Performance
- 3. Social Cohesion defined
- 4. PH Laws, policies and programs that promote social cohesion
- 5. The K to 12 Curriculum Framework
- 6. Advocacies and Campaigns

Philippine Education System

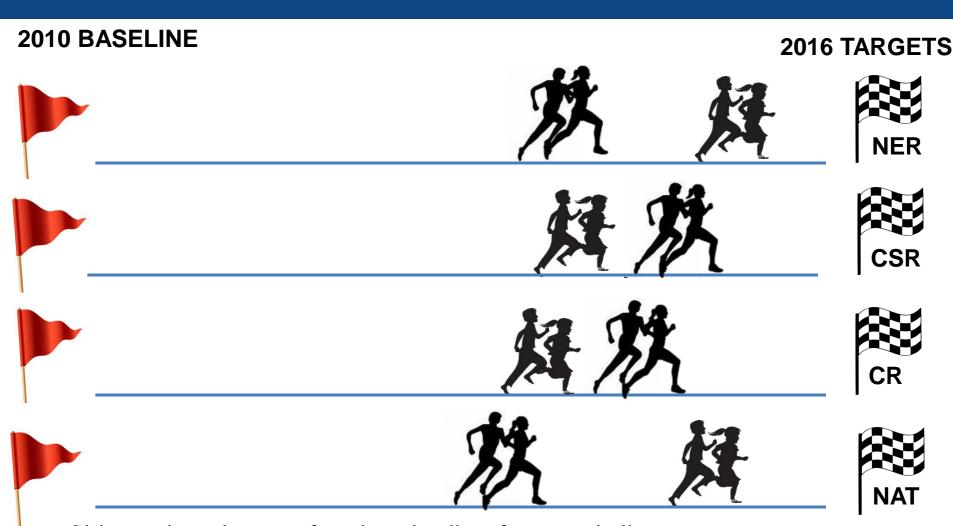


K to 12 adds two (2) years, but more importantly

enhances the quality of the entire G1-G12 curriculum.

It is streamlined and decongested to allow for better mastery of competencies.

Basic Education Performance



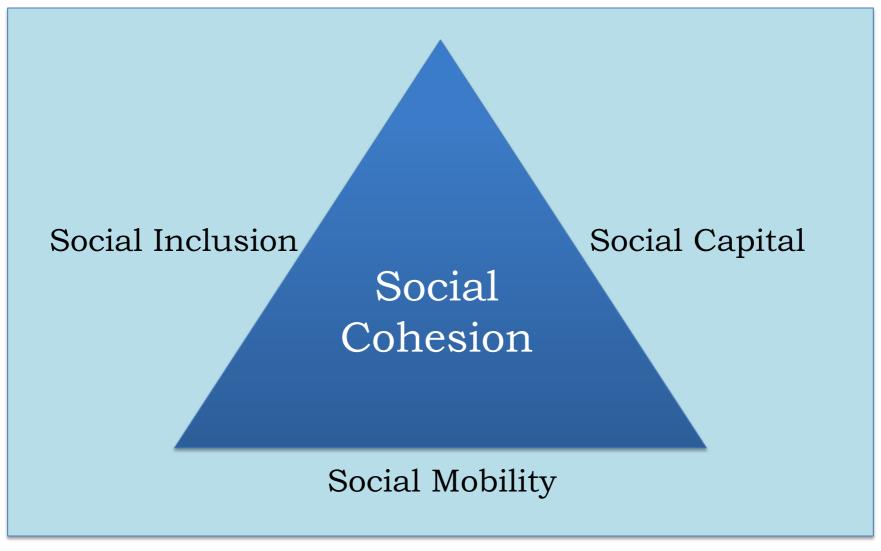
- Girls consistently outperform boys in all performance indicators
- Targets for elementary enrolment rate is likely to be achieved
- High proportion of secondary learners are completing the cycle than elementary learners

Social Cohesion defined

A cohesive society works towards the **well**being of all its members, fights exclusion and marginalization, creates a sense of belonging, promotes **trust**, and **offers** its members the opportunity of upward mobility.

Source: OECD

Components of Social Cohesion



Source: OECD

DepEd: a Cohesive Organization

Vision

- We dream of Filipinos who passionately love their country and whose values and competencies enable them to realize their full potential and contribute meaningfully to building the nation
- As a learner-centered public institution, the Department of Education continuously improves itself to better serve it stakeholders.

