EDUCATION: EFFECT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

by:

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Education is very significant, this was instilled to us by our beloved Dr. Jose P. Rizal when he gave value on education during his time.

Education means economics, education means emancipation, and education means liberty. At present, for the Filipinos education is not just a mean of living but also a projection of life. The government gave the highest attention to education as stipulated in 1987 Philippine Constitution that the country will protect and promote every Filipinos right to quality education at any levels, and shall take its appropriate steps to make education accessible to all.

At all means, teachers and leaders in education and government officials shall defend the rights of children, as an old adage goes “Ang Kabataan ang Pag-asang Bayan” that is why there is a need to educate and protect them, this qualify to the stipulation in Section 3 (2), Article XV, 1987 Constitution, that children needs assistance, including proper care prejudicial to their development.

Is there a need for our Filipino children to be get protected? Basically yes, if our children are not protected there could have factors that hinder to their learning and growth which in the latter lead to poor education; illiteracy exist and is prevalence to ignorance. Undesirable economic standing in a certain country can be rooted from a low point of quality education that a country has. According to McCartney (2015) education is vital investment and is influenced by the environment within which exists. Changes in technology, labor market patterns which requires skilled and highly skilled individual in order to perform well based on the demand of the industry, and general global
environment people need to acquire necessary knowledge and skills to be functionally literate and become mobile in the means of living, all of these require policy responses. Even traditions, and cultures all reflect upon the education system and at the same time is also affected through education. The challenge now is, a society or a country shall take much greater action by improving education so that everyone can achieve lifelong learning.

However, inequality persist when government resources are not evenly distributed to places and to all groups of people. Imbalance of income in the Philippines pertains to income to which most commonly measured by household or individual, distributed in an uneven manner. If income inequality will not be resolved may cause tension in the society. Situations on inequality in the Philippines has been given much attention through programs and projects handed directly to the marginalized group of people. A poverty alleviation through a cash transfer under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is conditionally given to beneficiaries of 4Ps. It is an investment capability building of the government to be able to break intergenerational poverty cycle by an assistance to finance education medical health, and free from child labor which tend to poor attendance in school, and parents were taught with new skills on how they can best implement their parental roles and exercise their responsibility to their children.

According to Mitra (2011) population that is better educated has less unemployment, reduce dependence on public assistance programs, greater tax revenue, improve public health, greater political and civic engagement, and there could have reduced crimes.

Thus, education has social and economic benefits that are contributory to national development in general.
References:

Philippine Constitution (1987) Retrieved: