



A. Conversion of a Public General High School to a Secondary Vocational School

A public general high school may be converted into a secondary vocational school if the following conditions are met:

1. There is a real and urgent need in the service area for the type of secondary vocational school proposed to be established through conversion as clearly indicated by the findings in an occupational or manpower survey conducted by officials of the MEC in consultation with the NEDA regional office.
2. There is no existing school/college within a radius of 15 kilometers with the same vocational program or curricular offerings.
3. The school has a registered/titled school site satisfying the standard requirements of the Ministry of Education and Culture for the type of vocational school sought to be established by way of conversion.
4. The school has enough classrooms and buildings to adequately provide for the accommodation of its projected enrollment for the following school year.
5. The conversion of the general secondary school into a vocational school is supportive of local development goals and manpower needs as attested by the local government and by the NEDA regional office.
6. The school is anticipated to assume a more significant role in the socioeconomic development of its service area if converted into a vocational school.
7. There is a high population density of persons belonging to the high school age bracket who have the aptitude and interest to pursue vocational studies.
8. The conversion of the general secondary school into a secondary vocational school should be authorized by an enabling Act (Batas Pambansa).

B. Conversion of a Secondary Vocational School into a Post-Secondary Vocational-Technical School to Offer Non-Degree Earning Courses

A public secondary vocational school may be converted into a post-secondary vocational-technical school if the following requirements are met:

1. There is a high demand for skilled workers and technicians in occupations represented by the curricular offerings of the school, as indicated by an up-to-date manpower survey of the school's service area conducted by the regional office of NEDA, MOLE or MEC.
2. The school has satisfactorily implemented the secondary vocational education curriculum for a period of at least five years as indicated by the good performance of at least 75 per cent of its graduates either in jobs or in schools where they are placed, and/or by the results of the National College Entrance Examination.
3. The school has adequate and appropriate training equipment and facilities based on existing minimum standard requirements for courses in the post-secondary (technical/technician) education curriculum as verified by a technical committee of the Ministry of Education and Culture.
4. The school has enough teachers who are holders of a bachelor's degree for teachers with appropriate major preparation, civil service eligibility and at least 1 year experience as secondary school teacher.
5. There is no existing vocational-technical education school within a radius of 15 kilometers offering the same technical/technician curriculum which is envisioned to be implemented.
6. The conversion of the school into a post-secondary school to offer technical/technician courses should be authorized by the Minister of Education and Culture or by an enabling Act (Batas Pambansa).

C. Conversion of a Post-Secondary Vocational-Technical School into a Tertiary School to Offer Degree Programs

A post-secondary vocational-technical school may be converted into a tertiary school to offer degree programs if the following conditions are met:

1. The school proposed to be converted has satisfactorily implemented the post-secondary (technical/technician) education program for at least five (5) consecutive years.
2. There is evidence of a high demand for vocational-technical school graduates in degree courses as

indicated in a recent survey conducted by officials of MEC, MOLE and NEDA regional offices.

3. The school has adequate physical plant including registered/titled site, buildings and facilities and appropriate training equipment to insure a satisfactory and effective implementation of the degree courses that are envisioned to be offered.
4. There is no existing educational institution within the province offering the same degree programs.
5. The school has enough instructors who are master's degree holders or its equivalent with appropriate major preparation, civil service eligibility and at least 3 years experience as cooperating teacher or 2 years as secondary school teacher.
6. The offering of degree courses in the school should be authorized by the Minister of Education and Culture or by an enabling Act (Batas Pambansa).

SCHOOL SITE REQUIREMENTS

A school site should meet all of the following conditions:

1. The size of the site must meet the requirements of the enrolment and the kind of program and curriculum the school is offering.
2. The site should be adequate to meet the physical needs of the school, including its future expansion, and should be free from pollution and squatters.

A. The minimum requirements of school sites are as follows:

1. Trade and Industrial Schools:

- a. The site of a trade and industrial school should at least be four hectares (4 Ha) relatively level and well drained.
- b. As much as possible the site should be strategically located in a fairly large community within the service area in order to insure a steady supply of students.
- c. The site must be accessible to highways or feeder roads and must be close to a good source of water supply and must in all cases be free from pollution.
- d. It must be at a reasonable distance from army installations, cockpits, cabarets, cemetery, prison, and manufacturing and industrial establishments. It should not be located near recreational places or places of questionable character.

2. Agricultural Schools:

- a. The school site must not be less than -
  - 1) Fifty (50) hectares plus four (4) hectares for the main school campus for secondary agricultural schools.
  - 2) One hundred (100) hectares plus four (4) hectares for the main school campus for post-secondary agricultural schools.

- 3) Two hundred (200) hectares plus eight (8) hectares for the main school campus for tertiary schools offering degree programs.
  - b. The soil must be fertile, appropriate for raising animals, crops, fruit trees, and some form of gardening or agricultural work.
  - c. The site must be close to an adequate source of water supply for domestic use and irrigation purposes.
  - d. The site must be close to either highway or feeder road and be accessible to the greatest number of population in order to insure a steady supply of students.
  - e. It must be located some distance from the town in order to provide adequate accommodation for outlying student farms and settlements.
  - f. It must be at a reasonable distance from army installations, cockpits, cabarets, cemetery and prisons.
3. Fishery Schools:
- a. The site of a marine fishery school must not be less than four hectares (4Ha) of fairly fertile and well-drained land with a reservation of four hectares (4Ha) of swampland close to the main site for fishpond purposes.
  - b. The site must be close to a good source of water supply for domestic use and must be accessible to the greatest number of the outlying population within the service area in order to insure a steady supply of students.
  - c. The site should at least be some distance from the town in order to be free from noise, odors and dust.
  - d. It must be at a reasonable distance from army installations, cockpits, cabarets, cemetery and prisons.

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