Well defined roles and responsibilities

Mission: "To protect and promote the right of every Filipino to quality, equitable, culture-based, and complete basic education:

Key Players	Role	Responsiblities
Students	Rights Holder	Learn in a child-friendly, gender-sensitive, safe, and motivating environment
Teachers Administrators and staff	Duty Bearer Duty Bearer	Facilitate learning and constantly nurture every learner As stewards of the institution, ensure an enabling and supportive environment for effective learning to happen
Family, community, and other stakeholders	Duty Bearer	Are actively engaged and share responsibility for developing life-long learners

DepEd: a Cohesive Organization

Core Values

- Makadiyos [for God]
- Makatao [for People]
- Makalikasan [for Environment]
- Makabansa [for Country]

PH Laws that promote Social Cohesion

Improving Access to Education

- Free Public Secondary Education Act., 1988
- Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education (GASTPE) Act, 1989
- The Magna Carta for Disabled Persons, 1992
- The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997
- An Act Providing for the Magna Carta of Women, 2008

Improving Quality of Education	Improving Education Governance
	• Education Act of 1982
2012	• An Act Providing for an
• Early Years Act of 2013	• An Act Providing for an Organic Act for the ARMM,
 Enhanced Basic Education 	1989
Act of 2013	 Governance of Basic
	Education Act of 2001

Policies that promote Social Cohesion



Grassroots Participatory Budgeting (GPB)



To make the National Budget more Responsive



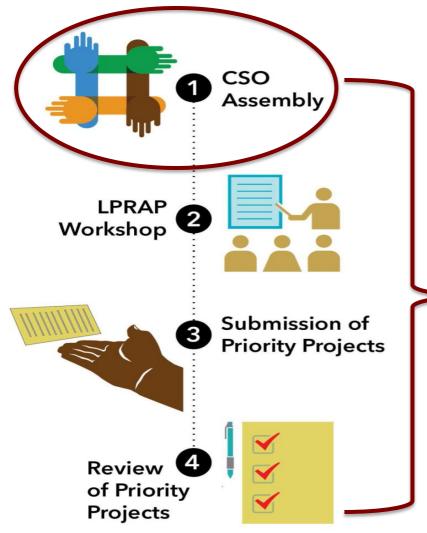
To encourage Local Governments to implement Reforms



To deepen
democracy and
empower
Citizens

Policies that promote Social Cohesion

Civil Society Participation in the Budget Process



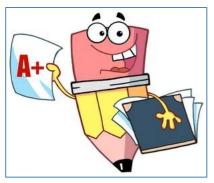
Benefits:

- ✓ Transparency
- ✓ Full Disclosure
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Responsive Budget
- ✓ Minimized Fraud
- ✓ Ownership of Outcomes by the community

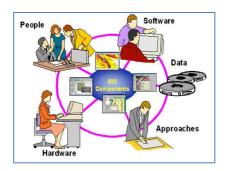
Policies and practices that promote Social Cohesion



Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Strategy



Report Card



Information Systems

Education Policies that promote social cohesion



No Collection Policy



Free Exercise of Religion



Non-requirement of Wearing School Uniforms



Gender and Development (GAD)

Child Protection Policy

BULLYING refers to willful aggressive behavior that is directed, towards a particular victim who may be outnumbered, younger, weak, with disability, less confident, or otherwise vulnerable.



THREATS



DAMAGE OF PROPERTY



STALKING



PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



TAKING OF PROPERTY



DEMANDING SEXUAL OR MONETARY FAVORS



PUBLIC HUMILIATION



RESTRAINING THE LIBERTY OR FREEDOM OF A PUPIL OR STUDENT

Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE)

In Kinder to Grade 3, the child's dominant language is used as the language of learning.

Filipino and English language proficiency is developed from Kinder to Grade 3 but very gradually.

Mother Tongue is used in instruction and learning materials of other learning areas.

The learners retain their ethnic identity, culture, heritage and values.

Children learn better and are more active in class and learn a second language even faster when they are first taught in a language they understand.

Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) Bridging Framework

A multi-literate Filipino learner Literate in English L1 and L2 Literate in **Filipino** L1**Mother Tongue**

Mother-Tongue-Based Multilingual Education

Twelve (12) Mother Tongue languages were introduced in 2012. Seven (7) more languages were added in 2013.

