

# **THE PERCEPTION OF THE PARENTS AND STUDENTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF K – 12 BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAM IN THE PHILIPPINES**

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## **Abstract**

The study aims to know the perception or understanding of the parents, students and the community on the implementation of K – 12 Basic Education Program (BEC) in the District of Balabac Schools Davison of Palawan at Mangsee National High School (MNHS), Philippines. The researcher has encountered varieties perceptions or understanding of the parents, students and the community. Some of the informant has a positive and negative reaction on the said program. The purpose of the study is to contribute the progressive and development of Mangsee National High School and to advocate the main purposes of the program to the parents, students and the community in the District of Balabac as well as in the entire country since this K – 12 Program is new curriculum that implemented by the former President of the Republic of the Philippines Benigno Aquino III and his Education Secretary Dr. Armin Luistro in 2013. The study is done by using qualitative approach.

**Keywords:** *Educational Development, New Curriculum, Global Competitive, Job Opportunity and Economic Education.*

## **I. Introduction**

At present, the Philippines is the only country in Asia and among the three remaining countries in the world that uses a 10-year basic education cycle. According to the presentation made by the South East Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO-INNOTECH) on Additional Years in Philippine Basic Education (2010), the comparative data on duration of Basic and Pre- University Education in Asia shows that the Philippines allots 10 years not just for the basic education cycle but also for the pre-university education while all the other countries have either 11 or 12 years in their basic education cycle.

Achievement scores highlight our students' poor performance in national examinations. The National Achievement Test (NAT) results for grade 6 in SY 2009-2010 showed only a 69.21% passing rate while the NAT results for high school is at a low 46.38%. Moreover, international tests results in 2003 Trends in International Mathematics and Science study (TIMSS) show that the Philippines ranked 34th out of 38 countries in HS Math and 43rd out of 46 countries in HS II Science. Moreover, the Philippines ranked the lowest in 2008 even with only the science high schools joining the Advanced Mathematics category.

Faced with difficulty economic competition and worried about the skills of the future work forces, the government lead by the President of the Philippines and his Department of Education Secretary Armin A. Luistro are trying to connect education from pre-school through post- secondary so that more students are prepared for further study and work. On 5th October 2010, the recent program on Philippine Education as part of President Benigno “Noynoy” Aquino III’s Educational Reform Program was instituting of the K - 12 Education Plan. From his 10-point Educational Agenda he cited: 12-Year Basic Education Cycle, I will expand the basic education cycle, from a 10-year cycle to a globally comparable 12 years, for our public school children.

Presently, those who can afford basic education get into the best universities and the best jobs after graduation. Universal pre-schooling for all public schools children will have preschool as their introduction to formal schooling by 2016, and we will make this available to all children regardless of income. The Pinoy Administration believes that adding more years to basic education in the Philippines could help solve the problems of unemployment, keep with global standards, and help Pilipino students to have more time to choose the career that best suits their skills (Jennilyn, 2013).

Psychologically speaking, the short education program affects human development of the Pilipino children. A Pilipino is legally a child before he or she turns 18 years old. Psychologists and educators say that children under 18 are generally not emotionally prepared for entrepreneurship or employment or higher education disciplines. Commonly, Grade six pupils graduate at the age ranging from 11-13 years old, and fourth year high school students graduates at the range of 15-17 years old. Therefore, these learners are still considered children and they are not capable to handle serious situations like decision-making and work task. In the Philippines, there is a harvesting practice which is called, “Hinog sa Bunga”, meaning a fruit which was taken from the trunk of the tree.

The ripened fruits which were taken from the trunk of the tree are more sweet and tasty compared to fruits which were taken ahead of time. The goal of the K - 12 Basic Education Program is to create a functional basic education system that will produce productive and responsible citizens equipped with the essential

competencies and skills for both life-long learning and employment. This program will enhance the basic education system to full functionality to fulfill the basic learning needs of students. This is in line with the agenda of the President Aquino of having quality education as a long term solution to poverty, in order to achieve these goals (DepEd, 2013).

