KINDERGARTEN MATTERS

by:

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Kindergarten education was once confined to the periphery of Philippine primary school. Kindergarten students were viewed as merely aspiring elementary school students, and they were typically treated and taught according to the formal instructional structure in which Kindergarten instructors were trained and educated. Pre-schoolers develop differently than their elementary-aged counterparts, according to research on child development and learning. As a result, learning and teaching in kindergarten necessitates a new perspective and, as a result, a different approach.

With the passing of the Kindergarten Education Act in 2012, Kindergarten became a mandatory aspect of Philippine basic education, and it was included in a package of educational reforms formalized by the Education Reform Act of 2012. The K-12 Law, also known as the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013, was passed in 2013. As a result, in 2016, the Department of Education (DepEd) released the Omnibus Policy on Kindergarten Implementation, which provides a complete guide to Kindergarten implementation.

Kindergarten education is very important as it provides an opportunity for Filipino Kindergarten students and teachers to take center stage. While preschool for children aged 3 to 4 years old is not required, this age group should attend preschool to avoid missing important developmental stages in their early years. After that, they must attend mandatory kindergarten when become five years old, at which point they will begin Grade 1 the following school year.

References: