AN ILLUMINATIVE EVALUATION OF ARABIC LANGUAGE AND ISLAMIC VALUES EDUCATION (ALIVE) PROGRAM IN THE PHILIPPINES: THE CASE OF FIVE (5) ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THREE CITIES

DISSERTATION

Doctorate in Social Studies Education



MA. ARSENIA C. GOMEZ NIM 1608396

SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATION STUDY
PROGRAM
UPI POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA
BANDUNG

MA. ARSENIA C. GOMEZ

AN ILLUMINATIVE EVALUATION OF ARABIC LANGUAGE AND ISLAMIC VALUES EDUCATION (ALIVE) PROGRAM IN THE PHILIPPINES: THE CASE OF FIVE (5) ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THREE CITIES

(A Dissertation for the Study Program of Social Studies Education School of Postgraduate Studies, UPI)

Approved by:
Promoter

Prof. Dr. Asmawi Zainul, M.Ed NIP, 130227817

Co-Promoter

Prof. Dr. Bunyamin Maftuh, M.Pd., MA NIP, 19620702 986011002

Co-Promoter

Prof. Dr. Helius Sjamsuddin, M.A.

NIP, 130188282

Head of the Study Program of Social Studies

Education

Prof. Dr Nana Supriatna, M.Ed NIP, 196110141986011001

MA. ARSENIA C. GOMEZ

AN ILLUMINATIVE EVALUATION OF ARABIC LANGUAGE AND ISLAMIC VALUES EDUCATION (ALIVE) PROGRAM IN THE PHILIPPINES: THE CASE OF FIVE (5) ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THREE CITIES

(A Dissertation for the Study Program of Social Studies Education School of Postgraduate Studies, UPI)

Approved by:

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Asmawi Zainul, M.Ed NIP, 130227817

Co-Promoter

<u>Prof. Dr. Bunyamin Maftuh, M.Pd.,MA</u> NIP, 196207021986011002

Co-Promoter

Prof. Dr. Helius Sjamsuddin, Ph.D NIP, 130188282

Head of the Study Program of Social Studies Education

Prof. Dr. Nana Supriatna, M.Ed NIP, 196110141986011001

An Illuminative Evaluation of Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE) Program in the Philippines: The Case of Five (5) Elementary Schools in Three Cities

by

Ma. Arsenia C. Gomez.

A doctoral dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctorate in Social Studies Education at the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

September 2019

Declaration

I hereby declare that this doctoral dissertation except where otherwise indicated is my own and was carried out solely by me for the degree of Doctorate in Social Studies Education under the guidance and supervision of Prof. Dr. Asmawi Zainul, Prof. Dr. Bunyamin Maftuh, and Prof. Dr. Helius Sjamsuddin.

The interpretations put forth are based on my reading and understanding of diverse sources and observed phenomena which I have cited and acknowledged throughout the text.

MA. ARSENIA C. GOMEZ

This dissertation is dedicated to my Muslim Filipino brethren who have suffered from the bigotry of colonial and Christian rule in the Philippines.

I pray for atonement soon.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My heaviest debt is to the Philippine Normal University (PNU) for the generous scholarship grant it gave me through the leadership of Dr. Ester B. Ogena, PNU's visionary president and Dr. Maria Antoinette C. Montealegre. Special thanks go to the Faculty of Behavioral and Social Sciences (FBeSS) my academic unit, for all the support and consideration it extended to me while I was doing my study most especially to Dr. Nerissa S. Tantengco, Dr. Feliece I. Yeban, and my PNU cohort at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI).

My warmest gratitude goes to my three Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia advisers, Prof. Dr. Asmawi Zainul, Prof. Dr. Bunyamin Maftuh, and Prof. Dr. Helius Sjamsuddin. I am inspired by your excellence and passion for educating minds like me. I am forever grateful. May Allah bless all the days of your lives. Special thank you goes to Prof. Dr. Nana Supriatna, the frontman of the PNU-UPI Customized Program and Dr. Heny Hendrayati for all the efforts they extended to ensure the smooth flow of the PNU-UPI collaboration. My sincere gratitude also goes to the University of the Philippines Institute of Islamic Studies for all academic help it provided especially Dr. Carmen Abubakar and Mr. Darwin Absari, I am humbled by your generosity.

I owe a debt of appreciation to all the Department of Education personnel and ALIVE Asatidz who gladly and openly shared their ALIVE stories with me. Without all of you, this dissertation would not have been materialized.

My special "thank you" goes to my friends who never failed to offer words of encouragement and comfort. Your words of encouragement meant a lot to me.

Finally, I am ever grateful to my family for their love and presence. You are all my inspiration.

ABSTRACT

The study examined the Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE) Program in the Philippines through the lens of illuminative evaluation. The topic was born out of the researcher's interest in Islam and its believers. In 2005, in its desire to promote better relations between the Philippine government and Muslim Filipinos, the Philippine government through the Department of Education launched ALIVE. Almost 14 years in the public school system, the curriculum/program has been studied and evaluated but by a limited number of individuals and institutions only. Moreover, evaluations of ALIVE often looked at the actual conduct of the program/curriculum, usually focused on the instructional system such as teachers and the facilities. The researcher felt that this focus was not broad enough to shed light on the actual implementation of the program. Through illuminative evaluation approach which considers both the instructional system and the learning milieu as the main elements that can affect a program, the researcher found a means to better study the program.

The study involved five (5) public elementary schools located in the cities of Manila, Sta. Rosa, and Baguio. Data gathering in the form of several observations and interviews were conducted in November 2017-February 2018. In the study, it was established that the success or failure of ALIVE's implementation lies primarily on the dedication and effectiveness of the ALIVE Ustadz, leadership of the principal, and the mobilized community support given to the program. The last two factors were significantly influenced by their knowledge and understanding of Islam and Muslims which in turn affect their views on the program. Almost 15 years as a program in public schools, ALIVE is still replete with challenges from the instructional system

and learning milieu that can be remedied or solved if the school leadership and the DepEd wish to.

Key words: ALIVE, illuminative evaluation, instructional system, learning milieu

Abbreviations

AAMSCI Accrediting Association of Muslim Schools and Colleges Incorporated

ALIVE Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education

AMES Apolinario Mabini Elementary School

ARMM Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao

ATEP Accelerated Teacher Education Program

AusAID Australian Agency for International Development

BCES Baguio Central Elementary School

BDA Bangsamoro Development Agency

BES Balibago Elementary School

CHED Commission on Higher Education

CNI Commission on National Integration

COA Commission on Audit

DepEd Department of Education

EFA Education for All

GSES Geronimo Santiago Elementary School

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

IIIT International Institute of Islamic Thought

INSET In-service Training

IPs Indigenous Peoples

LAC Learning Action Cell

LET Licensure Examination for Teachers

MAP Muslim Association of the Philippines

NGOs Non-governmental organizations

PAP People's Action Party

PCK Pedagogical Content Knowledge

PNR Philippine National Railway

PPST Philippine Professional Standards for Teachers

PRC Professional Regulatory Commission

QEALIS Qualifying Examination in Arabic Language and Islamic Studies

REMC Refined Elementary Madrasah Curriculum

SDS School Division Superintendent

SRES CII Sta. Rosa Elementary Central II

UP University of the Philippines

URS University of Rizal System

USFSI United States Foreign Service Institute

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE)

- a program the Department of Education (DepEd) implements in public elementary schools across the country that aims to teach Arabic language and Islamic values in schools which have at least 15 Muslim learners community support
- support receives by ALIVE from the host school, Department of Education, and local government

madrasah/madaris (plural form)

• a school for the study of Islamic religion and thought especially the Qur'an Madrasah

Coordinator

- usually a DepEd Educational Supervior designated to monitor the implementation of ALIVE in the school division **minority**
- a group of people within a society whose members have different ethnic, religious, linguistic or other characteristics from the rest of society