The most perceived problems on K - 12 Implementation of the students in Luzon Elementary School, Tagkawayan Quezon. The operation of our educational system revolves around laws legislated by congress. The primary source of these laws is the 1987 constitution. A separate Article of education is provided in the 1987 constitution. It prescribes that the state shall assign the highest budgetary priority to education and ensures that teaching will attract and retain its rightful share of the best available talents through adequate remuneration and other means of job satisfaction and fulfillment (Tan, 2011).

Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) as part of our K-12 reform, this is not a purely pedagogical strategy for language but a learner-centered approach. By using the language students are comfortable with, the MTB-MLE in the enhanced curriculum helps them develop the language skills they need to learn the fundamentals of various subjects from kindergarten to third grade, and to move seamlessly from home to school. Children clearly learn best when we use the language they understand, especially in elementary education. Additionally, prior to the launch of MTBMLE, studies had shown that language skills mastered with the mother tongue can enable students to learn second and subsequent languages faster.

Over the last three and a half years the DepEd has been addressing gaps in basic inputs – namely, classrooms, teachers, textbooks, seats, and water and sanitation facilities. We have fully accounted for backlogs of these in all 47,000 schools from 2010, and will continue to build more infrastructures, hire more teachers and buy more learning materials and tools for the K-12 program.

Senior high school (SHS) will be introduced nationwide starting with grade 11 in 2016 followed by grade 12 in 2017. We expect 1.4m students per cohort to enter grade 11, more than 1m of them from public junior high schools.

The department will fulfill these requirements both by building capacity at public high schools and by tapping available capacities at private schools and other state-funded institutions. Starting in 2016, an SHS voucher program will provide financial subsidies to public junior high graduates wishing to attend private SHS or schools managed by public institutions. The program will also expand the financial assistance program, which benefits over half of the nation's private junior high students. (Luistro, 2013)

### ***Statement of the Problems***

This study aimed to determine the understanding of the parents and students about the implementation of the K – 12 Program. Specifically, the study sought answers to the following questions:

1. What are the parent's sources of information about K – 12 Program?
2. What are the parent's understandings about the implementation of the K – 12 Program when it comes to rationale?
3. What are the student's understandings about the implementation of the K – 12 Program when it comes to rationale?

### ***Significance of the Study***

Learning is the aspect of development that connotes modification of behavior, skills and knowledge that results from practice and experience which sought for quality education. The generalization of this present study would be a great contribution to the vast knowledge in relation to student's achievements.

### ***Review of Related Literature***

The K - 12 Basic Education Program is the flagship program of the Department of Education in its desires to offer a curriculum which is attuned to the 21st century. This is in the pursuance of the reform thrusts of the Basic Education Sector Reform Agenda, a package of policy reforms that seeks to systematically improve critical regulatory, institutional, structural, financial, physical, cultural and information conditions effecting basic education provision access and delivery on the ground. The department seeks to create basic education sector that's capable of

attaining the country's Education for all Objectives and the Millennium Development Goals by the year 2015 and President Noynoy Aquino's 10-point Basic Education Agenda by 2016. This policy reforms are expected to introduce critical changes necessary to further accelerate, broaden, deepen and sustain the department's effort in improving the quality of basic education. (Esther & Ethel, 2012) The K-12 education system is the public education system that most people are familiar with today. Comprised of 13 grades, kindergarten through 12th, it refers to the public school system in all of the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and parts of Europe as well. It is difficult to pinpoint the exact history of education, as it has been occurring in some form for centuries in all parts of the world. The K-12 Program has been initiated by the Aquino administration where students will have to undergo a new system of education.

The Enhanced K-12 Basic Education Program is a DepEd program that will improve the standard of education and give more opportunities for graduating students. Last school year 2012, Philippine education officially implemented the K-12 curriculum. Everyone knows the country (in public schools preferably) is drastically left behind in terms of curriculum adjustments. Grade 1 entrants in SY 2012–2013 are the first batch to fully undergo the program, and current 1st year Junior High School students (or Grade 7) are the first to undergo the enhanced secondary education program. (Kynemarie, 2013) Nollado (1992) Article XIV of the constitution which focused on education in which section I states that "the state shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all". The K – 12 Program "We are the last country in Asia and one of only three countries in the world with a 10- year pre-university program" (SEAMEO, 2011) The Department of Education has formally launched its K - 12 Program, which adds 2 years to basic education in the country. This means that aside from kindergarten, 6 years of elementary, and 4 years of high school, students will have to undergo an additional 2 years of study in senior high school.

The Department of Education (DepEd) is currently implementing mother-tongue based multilingual education (MTB-MLE) as part of our K-12 reform. This is not a purely pedagogical strategy for language but a learner-centered approach.

By using the language students are comfortable with, the MTB-MLE in the enhanced curriculum helps them develop the language skills they need to learn the fundamentals of various subjects from kindergarten to third grade, and to move seamlessly from home to school. Children clearly learn best when we use the language they understand, especially in elementary education. Additionally, prior to the launch of MTBMLE, studies had shown that language skills mastered with the mother tongue can enable students to learn a second and subsequent language faster.

The program has the following twin objectives: To give every student as opportunity to receive quality education based on an enhanced and decongested curriculum that is internationally recognized and comparable; Develop a curriculum that is rational and focus on excellence; Produce a pool of highly qualified and adequately trained teachers; Achieve high academic standards, especially in Mathematics, Science and English at all levels; Produce graduates who are globally competitive and whose credential are recognized internationally; To change public perception that high school education is just a preparation for college; rather, it should allow one to take advantage of opportunities for gainful career or employment and/or self-employment in a rapidly changing and increasingly globalized environment; produce graduates who possess skills and competencies that will allow them to be productive members of the society or pursue higher education; through coordination between the academic and business sectors, to change industry hiring practices into account the enhance skills and competencies of K - 12 graduates (DepEd, 2010).

The goal of implementing the K - 12 Basic Education Program is to create a functional basic system that will produce productive and responsible citizens equipped with the essential learning and employment. This is in line with the agenda of the President Aquino of having quality education as a long term solution to poverty. The K - 12 Education vision from the Department of Education (DepEd, 2010) every graduate of the Enhanced K - 12 Basic Education Program is an empowered individual who has learned through a program that is rooted on sound principles and geared towards excellence.

Truly, the implementation of K - 12 program of the Department of Education is a great help to every students. But, some which has a noble purpose for every Pilipino pupil or student. From their own point of view or perspective this is another burden on the part of the students and parents. It will add to the financial problem of the individual family, and the advantage of implementing this program are for the people who wants to continue studying or work abroad because the curriculum is almost parallel to another country. This is some of the problems that this study is going to focus on and to hear the sentiments of the parents regarding the implementation of K - 12 program (Jennilyn, 2013).

One of the aims of the Department of Education is to prepare the students to be globally competitive. To achieve this, educational reforms of the government must also focus into the mastery of English as the second language. Such attempt will greatly help to harness the productive capacity of the country's human resource base towards international competitiveness. Competitiveness may be gauged from sociolinguistic competence of a person. Sociolinguistic competence is the ability to use language appropriate to a given communicative context taking into account the roles of the participants, the setting and the purpose of interaction. It is the ability to use and respond to language appropriately, given the setting, the topic, and the relationships among the people communicating, particularly the lingua franca of the educational society and community, in its various contexts and dimensions relatively guarantees the teachers competitive advantage in the complex society like the Philippines (Alatis, 2009).

Education Secretary Armin A. Luistro (2011) says the additional 2 years will help students decide what course they will take in college. It will also help high school students to be given a chance to specialize in science and technology, music and arts, agriculture, fisheries, sports, business entrepreneurship, and others. K - 12 Program aims to make basic education sufficient enough so that anyone who graduates can be gainfully employed and have a productive life. K -12 Program will look at the possibility of specialized education such as a high school or community, which will focus on the arts or agriculture. Bro. Armin said that the proposal will make high school graduates employable, making tertiary education

unnecessary to get a job. That proposal of Department of Education to add two more years to basic education drew mixed reactions in the Senate.

Senate President Juan Ponce Enrile (2011) expressed support to the DepEd's K - 12 Program as he agrees with the proposal because the country needs to increase its competitiveness at the international level, he said: We are underrated by other countries, our educational system. It is painful for others. But for the country we have to do it. To implement the program, the DepEd has to work with Congress to amend the existing law, Batas Pambansa 232 or the "Education Act of 1982," which states that the basic formal education is a 10-year program.

Nartates (2011) conducted a study about the Effects of Broken Homes among Early Teenagers to their Academic Performance this studies cited by the researchers have also shown that the country's education program is equivalent to the 12-year education cycle followed abroad except that it is being completed in only 10 years. These researches analyze and study what will be the effects of the K - 12 Educational Systems to the country, parents, and students. This study becomes related to my study in the sense that it is concerned on the effects of K - 12 Program to the parents. The only difference is that this study is focused on the effects of K - 12 Program to the students whose parents are working abroad, and how it affects to their academic performance.

Marston (2011) Conducted a related study about the perception of students and parents involved in primary to secondary school transition programs of different formats and complexities, based on both Australian and international research, have been introduced in some schools to facilitate transition. The aims of this research were to investigate and compare the perceptions of students, parents and teachers involved in several of these programs and to examine the extent to which transition programs can alleviate issues associated with transition between primary and secondary schools.

Zellman (2012) conducted a study about the implementation of the K - 12 Education Reform in Qatar's Schools, this study is a reform of education for a new era, because it views education as the key to the nation's economic and social progress. This study, one of a number of RAND studies that trace and document the reform process in Qatar, was designed to assess progress made in the first years



of the K - 12 Reform's Implementation in Qatar's schools and the perception of the parents on the Implementation of the K - 12 Program. This study has a relation to the researchers study because it also gets the perception of the parents on the K - 12 Implementation.

Senate Majority Floor Leader Vicente "Tito" Sotto (2011) explained why he opposed the proposal of the Department of Education (DepEd) to amend the law on the country's basic education to increase the number of school years to 12 from the present 10-year program. "I oppose the addition of two years to basic education. There is no clear benefit to adding two years to basic education," Sotto said in a privilege speech at the Senate. He added that the national budget can't even provide sufficient funds to maintain the present number of years of basic education, but now the DepEd wants to add more to it. According to him, adding two years to basic education will further increase our budget deficit. We need quality education, not quantity of years in education. We need more schools, not more years in school.

The Philippines is the only country in the world that still follows a 10-year basic education cycle. And so Last October 2010, President Noyonoy Aquino proposed the Kindergarten plus 12 on the K - 12 Program to catch up with the rest of world having a 12-year basic education cycle. However, with all the issues on education the country is still has, parents expressed their opinions on the President Aquino's plan of strengthening the Philippine education system through the K -12 Program. It is a must to hear the parents' opinions regarding the K - 12 Program as they are one of the stakeholders of schools and respected parents of the students who are involved on loving and caring for the future of their children.

“The reality on the ground is that schools even have to divide their classes to morning and afternoon sessions to accommodate more students... We need to modernize our public school system management priority to expanding the cycle of our basic education program”

## **II. Method**

This study is done by using qualitative research showing how the researcher came to the necessary data for this study, and how these data were analyzed, interpreted and presented in the easiest way possible. This study utilized so survey

is the most important in order to achieve the purpose of this study which is to determine and describe the opinions, thoughts and feelings of parents of Grade VII Students of Mangsee National High School. It is descriptive in a sense that the data obtained were analyzed and described. The researcher used his survey questionnaire as his instrument. Based on the result of the survey conducted, he was able to determine the details of this study.

### ***Research Design***

The purpose of this study is to determine and describe the understanding of parents of Grade VII students from Mangsee National High School, Mangsee, Balabac. It is descriptive in a sense that the data obtained were analyzed and described. The researcher used questionnaire, oral interview and observation as his instrument.

### ***Research Instruments***

The researcher prepared a questionnaire to determine the understanding of the parents and students regarding the Implementation of K – 12 Program. This can be determined such as the respondents' profile preparedness of parents in terms of emotional and financial aspect.

