

# The pantawid pamilyang pilipino program essay



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The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or widely known as 4 Ps is a human development program of the national government that invests in the health and education of poor households, particularly of children whose age ranges from 0-14 yrs. old (pantawid. dswd. gov. ph/?)

This program aims to eradicate poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality, reduce child mortality and improve maternal health through the financial assistance given to the recipients or poor families. It is very helpful in our community because many poor families are in need of better health and better education. This program has dual objectives: first is to provide cash assistance to the poor to alleviate their immediate need and the second one is to break the intergenerational poverty cycle through investments in human capital.

### Theoretical Framework

This study is based on the theories of Rene V. Carbayas

Governments and societies all over the globe have one in common—i. e., desperately seeking effective measures to alleviate the poor in their own country.

The perennial problem of poverty in society drew many nations to come together to combat this form of social menace that inevitably mushroomed through the years that eventually requires global solution. Each nation tried to pacify this social condition through various means from dole-out to livelihood programs and projects, from providing job opportunities to conditional cash grants, among others.

In the Philippines, perhaps just like in any parts of the world, the complexity of the root cause of poverty has become incomprehensible because of several factors that must be considered to zero-in to a culprit and thereby address the problem. But it seems impossible.

Some Philippine sectors would point to corruption as the culprit—considered even to be a cancer of the society, seemingly incurable. In this case, like any deadly modern medical diseases, the quest for a cure remains an ongoing search.

Others would blame the elites for owning much of the wealth of the country which left only about 30% that must be shared by some 70% of the population where most of them are poor in the Philippines.

When Benigno “ Noy” Simeon Aquino III became president in 2010, he promised to curb corruption hoping to improve the lives of most Filipino’s poor. His administration, moreover, has adopted the previous administration’s poverty alleviation program, particularly the “ Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program” or referred to as the 4Ps. This was the flagship anti-poverty program of the former President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo during her dwindling years as president with Corazon “ Dinky” Soliman as Social Welfare Secretary.

Early on, critics grew wary over 4Ps’ viability and capacity to alleviate many Filipinos’ poor. Some tagged the program as dole-out, thereby providing little, temporary, and short-lived impact in alleviating the poor. DSWD officials, however, say it’s not a dole-out because of certain conditions that beneficiaries must undertake in exchange for the assistance given.

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