

EVOLUTION OF EDUCATION

by:

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Evolution is the end result of great education.

Based on the worldwide culture, our first teacher is our parents. The first syllables they taught to us were dada and mama.

In the ancient Philippines, children were given the rudiments of education. Such education was both academic and vocational. The father trained his sons to be warriors, hunters, fishermen, miners, lumbermen and shipbuilders. The mother on her part trained her daughters in cooking, gardening, serving and other household arts.

The record shows that the first formal educational system in which was primarily conducted by religious orders in the Philippines was the Decree of Education in 1863. It required the government to provide school institutions for boys and girls in every town. Given the situation, the Spanish schools started accepting Filipino students.

In the history, after the Spanish time, the Americans came to our country to "Educate us". They were boarded on a big boat named Thomas. The volunteer American soldiers became the first teachers of the Filipinos, known as Thomasites named after their boat. Part of their mission was to build classrooms in every place where they were assigned.

It was during Commonwealth regime that an organized effort to develop a common national language was started in compliance with the mandate of the 1935 constitution. To help counteract the American cultural influence among the Filipinos, President Quezon greatly encouraged the revival of desirable Filipino values.

It was assumed that the most fundamental objective of education is the development of an individual's potential which will simultaneously improve society. Every time changes in our educational system occur to search for the solution for our educational ills, some pressure groups interfere and say it is "unrealistic and expensive, which is not a valid reason. Courage and energy for action should be sustained to invigorate the lives of the citizenry.

At present record, our current Educational Curriculum is Revised K to 12. The overall view aims to strengthen early childhood education, provide more time to mastery of concepts, and prepare learners for higher education

Living in the 21st century presents learners with constant adjustments to rapidly changing environments, requiring strong information literacy skills, digital competence and adaptability. The job market demands 21st century skills such as creativity, critical thinking, collaboration, and emotional and digital intelligence. Learners also need to develop global citizenship skills while coping with international crises and uncertainties.

An improved curriculum aims to fully equip learners to navigate these challenges, anticipate change, and become honest future leaders.

Changes is unpredictable it is everywhere and anywhere. It is our future already. Are we ready to embrace changes?

References:

Retrieved from wikipedia.com