

THE FUTURE OF ICT IN TLE UNDER THE NEW MATATAG CURRICULUM

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"Matatag" is a Filipino word that when translated into English, can mean as steady, firm, strong, steadfast, and constant. "MATATAG: Bansang Makabata, Batang Makabansa" has become a cry of support in the basic education sector since its inception. Vice President and Secretary of Education Sara Duterte stated during the MATATAG K-10 curriculum launch that the four main tenets of education reform are "MAking the curriculum relevant to produce competent and job-ready, active, and responsible citizens; TAKing steps to accelerate the delivery of basic education facilities and services; TAKing good care of learners by promoting learner well-being, inclusive education, and a positive learning environment, and lastly is about Giving support to teachers to enhance their teaching"

DepEd's MATATAG Curriculum seeks to develop would be learners who are equipped to handle the demands of both the workplace and daily life. It emphasizes lifelong learning abilities and focuses on several disciplines, including Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Agriculture and Fishery Arts (AFA), Family and Consumer Science (FCS), and Industrial Arts (IA)- which covers as the new Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) tracks under K-10 program and may be intended to prepare students for the transition to SHS, where they will have the opportunity to further specialize in academic or technical-vocational tracks. The curriculum was created following extensive research and consultation with the goal of preparing Filipino students for success both locally and globally. It is in line with the 21st Century

Educational Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (CSTA Philippines, n. d.).

ICT (Information and Communications Technology) is one of the recent and up-to-date fields of specialization in TLE with the coordination of TESDA when it comes to curriculum alignment or competencies. The use of computer labs helps students stay updated skills, be knowledgeable in technology, and access information technology with the latest innovations. Teaching TLE is a complex area that introduces different specializations in the four components among learners, but let's focus more on the future of ICT in the upcoming revisions of the curriculum implementation in Philippine Education. These are the skills' progression in the ICT (MATATAG K to 10 Curriculum, August 2023): At Grades 4 to 6, learners will be able to show proficiency with the use of different productivity tools, internet browsing in a safe and responsible manner, and proper coding skills. When high school comes at the Grades 7 to 8, the learners will be able to upskill their knowledge and abilities in graphic design, video editing, and productivity tools in a responsible and safe manner and when the learners are at the Grades 9 and 10, they will be able to showcase a few chosen basic competencies in the areas of visual arts, computer programming, contact center services (CCS), and computer system servicing (CSS). Skills Progression in this learning area, ICT was viewed by the specialists as the progression of skills from Key Stage 1 (Grades K-3) up to Key Stage 4 (Grades 11-12). Stated above are the skills progression that portrays the examples and approaches on the upcoming revised curriculum (MATATAG Curriculum) from TLE to TVL track.

In the new MATATAG Curriculum, the learners are exposed to some of the skills in connected to ICT with other subjects in order to develop 21st century skills (MATATAG K to 10 Curriculum, August 2023), these are the following; first is about the Learning and Innovation, this is a set of abilities where learners think critically, reflectively, and creatively, analyze and solve problems, create and use a variety of techniques or methods to implement innovation. For example, creating knowledge

products using productivity tools, creating database objects, creating portable bootable devices, and constructing simple robotics systems. The learners will also enhance their Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving skills, it is the ability to analyze evidence, patterns, and relationships, make inferences using reasoning, judge, evaluate, and make decisions or solve problems. Example skills are analyzing information, filtering fake news, and assessing the credibility of the site used when conducting research. It is also important for learners to engage the Communication and Collaboration domain that recognizes the value of communication for a wide range of purposes. Skills such as the use of web conferencing tools, sending e-mails with attachments, and analyzing communication processes will develop in learners' digital literacy. The Information, Media and Technology Literacy is a timely issue because the learners will enhance their skills to access, evaluate, use, and manage information, media tools, and technology. They will be able to evaluate current trends in media and information and evaluate the reliability and validity of text information and media and its sources based on reliable resources or fact-checking which is becoming an increasingly important concern up to this day. The Life and Career Skills will also prepare learners to make informed life and career decisions to enable them to become citizens who engage in a dynamic global community and to be able to cope up in to the challenges and opportunities they may have face in real world. Lastly, the Leadership skills it is the ability of the learners to organize proactively and lead people in the future in such a way as to motivate them to achieve tasks effectively. The learners will be able to organize an online consultation with ICT practitioners to share different ICT applications and tools used for online learning, create an e-group to discuss different applications and tools to develop e-portfolios and design a simple website where colleagues collaboratively share their relevant information about online learning resources.

The world is moving so quickly these days that it might be overwhelming. The abilities we acquire now might soon become outdated. We've come to a point where imagining life without technology is hard to do. Its impact has greatly improved our quality of life and in educating young minds. ICT has become ingrained in every aspect of our lives, reshaping how we live and interact in this world where according to research, about 44 million Filipinos own a mobile phone and the media report that they spend an average of 10 hours per day online with 144 minutes spent on social networking sites and major contributors are long commute times, working from home, virtual studies or other computer based work. (Philippines - Information and Communications Technology, 2024). Whether it's how we communicate, get around, access healthcare, or stay connected, technology has made our lives better. When teachers are digitally literate and know how to incorporate Information and Communications technology (ICT) into the classroom, it can have a huge impact on students' learning. The roles that teachers and students play in the classroom are evolving due to technology. With learning management systems and modules, students are taking on more of the educational heavy lifting, and teachers are shifting from being the knowledge gatekeepers to facilitators. Students are now required to actively participate in their education as opposed to just observing or listening, thanks to the evolving world of ICT. It is our duty as educators to create lifelong learners who can prosper and endure in a global information economy, even in light of previous revisions to the TLE under the upcoming MATATAG K-10 Curriculum.

References:

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