Lesson Plan in Teaching Profession

1. Objectives
2. To understand the purpose and essential sections of R.A 9710 – The Magna Carta of Women
3. Demonstrate the establishment of a women’s support group in compliance withR.A 9710 – The Magna Carta of Women
4. Build a strong sense of solidarity and partnership in advocating for women’s rights.
5. Subject Matter

Unit Title: Unit 6 Other Laws Relevant to the Teaching Profession

Topic: R.A. 9710 – The Magna Carta of Women

References:

* Philippine Commission on Women. (n.d.). Republic Act No. 9710: Magna Carta of Women.

<https://pcw.gov.ph/magna-carta-of-women/>

* University of the Philippines Center for Women's Studies. (n.d.). Republic Act No. 9710: Magna Carta of Women.

<https://cws.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/RA-9710-Magna-Carta-of-Women.pdf>

* Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines. (2009, August 14). Republic Act No. 9710: Magna Carta of Women.

<https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2009/08/14/republic-act-no-9710/>

* Philippine Commission on Higher Education. (n.d.). Magna Carta of Women brochure.

<https://pcieerd.dost.gov.ph/images/gad_corner/MCW-Brochure-inner-page-English.pdf>

1. Discussion Proper
2. Motivation/Unlocking Difficulties
3. Discussion

**-** 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.

1. Generalization

The Magna Carta of Women (Republic Act No. 9710), enacted in 2009, is a significant law in the Philippines designed to protect and promote the rights of women, ensuring they have equal opportunities in various areas such as education, healthcare, employment, and participation in political and societal roles. Its primary goal is to eliminate gender discrimination and empower women, offering them the same rights and opportunities as men. This law plays an essential role in shaping a more equitable society by addressing gender inequality and providing a framework for women's access to education, equal employment opportunities, political empowerment, and reproductive health services.

Key provisions of the law include guaranteeing women’s right to equal access to education from primary to tertiary levels, promoting workplace equality, and securing their participation in political decision-making bodies. The law also emphasizes the importance of women's access to reproductive health services, ensuring informed choices regarding family planning and maternal care.

Despite the progress made by R.A. 9710, challenges remain. Many women, particularly in rural areas, still lack awareness of their rights, and there are gaps in the law’s implementation. Cultural and social barriers continue to hinder women’s full participation in society, as traditional gender biases persist in some regions. Additionally, economic disparities, such as the gender wage gap and unequal access to leadership roles, prevent women from achieving financial independence and career advancement on equal terms with men. These ongoing issues highlight the need for further efforts to ensure the law’s benefits reach all women and that gender equality is realized in practice across all aspects of life.

1. Assignment

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