**Lor 6728**, **Sophia 8545, Vince 7877, Josua 8190, Alexis 9262, Lor 9710, Lor 8491, Vince 10157, Josua 10533, Alexis 10931**

Good morning, everyone. Especially Ms. Villar. I’m Lorrence Andrei B. Tabalno the selected leader of this group and I will be the first educator for today. Before we proceed to the discussion let’s start first with a prayer.

Prayer

Thank you for this opportunity to learn and grow. Please guide us with wisdom and clarity as we go through today's class and presentation. Help us stay focused, open-minded, and respectful of one another’s thoughts. May we do our best and use the knowledge we gain to serve others and bring glory to You. Amen.

So first and foremost, I want to thank Ms. Villar for lending us opportunity to discuss this topic.

**Unit 6 – Other laws Relevant to the teaching profession** “Could someone volunteer to read?”

In this discussion, I will explore the various laws that shape the teaching profession, from certification requirements to the rights and responsibilities of educators. Together, we’ll examine how these legal frameworks influence the way teachers educate, interact with students, and contribute to the overall educational system. Let’s uncover the essential rules that guide the profession and ensure that teaching remains a respected and effective career.

1. **R.A 6728 - Government assistance to students and teachers in private education act**

To elaborate

* The R.A 6728. Is a government law that aimed accessibility to quality education, especially in private institutions, and the enhancement of teaching standards in these schools. Tumutulong ang batas na to na gawing accessible sa mga estudyante at teachers na nasa private schools sa pamamagitan ng pagbigay ng tulong financially also providing professional programs for teachers, nakasaad din sa batas na to ang pagbigay nila ng mga programs to make education more fair and to improve the overall quality of instruction across the private education sector.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. This law helps them to cover the cost of tuition and other school-related expenses. The goal is to make private education more affordable for students who may not be able to afford the full tuition fees, so ginagawa nilang mas abot kaya ang mga private schools para mabigyan ng pagkakataon ang mga mag-aaral na mag-aral sa private schools.
2. This includes funding for training, workshops, and advanced academic programs to enhance teachers’ skills and qualifications. The law acknowledges the crucial role of **high-quality teaching** and offers **training programs** for teachers in private schools to help them improve their skills and knowledge.
3. The **financial support** given to private schools allows them to **sustain their activities**, especially during **economic challenges**. This assistance helps ensure that private schools stay **financially stable** and can keep offering **quality education**, particularly in areas where public schools might be **overcrowded** or lack sufficient funding. It ensures that these private schools can continue to operate and provide education to students.

**IMPACT**

1. **Increased Access to Private Education**

* With the financial assistance, students now have more options when choosing a school, allowing them to pursue a quality education in private institutions with better resources, smaller class sizes, and specialized programs.

1. **Improved Quality of Teaching**

* By offering continuous learning opportunities and incentives, the law has helped retain skilled and qualified teachers in the private education sector. This has led to a more stable and competent teaching force.

1. **Sustainability of Private Schools**

* This is especially important in areas where public schools may be overcrowded or lack sufficient resources. The law has also enabled private schools to improve their facilities, classroom resources, and educational tools, ensuring that students receive a more conducive learning environment.

**2. R.A 9710 – The Magna Carta of Women**

**-** The **Magna Carta of Women** (Republic Act No. 9710) is an important law in the Philippines that was passed in 2009 to protect and promote the rights of women. Its main goal is to stop discrimination against women and make sure they have the same opportunities as men in areas like education, healthcare, work, and participating in society. As an education student, it’s important to understand how this law affects women’s lives, especially in school, and how it helps women have the chance to succeed in all parts of life. This report will explain the main ideas of **R.A. 9710** and how it helps create a more equal society for men and women.

**ESSENTIAL SECTIONS**

1. R.A. 9710 guarantees that women and girls have the right to **equal access to education** at all levels primary, secondary, and tertiary. This means that **gender bias** in educational institutions should be eliminated, and educational opportunities should be available to all women, regardless of their background or socioeconomic status.
2. The law promotes **equal opportunities in the workforce,** ensuring that women have access to the same job opportunities and benefits as men. It also mandates that women’s rights in the workplace, such as fair wages, career advancement, and maternity benefits, are protected.
3. The Magna Carta promotes the **political empowerment** of women by ensuring that they have equal representation in political decision-making bodies. This includes increasing women’s participation in legislative, executive, and judicial roles, as well as in national and local government leadership positions.
4. The Magna Carta promotes the **political empowerment** of women by ensuring that they have equal representation in political decision-making bodies. This includes increasing women’s participation in legislative, executive, and judicial roles, as well as in national and local government leadership positions. Also the law, ensures that women have access to comprehensive **reproductive health services** and information. This includes services related to family planning, maternal health care, and the prevention of gender-based violence, ensuring that women can make informed choices about their bodies and reproductive health.

