

# What is the k to 12 program?

[Education](#)



What is the K to 12 Program? The K to 12 Program covers Kindergarten and 12 years of basic education (six years of primary education, four years of Junior High School, and two years of Senior High School [SHS]) to provide sufficient time for mastery of concepts and skills, develop lifelong learners, and prepare graduates for tertiary education, middle-level skills development, employment, and entrepreneurship

**Salient Features**

**How will K to 12 help in ensuring employment for our graduates?**

- The K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum will be sufficient to prepare students for work.
- The curriculum will enable students to acquire Certificates of Competency (COCs) and National Certifications (NCs). This will be in accordance with TESDA Training Regulations. This will allow graduates to have middle-level skills and will offer them better opportunities to be gainfully employed or become entrepreneurs.
- There will be a school—industry partnership for technical—vocational courses to allow students to gain work experience while studying and offer the opportunity to be absorbed by the companies.

**What would be the assurance that K to 12 graduates will be employed?**

- DepEd has entered into an agreement with business organizations, local and foreign chambers of commerce, and industries to ensure that graduates of K to 12 will be considered for employment.
- There will be a matching of competency requirements and standards so that 12-year basic education graduates will have the necessary skills needed by the labor market.
- Entrepreneurship will also be fostered in the enhanced curriculum, ensuring graduates can venture into other opportunities beyond employment.

**What will happen to the curriculum? What subjects will be added and removed?**

- There is a continuum from Kindergarten to Grade 12, and to technical-vocational and higher education.
- The current curriculum has been enhanced and has been

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given more focus to allow mastery of learning. - In Grades 11 and 12, core subjects like Math, Science, and Languages will be strengthened. Specializations in students' areas of interest will also be offered. Will teacher salary increase as a result of the K to 12 Program? - The K to 12 Program will not result in a teacher salary increase because there will be no additional teaching load or additional teaching hours. - Salary increases for other reasons, such as the Salary Standardization Law, inflation, promotion, and Performance-Based Bonuses (PBB), may apply. DepEd lacks resources to address its current input shortages. With K to 12 and its added resource needs, how will this be addressed? - All input shortages will be wiped out before the end of 2013. A 1: 1 ratio for student-to-textbook and student-to-seat will be achieved within the year. Shortages in classrooms, teachers, and toilets will be fully addressed next year. - One scheme for Senior High School is to front-load all needed capital investments, take a grant or loan from government and private banks based on annual budget, and pay the amortization yearly. - We also have the support of local government units and private partners to build the needed infrastructure. Is Kindergarten a pre-requisite for entering Grade 1? Yes. Republic Act No. 10157, or the Kindergarten Education Act, institutionalizes Kindergarten as part of the basic education system and is a pre-requisite for admission to Grade 1. Public schools will admit children who have not taken Kindergarten into Grade 1 until SY 2013-2014. I like this program but I'm worried about additional cost to families. How will government respond to this difficulty? - Kindergarten and 12 years of basic education is offered for free in public schools. - There are additional indirect costs, but government agencies are collaborating to provide programs that will enable everyone access to quality

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education, especially to those with lesser means. - Proposals such as the expansion of the Education Service Contracting (ESC) scheme under the Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education (GASTPE) and other cost-sharing arrangements are being developed by DepEd. - K to 12 graduates should have higher earning potential as they will be more competent and skilled. - As a result of the K to 12 Program, particularly the more specialized education in Senior High School, CHED is exploring the possibility of decreasing the number of years of certain degree programs in college. - K to 12 graduates can obtain national certification from TESDA, which will enable them to have more employment opportunities. <http://www.gov.ph/k-12/> EASING ' LEARNING FATIGUE' DepEd readies plan for K+12 program By Tarra Quismundo Philippine Daily Inquirer MANILA, Philippines? Girding for its planned extension of the basic education cycle from 10 to 12 years, the Department of Education (DepEd) is decongesting the current public school curriculum to ease ? learning fatigue?? identified as a leading cause of poor performance and early dropouts among students in public schools. <http://globalnation.inquirer.net/news/breakingnews/view/20101121-304404/DepEd-readies-plan-for-K12-program> Advantage: The Philippine education system can become more competitive among other countries around the world. Though there are still some problems that the government needs to solve before they can successfully implement the plan. The proposed program is good but it still won't work if the needed elements to make it work isn't present. Such elements includes the addressed problems mentioned above, especially the number of public school classrooms plus the adequate supply of classroom chairs, books, etc. If the government could allot a bigger budget to <https://assignbuster.com/what-is-the-k-to-12-program/>

educational needs, then we could be one-step ahead towards the success of the K-12 program. Furthermore, parents (especially those who belongs in the poor sector) should be properly informed and motivated of the advantages of the K-12 Education Plan. This is very important since parents plays a major role in providing the child's school allowances, supplies, and fees for other school projects and activities. Add to that the support of parents towards their children in terms of guidance and teaching. Once this succeeds, it is best hoped that Filipino students would be more literate, skilled, and competitive to be able to find jobs more easily and contribute to the country's pride as well as the country's economy. [http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What\\_are\\_the\\_advantages\\_in\\_having\\_k\\_plus\\_12](http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_are_the_advantages_in_having_k_plus_12)

#### ADVANTAGES OF K-12 EDUCATION

The program aims to uplift the quality of education in the Philippines in order for graduates to be easily employed. The program also aims to meet the standards required for professionals who would want to work abroad. Most importantly, the system aims to fully enhance and develop the students in order for them to be well-prepared especially in emotional and cognitive aspects. Through this, graduates will be able to face the pressures of their future workplace. There may be a lot of factors to consider for the K+12 Education to succeed. But as long as we open our minds to change and we will take it on a positive way, we will definitely attain our most-aspired educational standards which will play a great role in our country's development and will therefore, uplift us from poverty. Batas Pambansa blg. 232 or the education act of 1986 defines elementary education as the first stage of compulsory, formal education and usually corresponding to six or seven grades, including preschool. To achieve universal primary education, and objectives of education for all (EFA) the <https://assignbuster.com/what-is-the-k-to-12-program/>

inclusion of preschool, currently known as kindergarten in the basic education cycle, making it free and compulsory is presently being considered at the policy level. Kindergarten education or the K+12 will prepare 5 year old children physically, socially, emotionally, and mentally for formal schooling. K+12 will increase the children chance of surviving and completing formal schooling, reducing dropouts incidence and insuring better school performance. The universal Kindergarten education will the readiness and foundationally skills of the children to be ready for the primary grades. The other Advantages are presented below: 1. " Enhancing the quality of basic education in the Philippines is urgent and critical. "2. " The poor quality of basic education is reflected in the low achievement scores of Filipino students. One reason is that students do not get adequate instructional time or time on task. "3. International test results consistently show Filipino students lagging way behind practically everybody else in the world. In the 2008 mathematics exam, for example, we came in dead last. 4. " The congested curriculum partly explains the present state of education. " Twelve years of content are crammed into ten years. 5. " This quality of education is reflected in the inadequate preparation of high school graduates for the world of work or entrepreneurship or higher education. " If ten years were adequate, how come employers do not hire fresh high school graduates? How come most high school graduates flunk the UPCAT? 6. " Most graduates are too young to enter the labor force. " Since most children start Grade 1 when they are 6 years old, they do not reach the legal employable age of 18 when they graduate from high school today. 7. " The current system also reinforces the misperception that basic education is just a preparatory step for higher education. " Why prioritize the minority of high

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school graduates that go to college? <http://www.scribd.com/doc/65752154/Advantages-and-Disadvantages-of-k-12-1> Disadvantages of k12? For my own opinion, one of disadvantages ng pagkakaroon ng K12 is dagdag problem 'to hindi lang para sa government, sa mga school staffs and personels especially teachers kundi pati na rin s mga magulang at lalong-lalo na sa mga mag-aaral. As we see, sa hirap ng buhay ngayon, hirap na hirap talagang magpaaral ang mga magulang sa mga anak nila sa sobrang hirap ng buhay ngayon. Kaya nga maraming out-of-school youth dahil sa kakapusan sa financial, paano pa pag mas humaba yung taon ng pag-aaral. Isa pa, kung ngayon nga na hindi pa napapatupad yung k 12 system ehh malaki na ang problema pagdating sa mga kagamitan, paaralan at budget para sa education, paano pa pag nadagdagan pa ng taon. Lalo pa't kung maraming humihinto sa pag-aaral kada taon, marami ding mga bata ang nag-reenrol every school year. Kung ngayon pa lang kapos na at hindi na kayang mgatugunan ng husto ang mga pangangailangan ng mga mag-aaral at ng mga guro paano pa pag may k12 system na. Dagdag kaalaman nga ito para sa atin, pero sana isipin din muna yung pwedeng magng bad effect nito sa atin at sa ating kabuhayan .. :)