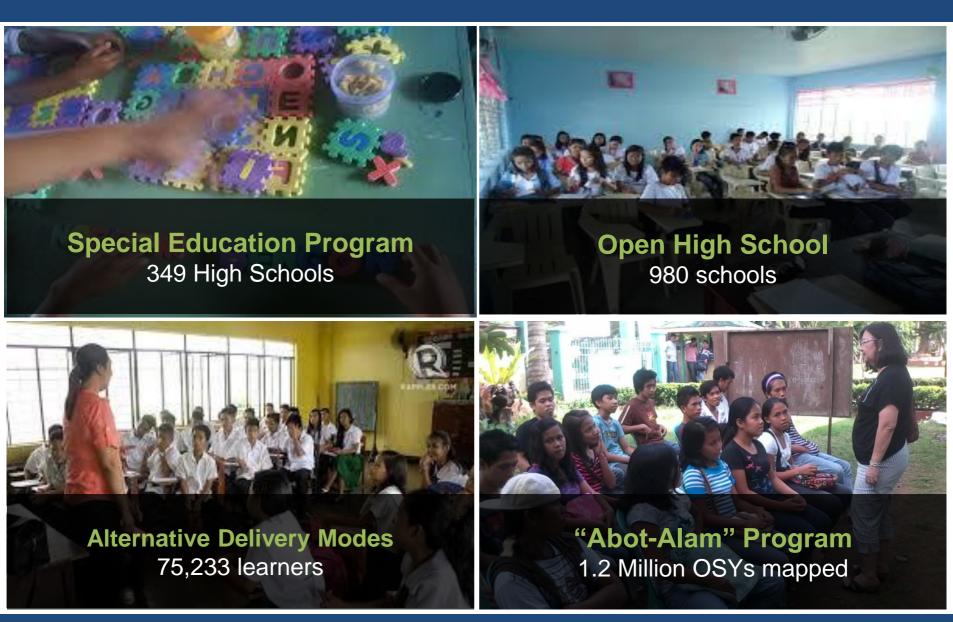


Access to Secondary Education





Access to Secondary Education



The K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum Framework

The K to 12 Philippine Basic Education Curriculum Framework

CONTEXT

PHILOSOPHICAL & LEGAL BASES

- RA 10533 Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013
- Kindergarten Act
- The 1987 Phil. Constitution
- BP 232, Education Act of 1982
- RA 9155, Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001
- The vision, mission statements of DepEd
- SOUTELE, 1976
- The EDCOM Report of 1991
- Basic Education Sector Reform Agenda (BESRA)
- The four pillars of education (UNESCO)

NATURE OF THE LEARNER

- Has a body and spirit, intellect, free will, emotions, multiple intelligence, learning styles
- Constructor of knowledge and active maker of meaning, not a passive recipient of information

NEEDS OF THE LEARNER

- Life skills
- Self-actualization
- Preparation for the world of the work, entrepreneurship, higher education

NEEDS OF NATIONAL & GLOBAL COMMUNITY

- Poverty reduction and human development
- Strengthening the moral fiber of the Filipino people
- Development of a strong sense of nationalism
- Development of productive citizens who contribute to the building of a progressive, just, and humane society
- Ensuring environmental sustainability
- Global partnership for development

K to 12 Curriculum Structure

Kinder to Grade 6 Elementary Junior Grades 9 to 10 Grades 7 to 8 High (Specialized TLE) (Exploratory TLE) School **Tracks** Contextualized Track Subjects **Technical Sports** Arts & Academic Vocational Senior Design Track Livelihood Track Core Track Track High Subjects o Home o General School **Economics** Academic o Agri-Strand Fishery OSTEM o Industrial $\circ ABM$ Arts o HUMSS

o ICT

Features of the K to 12 Curriculum

learner-centered, inclusive, and research-based

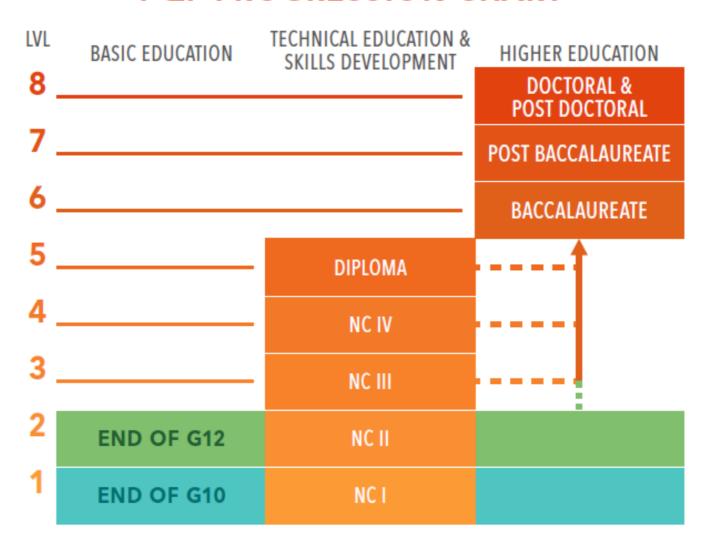
standards- and competence-based, seamless, decongested

culture-responsive and culture-sensitive, integrative and contextualized, relevant and responsive

flexible, ICT-based, and global

Philippine Qualifications Framework

PQF PROGRESSION CHART



Contextualization and Localization

"The curriculum shall be contextualized and global;"

"The curriculum shall be flexible enough to enable and allow schools to localize, indigenize and enhance the [curriculum] based on their respective educational and social contexts."

–Sec. 10.2 (d) and (h) RA 10533 Implementing Rules and Regulations

Advocacies and Campaigns











Thank you