K-12 CURRICULUM BENEFITS TO STUDENTS

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Believing that education is the primary avenue for upward social and economic mobility, Filipinos’ viewpoint on Philippine education is in great importance. However, since Philippine education system has been heavily influenced by its colonial history, past events have influenced the educational philosophies of our country too.

Education in the Philippines evolved from early settlers to the present. The religious, political, economic and social influences and events that took place in the country affected and sometimes dictated the kind of curriculum developed in that particular era of Philippine history. Colonial rule in the country tailored the curriculum to serve colonial goals and objectives.

Before the coming of the Spaniards, the Filipinos possessed a culture of their own. Their informal education was the learning which the early Filipinos received as a result of his interaction with others in the group of which he was a member. When the Spanish soldiers of fortune conquered the Philippines, they deemed it wise to bring Spanish missionaries to consolidate their control of the Filipinos, body and soul including religion as a tool for perpetuating the colonial order.

There came the motive on conquering Filipinos based on the ideals and traditions of America and her hierarchy of values. It was followed by the period of the Commonwealth which may be considered as the period of expansion and reform in the Philippine curriculum. Afterwards, the Second World War led to the occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese Imperial Forces. It was followed by Marcos who aimed to make schools responsive to the needs of the New Society.

During the 21st century, R.A. 9155 otherwise called the Governance of Basic Education Act was passed transforming DECS to DepEd and redefining the role of field offices. The act provides the overall framework for school head empowerment and school-based management. From BEC to RBEC, the curriculum is now under the K-12 program implementation in a gradual phase.

The K12 curriculum is designed to enable graduates to join the work force right after high school, and suitably prepare those who want to go on to higher education. The new curriculum also supports college graduates seeking work abroad. Developed countries, according to the Department of Education’s (DepEd) briefer, “view the 10-year education cycle as insufficient.”

All in all, the enhanced K12 curriculum is designed to provide a holistic education for all. Now decongested, it gives students ample time to master basic academic skills as well as to participate in co-curricular and community activities.

With a positive outlook towards the implementation of the new curriculum, Filipinos have something to hope for. All educators have a tremendous responsibility and our convention will contribute something to the difficult but necessary effort of developing philosophy of education suited to our needs but at the same time worthy of the broad purposes of human development.

Reference:
https://ph.theasianparent.com/advantages-new-k-12-curriculum/