

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES

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To meet the changing requirements of society, the educational system has experienced major adjustments over the years. Various reasons, such as technical improvements, globalization, and changing economic and social needs, have influenced these shifts.

The incorporation of technology has been one of the most major advancements in education. Technology has been a vital aspect of modern education since the introduction of the internet and the proliferation of digital devices. It has altered how children learn, teachers teach, and schools' function. Students can use the internet to access a plethora of material, work with peers remotely, and participate in interactive learning experiences. In contrast, teachers can use technology to give tailored education, track student progress, and provide feedback.

In recent years, the Philippines has seen considerable educational changes and developments. These initiatives aim to improve education quality while also addressing the country's concerns of poverty, inequality, and unemployment.

The K-12 program is one of the most major improvements in the Philippine education system. The program's goal is to connect the country's education system with global standards and to provide students with the skills and competences they need to flourish in a rapidly changing world. The K-12 program includes two years of senior high school and focuses on strengthening students' talents in areas such as science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), humanities, and social sciences.

A number of research studies have been undertaken to assess the efficiency of the Philippine K-12 program. According to Reyes et al. (2018), the introduction of the K-12 program has resulted in considerable increases in students' educational outcomes. According to the study, the curriculum improved students' academic achievement, critical thinking abilities, and career preparation.

The Alternative Learning System (ALS) is another shift in the Philippine education system. The ALS program is intended for out-of-school adolescents, adult learners, and others who are unable to attend traditional schooling for a variety of reasons. The program offers learners a variety of flexible learning options, including online learning, distant education, and community-based learning.

According to Hernandez et al. (2019), the ALS program has been effective in reaching out to marginalized students and providing them with access to education. The study discovered that the curriculum improved learners' self-esteem, motivation, and social skills.

Furthermore, the Philippines has been putting in place a number of measures to promote inclusive education and address issues of inequality and prejudice in the educational system. The "Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities Policy" strives to give disabled children equitable access to education and to encourage their participation in normal schools.

Numerous local studies have been undertaken in the Philippines to assess the impact of inclusive education programs. According to Mante and Tugade (2020), the implementation of inclusive education policy has resulted in considerable advances in students with disabilities' academic performance and social skills.

Overall, the educational changes in the Philippines have been significant and have positively impacted the country's education system. The K-12 program, the Alternative Learning System, and the policies promoting inclusive education have all contributed to

enhancing the quality of education and providing learners with equal opportunities to education. However, there is still a need to address the challenges faced by the education system, such as inadequate resources, teacher training, teacher need, salary hike, and facilities, to ensure that all learners have access to quality education.

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