Filipinos are well-known as one of the most competitive people in any different fields of actions in the world. They are recognized to be a hardworking citizen who create picture of our country and of the people who lives in this nation. However, the poor education system of the Philippines hinders every individual to compete globally. Education which must be the key to success but turns out to be a monster for one’s triumph.

Because of the mentioned problems in our educational system, the Philippine Government with the agency that is responsible for giving all their constituents a better education, which is the Department of Education or DepEd, implemented a law to enhance the basic education curriculum. This law is under the Republic Act 10533 or the “Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013” known as the K-12 curriculum.

This new system of education requires all the Filipino students to undergo one year of kindergarten, six years of elementary schooling, four years of junior high school, and two years of Senior High School.

This act of the government earned such negative reactions from the various societal groups and calls to suspend the program. Despite of the negative response of the
some citizens, the government remained firm for what they think is better for all its constituents which is providing the Filipino students and the national economy more opportunities to succeed.

According to kto 12 philippines.com. K to 12 aims to improve both academic and vocational skills of the students. It states that it would be very beneficial for all the students in the following aspects:

1. Tertiary Learning Preparedness. According to DepEd, it is an advantage to graduate older than the past graduates of the old curriculum where these students are considered as “young adult”. This is the point of time where students are already well-equipped as they enter into higher institutions especially college.

2. Readiness to join workforce. As the students finished Senior High School, they have now the opportunity to choose whether they continue to pursue they college or enter into a job. As a matter of fact, these scheme of the K to 12 system empowers students to make their own decision since they are already in the legal age. This is only possible for those students who are under the tracks aside from the academic track. This scheme is beneficial to students where they will graduate as well-equipped and skilled citizen that may compete globally and earn excellence in a certain field.

3. Skill competency in the global job market. K to 12 curriculum is divided into different tracks which individually aims to improve student’s skill. Each track was assured that it will give more time for mastery in a certain field. This is what the International Standard requires to be considered as a globally competitive student who can earn a spot in the labor market.
In summary, the Philippine Government is looking forward that K to 12 curriculum will emplace every Filipino student in a higher position of recognition and will excel in any country they’ll be.

References:

http://k12philippines.com/three-practical-benefits-of-the-philippines-k-to-12-curriculum/