Connectivity is an important element of society. It is sometimes difficult to characterize. It’s along these expected to bring about the trading of data and shared comprehension between individuals. So a measure of the powerful administration of the relational correspondence is that data is passed, and connections are manufactured. Internet connection and computers as we know are issues and problems in our country that are compromised. In 21st century computer and other gadget nowadays are dysfunctional without internet connections. People anywhere and everywhere are hooked in industrialized community, there is no single person or families that do not use or rely on cellphone and other gadgets at home, in school or within their community. In addition, even on the simplest job utilizes gadgets and equipment or tools. Let us accept the fact that there is large scale of implication in education brought by this advancement.

Most of the households are registered for super high-speed internet services (ADSL), and internet access time is much longer for each household than in the United States or other Western countries. This rate of internet access is about two times greater than that in Canada and four times greater than that in Japan (Korea National Statistics, 2002). Philippine is number one amongst countries whose internet connection is very poor. It is a great challenge for our government in terms of national development and mobility to access education 4.0 if this problem outlays the nation.

Moreover, another great issue here would be our millennial. Nowadays, generation Z or computer natives are users of technologies. In that they also have their
own millennial dictionary that can be easily acquired by their age. Hence, for this reason the communication between parents and children broadens gap through the use of social networks and technological gadgets. It also creates stress that leads to depression and mental illness. However, as some generates gap it also bridges people and connect them even with a great distance.

However, in line with education the move to upgrade and update the curriculum also pose a big challenge among teachers to change track of their teaching habits and style and cope up with the requirements of K to 12. Hence, the challenge is bigger for teachers of core subjects since the K to 12 concepts calls for a spiral curriculum which is interdisciplinary by nature. Science teachers, for an instance, are confronted by the lingering fact that the new curriculum commands them to study even more and concentrate to not just one discipline but to several disciplines to provide a meaningful teaching and learning experience to their students.

Furthermore, the Internet Addiction Scale showed a strong relationship with dysfunctional social behaviors. More IA tried to escape from reality than PA and Non-addicts (NA). When they got stressed out by work or were just depressed, IA showed a high tendency to access the internet. The IA group also reported the highest degree of loneliness, depressed mood, and compulsivity compared to the other groups. When they get stressed by work, the IA group showed greatest internet use among the three groups.

Moreover, the greatest dilemma in embracing the industrialization is that a number of factors have been identified to be responsible for these poor performances in science like lack of motivation for most teachers, poor infrastructural facilities, inadequate textual materials, attitude of students to learn, lack of teaching skills and competence by science teachers, and lack of opportunities for professional development for science teachers. Hence, the quality teaching in science must be continuously improved so that students may learn much from the discipline to be equipped. However, it is of utmost important that the quality of science teaching and learning be studied whether it help
students develop scientific literacy to cope with the demands of science and technology growth even out of insufficient support of the government. Some teachers learn to innovate and make an intervention of instruction to bridge the gap among learners of the 21st century. The concern of the schools is the current situation of science teaching and learning. To solve these lingering problems one needs to develop a realistic picture of what is currently happening in the teaching and learning of science in secondary schools.

On the other hand, policies must put in place to create an environment for Millennium Development Goal localization has enabled some LGUs to take on their role as the champions in the delivery of services to support development goals.

Furthermore, one needs to develop a reasonable model for which the stakeholders like principals and Science teachers as well as students can strive towards within the existing resource limitations. It improves connections and comprehension between supervisors and subordinates; partners; individuals in the association and outside it. If we can able to meet the goals of education; it can sustain are the needs of our countries national development. In addition mismatch and gap in education could be better addressed in this case standard quality education shall be delivered to respond to the needs of industry which may assures all Filipinos to be equipped in the challenge of a competitive global market. Significant strides have been achieved that calls for the continuing pursuit of the Millennium Development Goal with focus at the local level. Gains derived from the initiatives that worked should be continued and strengthened, while challenges encountered should be resolved by collective action that would bring the desired result to the attainment of the MDG’s.

The real measure of patriotism is our level of commitment and participation in preparing our people to have the competencies, knowledge, skills and values which are requisites of international
integration. It merely seeks assurance for future generation of our people will leave productively with honor, dignity and pride in a global community of nations. Despite the odds leader must know the potentials, the weaknesses and strength of his teachers in order for his people to become resilient and adaptable to change.

References:

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