ASSESSING EDUCATIONAL REFORM

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There are so many surveys and studies reported as to the need to reform Philippine Education many years back. But such attempts had not become successful due to various reasons. There are two possible reasons that can be attributed to the planned reforms which had not been transformed; Engaging in too much politics (change in leadership) and being too much engrossed in globalization

Those who are engaging in too much politics (change in leadership) is one of the possible reasons why educational reform had not become successful. As we all know the budget offered proof in this case. The more disengaged, the less likely that political parties will believe that the reform will not be successful therefore will seek a plan reform from those in seats who they are almost certain get the vote of the better off, better educated and the older cohort of voters. Changing leadership has great impact in the weakening of educational reform. Politics becomes part of education but too much engaging in politics is a disaster to transform our Philippine education.

Globalization is indeed having advantages like standardizing the skills and measurement standards, creates a level playing field, knowledge is spread much easier and consistently, literacy increases overall but too much engrossed in globalization will lead to cultural nuances will begin to dwindle out, power will drive preference and we will become more like robots as a global entity. Philippine education reforms had not become successful because we are too much engrossed in globalization. As nowadays for example powerful countries exert their values over others because of their influence, the world becomes less intellectually diverse and smaller countries have less power and say in governing their own values. Globalization is not really bad but the plan to reform
Philippine Education must be unique and creative. We must think globally and act locally.

K-12 has globalized Philippine Education. Looking at this latest reform in Philippine Education, K-12 Curriculum has been responsive but there is a lot to improve and develop. This curriculum is totally pro-students that help them to have a variety of choices in their life, if they want to become skilled person, a professional or an entrepreneur. Educational curriculum must prove that education should be about life and growth. It must not only prepare children for life but should make them worthy and independent citizen of the society.

Teachers should help children acquire skills to cope with practicalities of life and encourage them to grow into better people. The curriculum has an activity-based principle which says that curriculum should be activity based where each student can do the activity and learn from his own perception. Moreover, the curriculum has principle of utility that means the curriculum should be useful for future life, principle of child centeredness, the principle of experience which means learning from senses and from own perceptions and the principle of integration which integrates the child activities and needs on one hand. The needs of the present democracy on the other hand, principal of flexibility which says that curriculum should not be rigid and fixed for all time rather it should be flexible in accordance with the time and need of students.

No one else knows exactly what the future holds for K-12 curriculum, no one else knows what obstacles this curriculum has overcome and will face in the future to be a better educational reform. In this time, we implement them together and it is in our hands to decide on how can we be a part of making things greater in its implementation.
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