K TO12 EMPOWERS FILIPINO YOUTH

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The implementation of K to 12 in the Philippine education was stabbed by many crisis, feasted by media, used by politicians opposing the Aquino government and was unaccepted to the massive. It generated lots of debates and protests among concerned people. Different reactions blew up from people of all walks of life. Commentators from social networking sites, TV, radios, parents, and from other politicians spread.

Many questions were surrounding the K to 12 that need to be answered. For others, it is objectively good but not acceptable. It is just a program that lengthens the cycle of Philippine education and appears to be ambitious…another burden to the poor…unjust to the poor.

Acceptance to K to 12 is a matter of explaining them and making them understand what K to 12 is.

K to 12 is the educational curriculum that is now being implemented in the Philippine educational system. From a 10-year education cycle, the Philippine Basic Education Curriculum became a 12-year education which is considered a global standard. It is comprised of a one year kindergarten, six years of elementary which is from grades 1-6, four years of junior high school which is from grades 7-10, and another two years of senior high school, from grades 11-12.

With K to 12, teachers are given more time to teach the subject and giving the pupils more time to learn what is being taught in the school. They are both given more time for deeper comprehension and mastery of core subjects. It is also helping our...
educational system to solve recent problems like congested curriculum, low achievement test scores, and unprepared high school students for work and college. It is the solution to the problem of the society, particularly poverty and unemployment. The 10-year educational system before produced below 18-year old graduates who are too young to enter work or to start business of their own.

It established a specialized high school that present a wide range of choices for particular field of study like technical-vocational, entrepreneurship, science and technology, music, arts, sports, culinary, agricultural and other fields of education depending on the youth’s diverse preference.

In our society, without going to college after high school means insufficient education but not all students are inclined of going to higher education. With K to 12, every Filipino child is given an even chance of succeeding. It is an educational system that opens doors and opportunities to academic advancement to young Filipinos by producing highly-skilled and educated individuals. It empowers the youth to live a productive lives without having to go to college. It also empowers the youth by allowing to compete effectively for jobs abroad and to be recognized automatically in other countries. Our young citizens will enjoy the opportunities without the benefit of college education. Those who cannot enter college will not be hopeless and condemned to poverty because of the skills they learned from K to 12.

References:

Educator, Magazine for Teachers, year 2011