

8.
NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
First Regular Session

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Office of the Secretary

'22 JUL 13 A10 :49

SENATE
S.B. No. 480

RECEIVED BY

Introduced by SENATOR WIN GATCHALIAN

AN ACT
ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL IN BARANGAY MABCA,
MUNICIPALITY OF SAGÑAY, PROVINCE OF CAMARINES SUR TO BE
KNOWN AS THE MABCA NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, AND
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

EXPLANATORY NOTE

As Aristotle once stated, "[t]he educated differ from the uneducated as much as the living from the dead."¹ In a 2015 PIDS Discussion Paper, one of its key findings directly correlated income equality with educational inequality, it says, "[e]ducation correlates with living standards: practically 19 out of 20 poor persons in 2009 belong to households where the heads have little or no schooling."² People who have low educational attainment are likely to be more economically distressed as lack of education limits the earning potentials of an individual. Education is a tool that to a certain extent, levels

¹ Diogenes Laertius, *Lives of Eminent Philosophers*, trans. R. D. Hicks, vol. 1, book 5, section 19, p. 463 (1942)

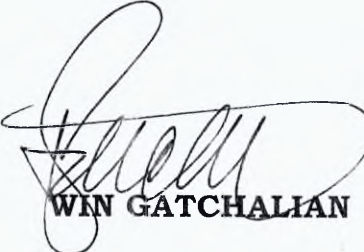
² Albert, Jose Ramon G.; Dumagan, Jesus C.; Martinez, Arturo Jr. (2015): Inequalities in Income, Labor, and Education: The Challenge of Inclusive Growth, PIDS Discussion Paper Series, No. 2015-01, Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), Makati City (See <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/127037/1/pidsdps1501.pdf>)

the playing field between the rich and the poor and creates opportunities and possibilities. Moreover, its benefits extend beyond the individual level as the country's economy also benefits from the improvement in the quality of human capital brought about by education.

The State needs to bridge that gap by promoting access to education. Section 2 of Republic Act No. 9155, otherwise known as the Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001, declares the policy of the State to protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality basic education and to make such education accessible to all by providing all Filipino children free and compulsory education in the elementary level and free education in the high school level. For this purpose, the establishment of schools is necessary.

Barangay Mabca is one of the most populous barangays of the Municipality of Sagñay. The source of income in this barangay is mainly rice farming and majority of its population comprises of those of school age. There are at least six (6) public secondary schools in the Municipality of Sagñay. The nearest high school is Nato National High School which is 2.2 kilometers away from Barangay Mabca with an enrolment of 2,254, while the high school with the lowest enrollment is 10.82 kilometers away. The cost of fares and other expenditures is an additional burden that may lead to risks of dropping out on the part of the learners.³

In view of the foregoing, I earnestly seek the support of this Congress for the approval of this bill.



WIN GATCHALIAN

³ Project Feasibility Study submitted to the House of Representatives by Nato National High School

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

1 Section 1. There is hereby established, under the supervision of the
2 Department of Education, a national high school in Barangay Mabca,
3 Municipality of Sagñay, Province of Camarines Sur to be known as the Mabca
4 National High School.

5
6 Sec. 2. The Secretary of Education shall immediately include in the
7 Department's program the operationalization of the Mabca National High
8 School, the funding of which shall be included in the annual General
9 Appropriations Act.

10
11 Sec. 3. Within sixty (60) days after the approval of this Act, the Secretary
12 of Education shall promulgate the rules and regulations implementing the

1 provisions of this Act.

2

3 Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in
4 the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,