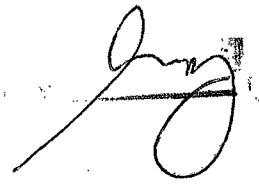


13<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
First Regular Session

30 P10:09

SENATE  
S.B. 1179



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Introduced by Senator Magsaysay, Jr.

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*Explanatory Note*

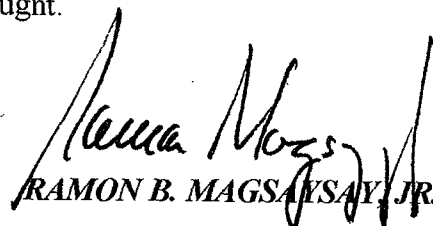
Education constitutes an extremely significant factor in a country's development. It is through education that a "technological society" takes off and develop and with the presence of "technological society", then, a country is assured of a competitive people able to tackle the demands of a new era.

But the problems of education serve as barriers for a number of individuals to improve oneself: of the ten (10) pupils who enrolled in elementary, only five (5) or six (6) will be successful in completing grade school education and of the same number, only four (4) will continue and get their high school diploma. Tertiary education is more elusive with its concordant perception that it has become a privilege in recent years. In a study, "The Reform and Development of Higher Education in the Philippines" published by the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines, it was reported that, "[t]he overall cohort survival appears to be only 20 to 22 percent from first to fourth year college. The cohort survival in private schools is much lower than in the government or state schools."

It has become imperative, thus, that the government must strengthen the base of scholarships in the country. This is to afford opportunity for the Filipino youth to be educated. And since it has become inevitable for private educational institutions, colleges, universities and schools to increase the cost of education (tuition fee, miscellaneous and other school fees) on a yearly basis, it is the intention of this legislation to make a condition sine qua non for such institutions to allot scholarships to poor but deserving students. In this system, the school is allowed to share in the burden being experienced by the government in its problem of lack of education opportunities by creating an avenue where citizens are afforded private school education.

The bill was patterned after Presidential Decree 451 and which scholarship program was repealed in the late 80s.

Early cognizance of this bill is earnestly sought.



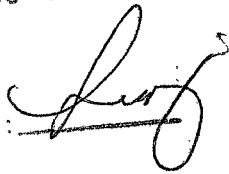
RAMON B. MAGSAYSAY, JR.

13th CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
First Regular Session

SENATE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

'04 JUN 30 P10:09

SENATE  
S.B. 1179

RECEIVED BY: 

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*Introduced by Senator Magsaysay, Jr.*

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**AN ACT  
REQUIRING THE EXPANSION OF SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM BY PRIVATE  
ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS  
AS A CONDITION FOR THE INCREASE IN TUITION FEE AND OTHER  
SCHOOL FEES APPLICATION**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in  
Congress assembled:*

Section 1. It is hereby made a condition for any grant of increase in tuition or other school fees applied for by private academic institutions, schools, colleges and universities with a total enrolment of at least two hundred (100) students or pupils to allot free scholarships to poor but deserving students at the ratio of one (1) free scholarship for every one hundred (100) students or pupils: Provided, That this requirement shall be exclusive of the present practice of private schools offering scholarship privileges to valedictorians, salutatorians and other students or pupils who have achieved scholastic distinctions. Neither shall other forms of scholarships such as those offered to athletes and working students be included in arriving at the proper number of poor but deserving students or pupils to be given free scholarships.

Section 2. The Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) shall jointly prepare, formulate and issue the necessary implementing rules and regulations that would define the program, the students or pupils who will qualify for free scholarships, the process and similar other provisions. In the formulation of the rules and regulations, private sector representatives, owners of schools, colleges, universities and private institutions and concerned sectors shall be consulted by DECS and CHED.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation or in the Official Gazette, whichever comes earlier.

Approved,