

THE K-12 CURRICULUM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PHILIPPINES

Author: **Adamel K. Lukman**

MAED, MASS (FAR)

Is K-12 Curriculum Necessary? When the K-12 implementation was adopted five years ago, the Philippines was the only Southeast Asian country with a primary education system that provided just ten years of basic education. However, it has recently joined its neighbors in implementing a new educational system that will provide students with more possibilities in the global labor market. As a consequence of the K-12 program, our country is currently headed in the right direction.

Following the announcement of the K-12 program's implementation, many people expressed differing views on that matter. A tremendous cacophony of praise and condemnation resounded behind the students, and they were perplexed as to which pieces of advice they should take on. The most important thing is to ensure that new development has happened resulting from the program's implementation. What has been the impact of the adoption of the K-12 program in the country on the education system in the Philippines? Was it able to achieve its objectives before it was put to use?

Filipino graduates and professionals worldwide may earn worldwide recognition faster because of the K-12 programs, facilitating their advancement through the educational system. Students may choose from three courses in the new curriculum: academic, technical, vocational, and sports and arts. The most popular course is Academic, with Technical-Vocational-Livelihood and Sports and Arts coming in second and third. The program will also allow students to get more deeply immersed in many different industries and gain hands-on experience in the area of study they have chosen for themselves. The old curriculum, which offered a more broad education, was different from the new K-12 curriculum in that it had less practical application.

[Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Review \(AJMRR\)](#)

ISSN 2582 8088

Volume 2 Issue 6 [December 2021]

© 2021 All Rights Reserved by [The Law Brigade Publishers](#)

In the case of the new K-12 curricula, many advantages can be identified. They all put the Filipino student at the forefront of the educational agenda in the nation. The World Bank says that the Philippines' K to 12 programs will bring pupils on par with those worldwide. The results of this study support the claim that education funding is a crucial component in attaining the country's development objectives. The work to accept the K to 12 systems as a curriculum is certainly still hard, but this would make it easier. Even some people who know about the modern K-12 system still think that it's just a more comprehensive curriculum identical to the old one. Its ambitions extend beyond just improving student outcomes and include fostering their long-term success.

THE BENEFITS STUDENTS MAY RECEIVE BY JOINING THE CURRICULUM INCLUDE:

1. Due to changes in the K to 12 curriculum, the students are expected to graduate from high school when they are a little older than those who finished the old curriculum. The Department of Education says that students would be better prepared for college by having an apprenticeship program since they have been taught to study and apply their knowledge. In addition to more formal learning in schools, they will have the option to enter advanced training programs that will prepare them for more extensive education.
2. K-12 education may be better suited to preparing students for the job due to its unique nature. The curriculum encourages students to be excited about the occupation and provides them the freedom to make their own choices. Even if they want to complete their studies at college, they may or may not choose that route, depending on what else they plan to do with their lives. High school seniors don't need to worry about their future if they are interested in expanding their talents in many areas since they may take electives that help them improve these skills.
3. The K-12 systems improves students' mathematical, scientific, and linguistic skills to be more competitive in the global job market. The Department of Education argues that higher quality education will be offered by implementing the components into the

curriculum K-12 graduates will be ready to enter the workforce and compete in the job market after the course, having had sufficient time to learn a field and advance their abilities in that sector.

REFERENCES:

1. Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines. (2012). What is K to 12 program?
2. Rivera, J. G. (2017). Articulating the foundations of Philippine K to 12 curriculum: learner-centeredness. *AsTEN Journal of Teacher Education*, 2(1).