While R.A. 9710 has made significant progress in promoting gender equality, there are still challenges that need to be addressed such as

1. **Implementation Gaps**

* Many women, especially those in rural areas, remain unaware of their rights and the services available to them. There is a need for more **awareness campaigns** and better implementation of programs at the grassroots level.

1. **Cultural and Social Barriers**

* In some areas of the country, **old beliefs and traditions** about gender still exist, which can make it harder for women to fully enjoy the benefits of the law. These **cultural practices** often treat men and women unequally, which can stop women from having the same chances as men in **education, healthcare,** and **job opportunities.**

1. **Economic Disparities**

* Even though the **Magna Carta of Women** aims to help women become more **economically empowered** (for example, by providing opportunities for women to gain skills, start businesses, or access financial resources), there are still significant **differences in how men and women are treated economically.** One major issue is the **wage gap**, where women often earn less than men for doing the same job. Another issue is that **women are less likely to hold leadership roles** in businesses and organizations. Even with the law in place to support women, these economic inequalities still exist.

For example, women may be paid less than men in the same position, or they might not be promoted to higher positions as easily as their male counterparts. These kinds of **economic disparities** create barriers that prevent women from achieving the same financial independence and career growth as men.

**3.Republic Act No. 8491 - Flag and Heraldic Code of the Philippines**

To make this easier to understand

**-** The **purpose of R.A. 8491** is to ensure that Filipinos treat these national symbols with **respect** and **dignity**. It aims to instill a sense of **pride** in every Filipino citizen by showing the proper way to honor the flag and other symbols, reflecting the **unity** and **patriotism** of the nation. The law encourages people to **recognize the significance** of these symbols in representing the country's shared values, struggles, and achievements.

This law also ensures that **misuse** or **disrespect** toward national symbols, whether intentional or accidental, is minimized. For example, the Philippine flag should never be used for advertising or be displayed improperly, and the **National Anthem** should be sung or played with the proper respect at all public events.

**OBJECTIVES**

The primary goal of Republic Act No. 8491 is to promote the proper and respectful use of the **Philippine flag**, **national anthem**, and other **heraldic symbols**.

1. **Respect for National Symbols**

* To ensure that all citizens, government officials, and institutions uphold the dignity of the country’s symbols, particularly the **Philippine flag,** by using them appropriately and with the respect they deserve.

1. **Promotion of National Unity**

* To foster a sense of pride and unity among Filipinos by encouraging the proper display and respect for national symbols, which represent the country’s sovereignty, history, and cultural heritage.

1. **Preservation of Heritage**

* To safeguard the national identity by properly regulating the use of national symbols, ensuring they are used in a manner that reflects the values, traditions, and ideals of the Filipino people.

**How does this law apply to teaching profession?**

* In the teaching profession, Republic Act No. 8491 **the Flag and Heraldic Code of the Philippines** is more than just a law governing the use of the Philippine flag and national symbols. It is a tool for educators to instill **patriotism, respect,** and **national pride** in students. By integrating the law’s provisions into daily teaching practices, educators contribute to creating a generation of young Filipinos who are not only well-educated but also deeply connected to the country's identity, values, and traditions. Ultimately, it’s about **honoring the past**, respecting the present, and ensuring a **unified future** for the Philippines.

**CHALLENGES**

1. Not all citizens are aware of the correct protocols for displaying the Philippine flag or performing the national anthem. More efforts are needed to **educate** the public about the importance of these symbols and how to treat them with respect.
2. There are instances where the law is not strictly enforced, such as improper handling of the flag in public events or the use of the flag for commercial purposes. Strengthening the enforcement of the law at local and national levels is important to ensure compliance.
3. In some cases, national symbols may be used improperly for political or commercial gain. The law prohibits this, but ensuring that these regulations are followed requires constant monitoring.