EXPLANATORY NOTE

Double shift schools have been implemented in the United States since the early 20th century and also in Mexico, India, Brazil, Zimbabwe, Russia, Bulgaria, which students either attend in the morning or the afternoon. This strategy is designed to accommodate the increasing number of enrollees and cover the lack of resources to fund construction of additional school buildings. Furthermore, research\(^1\) shows that the said system, teachers perform multiple tasks and long hours of duty caused a weakening effectiveness in the classroom and may affect students' performance along with students receiving a poorer education.

In the Philippines, the Department of Education (DepEd)\(^2\) adopted the double shift session classes in public schools which started SY2005-2006 to address the shortage problem of classrooms. However, such strategy, students will lead to reduced knowledge and not have the opportunity to have enough extracurricular activities.

The recent report\(^3\) of the 2018 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), Philippines among 79 participating countries and economies scored lower in reading, mathematics and science.

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\(^1\) http://www.u.arizona.edu/~galiyas/Research_files/DSSpaper_nov13.pdf
\(^2\) DepEd ORDER No. 62, s. 2004
\(^3\) https://www.oecd.org/pisa/publications/PISA2018
Article XIV, Section 1 of the 1987 Constitution provide that “The State shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels, and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all.”

This measure aims to provide each student with more discrete attention, monitoring student performance, discipline, and prevent large class size.

In light of the foregoing, immediate passage of the bill is earnestly sought.

VIRGILIO S. LACSON
Manila Teachers Party-List
EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
First Regular Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

5917
House Bill No.

Introduced by Representative Virgilio S. Lacson

AN ACT
MANDATING THE STANDARDIZATION OF CLASSES AND FACILITIES
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as “The Standardization of
Classes and Facilities Act.”

Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to
promote the development and right to quality education, protect the intellectual and
living condition of youth. Likewise, making them more productive, innovative and
competitive.

Sec. 3. Coverage. – This Act shall apply to all educational institution owned and
controlled by the State under Elementary and Secondary Level.

Sec. 4. Objectives. – To ensure quality education for our youth through a one
shift class system and the uniformity of school facilities would give ultimate confidence
to students that they are in good conditions and have pleasant school environment.
Sec. 5. Prohibition. — It is hereby prohibited for all educational institution owned and controlled by the State to adopt the double shift session for classes nationwide.

Sec. 6. Separability Clause. — If any provision or portion of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provision not thereby affected shall remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 7. Repealing Clause. - All laws, decrees, executive orders, ordinances, rules, regulations, and other issuances, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with any provision of this Act, are hereby repealed, amended, and/or modified accordingly.

Sec. 8. Effectivity. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,