Moro

• another term for Muslim Filipino

teacher quality

• the aptitude skills, experience, and beliefs that a teacher brings into the classroom and the structures, processes, resources, requirements, and public perceptions that influence teachers, where they teach and what happens in the classroom

Ustadz/Asatidz (plural form)

• Muslim teacher who conducts the ALIVE class

DECLARATION	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
ABBREVIATIONS	vii-viii
DEFINITION OF TERMS	ix
I.INTRODUCTION	1
a. Statement of the Problem	7
b. Objectives of the Study	10
Significance of the Study	11
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	16
a. ALIVE/ALIVE-related Evaluation Studies	16
b. Islamic/Muslim Education	22
Relationship between Citizenship Education	29
and Religious Education	
Illuminative Evaluation as a Method	34
RESEARCH DESIGN	38
a. Research method	38
b. Objectives	42
Location and Subject of Research	43
Data Gathering Technique	50
e. Theories Used in the Study	54

f. g.	Instrument and Results Validity Data Analysis and Processing	57 59 IV. RESULTS
DISC	CUSSION 61	
The H	Historical-Political Contexts of ALIVE TABLE OF CON	61 FENTS
In the	Philippines	
•	Islamic Conception of Education 62 Early Islamic Education in the Philippines	63
•	 Muslim Education During Colonial Rule a. Spanish Period b. Initial Years of American Rule (1899-1914) 69 	68 68
•	c. 1914 to Commonwealth Years (1914-1946) The Post-1946 Era Advent of Madrasah	73 75 □ The 77
•	Madrasah Education in Mindanao Madrasah Education and Its Role in National 96 Development	88
•	The Birth of Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE)	98
The I	nstructional System of ALIVE	103
•	Islam as an Object of Teaching in Philippine Public Elementary Schools	103
•	The Curricular Framework Language 107	105 a. Arabic
•	b. Islamic Values EducationIlluminating Arabic Language and Islamic Values113	111 s
	Education	112
	 a. Inadequate Arabic Language Learning b. The Islamic Values in ALIVE as an Experime Potential Complementary Relationship of Cand Religious Education 	
•	The ALIVE Instructional Materials and The Chal	lenges 128

AND

	Haunting Them	
	a. Unavailability of Islamic Values Education Textbook	133
	b. Strong Discussion of Islamic Values But Wanting Filipino Context	136 of
	arning Milieu and the Implementation of ALIVE: se if Five Schools	141
a.	Geronimo Santiago Elementary School (GSES)	141
b.	Apolinario Mabini Elementary School (AMES)	148
c.	Baguio Central Elementary School (BCES)	154
d.	Balibago Elementary School (BES)	161
e.	Sta. Rosa Elementary School Central II (SRES CII)	169
Illumin	ating Teacher Quality	175
	Requirements/Qualifications for Becoming An Ustadz	175
07	Ceacher Quality of Asatidz is Augment by the Community Support	School177
07	The ALIVE Asatidz as Abortive Agents of Filipino Identity	191
Illumir	nating the Role of the School Principal in Implementation of ALIVE	196
Illumir	ating Community Support for ALIVE	203
V. CO	NCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	211
BIBLI	OGRAPHY	226
APPEN	NDICES	238

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abubakar, C. (2011). Mainstreaming Madrasah Education in the Philippines: Issues, Problems, and Challenges. In K. Bustamah-Ahmad, & P. Jory (Eds.), *Islamic Studies and Islamic Education on Contemporary Southeast Asia* (pp. 75-92). Yayasan Ilmuwan.

Abu Bakar, M. (2009). Islamic Religious Education and Muslim Religiosity in Singapore. In J. Bank (Ed.), *The Routledge International Companion to Multicultural Education*. Routledge.

Agoncillo, T. (2012). *History of the Filipino People* (8th Edition ed.). Quezon City: C & E Publishing, Inc. .

Al- Attas, N. S. (1980). The Concept of Education in Islam.

Alderman, L. (2015). Illuminative Education as a Method Applied to Australia Government Policy Borrowing and Implementation in Higher Education. *Evaluative Journal of Australia*, *Vol 15 No. 1*, pp. 4-14.

Alsubaie, M. A. (2015). Hidden Curriculum as One of the Current Issues of Curriculum. *Journal of Education and Practice*, *Vol 6 No. 33*.

Anzar, U. (2003). Islamic Education A Brief History of Madrassas with Comments on Curricula and Current Pedagogical Practices.

Arjmand, R. (2018). Introduction to Part I: Islamic Education: Historical Perspectives, Origins, and Foundation . In H. Daun, & A. Reza (Eds.), *Handbook of Islamic Education* (pp. 1-32). Springer.

Arsad, N. R. (2007). A Framework for Integration of Madrasah Into the Basic Education Curriculum. Master Thesis. University of the Philippines Diliman.

Arsad, N. (2011). *Integrated Madrasah Education in the Philippines*. Bangkok, Aman: Asian Muslim Network.

Asyafah, A. (2014). Research-based Instruction in the Teaching of Islamic Education. p.1-5.

Atkins, S., Bysouth, K., Illo, J., & Bellosillo, T. (2014). *Independent Compeletion Review of the Philippines Response to Indigenous Peoples' and Muslim Education (PRIME) Program.* Final Report.

Baildon, M., Sim, J. B.-Y., & Paculdar, A. (2014). A Tale of the Countries: Comparing Civic Education in the Philippines and Singapore. *A Journal of Comparative International Education*

.

Bajunid, O. F. (2011). Islamic Education in Mainland Southeast Asia: The Dilemma of Muslim Minorities. In K. Bustamam-Ahmad, & J. Patrick (Eds.), *Islamic Studies and Islamic Education in Contemporary Southeast Asia* (pp. 159-178). Kuala Lumpur: Yayasan Ilmuwan.

Bajunid, O. F. (1999). The Muslims in Thailand. Southeast Asian Studies, 37 (2), 209-234.

Belnap, K. R. (2006). A Profile of Students of Arabic in US Universitites . In K. Wabba, Z.

Taha, & L. England (Eds.), *Handbook for Arabic Language Teaching Professionals in the21*st *Century.* (p.169-178). New York: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.

Berkey, J. (2003). *The Formation of Islam Religion and Society in the Near East 600-1800*. Davidson College: Cambridge University Press.

Berkey, J. (2004). The Qur'an English Meanings. (S. International, Ed.) Al-Muntada AlIslam.

Branders, D. (1985). *An Illuminative Evaluation of an Alcohol Education Project*. PhD Thesis, Durham University.

Buendia, R. (2005). The Secessionist Movement and the Peace Process in the Philippines and Indonesia: The Case of Mindanao and Aceh . *Asia-Pacific Social Science Review*, *5* (1), 5066. Bush, R. (2008, October 15). Retrieved September 13, 2018, from Asia Foundation: http://asiafoundation.org

Cagape, G. W. (n.d.). Islamicisation of the Philippine Public Basic Education Sector: Mainstreaming Madrasah Education .

Caguioa, M. A., & Vitalio, A. F. (1995, March). A Study on the Muslim Banketa Business in the Magsaysay & Hilltop Area of Baguio City. Faculty of the Division of Social Sciences. Undergraduate Thesis, University of the Philippines Baguio.

Casanova, P. (1965). Internal Colonialism and National Development. *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 1 (4), 27-37.

Che Man, W. K. (1987). Muslim Separatism: The Moros in Southern Philippines and the Malays in Southern Thailand. PhD Thesis, Australia National University.

Cochran, K. (1997, January 14). Pedagogical content knowledge:teachers' integration of subject matter, pedagogy, students, and learning environments. *Research Matters*.

Coe, R., Aloisi, S. H., & Major, L. E. (2014). What Makes Great Teaching? Review of the Underpinning Research. Durham University and the Sutton Trust.

Collier, D. (1993). The Comparative Method. In *Political Science: The State of the Discipline II* (p. 105-117). Washington, D.C.: American Political Science Association.