EDUCATION CHALLENGES TOWARDS NATION BUILDING

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The Philippine government has embarked on education for all program. Our education system has tremendously evolved. The focus today is expanding access to it by Filipinos and as a tool to reduce poverty and national growth.

The government wants to ensure all Filipinos were able to achieve literacy, the ability to read, write, and do calculations. The government through the Department of Education (DepEd) is pushing for completion of a full cycle of basic education.

There is a need to remove all hurdles limiting access to and delivery of basic education, whether regulatory, structural, financial or institutional. Technology resources must also be used.

The present administration plan is to expand the government assistance to students and teachers in private education. The government also understands that there is a need to provide education for all out-of-school youths and adults as well. Eliminating dropouts and repetition is a task at hand. There is also heightened attention to vocational education.

Addressing problems will require a continued commitment and efficient mechanism, according to education experts. The K-12 reform was introduced. The Philippine government is aware that in other countries such initiatives resulted to economic benefits.

K-12 adds two years to secondary school, and makes secondary education compulsory. Prior to its implementation, the Philippines was the only country in Asia to have a basic education system of just 10 years. There was initially opposition to the law that even reached the Supreme Court.
The country faces plenty of challenges. But the importance of education to the Philippine society cannot be undermined. Philippine educators at DepEd are doing their best to provide quality education to Filipino people.

References:

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