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**Reforms in the Department of Education**

**Part I. Historical Background**

**Question: What are the key transformations in education during the following period?** *(Please prepare to share your findings with the class on our face to face meeting)*

(Note: When I say transformation, I meant “the significant events, shifts, and developments that have profoundly shaped the methods and practices of teaching, learning, and education during a specific period.”)

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| **Period** | **Key Transformations** |
| Spanish Colonization | Education during this time was mainly for the rich and focused on religion, aiming to convert a small number of people to Christianity. Only wealthy boys had access to learning. |
| American Colonization | A public school system was created, offering formal education to everyone and using English as the main language for teaching. |
| Japanese Colonization | Education focused on nationalism, teaching in Tagalog, and instilling values such as honesty, hard work, and respect for labor. |
| Martial Law | Education was used by the government to instill loyalty and patriotism but freedom of thought and academic independence were limited. |
| Present Time | Education is more inclusive, uses technology, and helps students gain skills needed for the modern world and global opportunities age for teaching. |

Part II. The Different Reforms in the Philippine Educational System

Question: What are the implications of the different reforms?

(Note: Implications means the outcomes, consequences or effects of the reforms and policies on the education systems)

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| **Reforms and Policies** | **Implications** |
| RA 9155 | This reform gave increased authority to community-based school leaders over their own schools as well as encouraged the participation of the community in decision making. It made schools more responsive to local needs and improved accountability. |
| The Enhanced Basic Education | This law made basic education to be consist of 13 years instead of the previous 10. This was an advantage for the students because it helped them get skills for work, further education, and everyday activities. It also made the Philippine education system in step with other countries. |
| Institutionalization of Kindergarten | Kindergarten became compulsory and so young children were able to acquire basic skills to get them ready for formal schooling. Moreover, children were less likely to drop from school during the lower grade levels. |
| Mother-Tongue-Based Multilingual Education | In multilingual education, using a mother tongue has been more beneficial. This way of teaching children in the early years is easier, as well as instilling national pride and appreciation for the many languages in the country. |
| Contextualization of Curriculum | The curriculum started to get modified in such a way that, local culture and experiences were incorporated in to the lessons so that geographical customization is achieved. It made it easier for the students to relate what they learn in class to the community they live in and the other way around. |
| Senior High School | The decision to add senior high school now puts more students in positions where they are required to work, set up businesses, or go to college. This course prepares pupils with skills that are useful in their life after high school. |