The primary instrument use in conducting the study is the questionnaires; the second instrument used an actual interview on the respondent and third is an actual observation during classes in Grade VII students.

### ***Data Gathering Procedure***

The data for the study were collected using questionnaire and oral interview. The researcher has followed certain procedures in conducting the study:

1. Choose the certain title.
2. Oral interviewed and observation during classes in Grade - VI Section 1 students.
3. The researcher prepared some questions:
  - 1) What are the parents' sources of information on K – 12 Program?

- 2) What are the understanding of the parents and students on implementation of K – 12 Program?
4. Securing permit to conduct the study. The permit to conduct the study was requested field to the office of the school head master.

### **III. Result and Discussion**

The researcher was come to the field to collect some data and he found several things as follows as the results of the study:

#### ***Parent’s Sources of Information about K – 12 Program***

The following sources of information about the K - 12 Program that the parents have gotten information about the K - 12 Program is one of the latest programs of the Department of Education. Since this is new, many Pilipino particularly parents were asking and wondering what was all about it. In this study, there are some sources of information about the implementation on K – 12 Program. These were from: PTA Meetings, Television, Newspapers and magazines, Books, Radio, Internet, Friends, Relatives, Teachers or School Administrators and Orientation Conferences.

The foregoing data implied that the source of information of the parents about K – 12 Program came from PTA Meetings, and Orientation Conferences. Parents from Barangay Mangsee don’t have an access of internet. Therefore they rely on the people who will discuss information such as the K – 12 Program. These people are usually in Department of Education who are knowledgeable regarding the K – 12 Program.

“The parents’ sources of the implementation about the K - 12 Program is not totally clear, because they just got the information without well explanation like; workshop, seminar for the parents or school community by the local government.”

#### ***Parent’s Understanding about the Implementation of K – 12 Program.***

This study the researcher was asking the opinion and viewed of the parents on the said program to know the perception of the parents. Some of the parents have positive and negative opinion, but mostly in positive opinion and viewed.

During the surveyed the parents were still commenting and asking so many questions as if K -12 is a new program. Is K - 12 really needed or necessary? Is the additional two years the answer to the emerging problems in our country? “Why not invest on teachers’ education and on their salary to be able to hire competent ones instead of adding two more years?” These are the same questions asked several times especially by the parents. Some believe, simply adding two more years in the education of a child does not guaranty that the child will have the skills they hope to achieve.

And school, especially in elementary incessantly explain the advantages of K-12 program and the rationale of additional two years in high school, i.e. is for the students to decide on what course to take in college. Furthermore, this will also equip them to get a job or be employed after completing senior high school since in this phase students are given the chance to enroll in specialization courses in science and technology, music and arts, agriculture, fisheries, sports, business entrepreneurship, and others.

On the other side, some agreed that 10-year education program is becoming outdated. It is true that it will cause financial difficulty to everybody especially to the poor but as a nation that is hoping to stand out in the global market, we need to invest to our children’s education. Our graduates need quality education that our country can be proud of.

In line with this change, additional classrooms and infrastructures are the priority of the Department of Education to be able to house senior high school students in the school years to come. More extension positions for teachers are filled. The department said to have allotted more or less P63 billion for this program. However, the DepEd secretary, Bro. Armin Luistro on the second year of K - 12 is ever positive about this program although he admitted that K-12 is not that perfect and will be subjected to further study and monitoring especially on the curriculum materials. What is important is the concentrated effort of the DepEd

family and the government supports for this program to fully effect a quality basic education for the Filipino children.

“The current administration under the President Benigno Aquino, III with his Educational Secretary Armin Luistro were enforced to implement the K – 12 Program in the country since last school year 2013”

During observation the researcher asked one of the teachers at Mangsee National High School Sir Marbert B. Garganya, He said, as a parent to his children this K – 12 Program was designed by the current administration aimed to solve the problems about the crowded population in the country especially for the Pilipino People who graduated from bachelor’s degree and most of were jobless or some Pilipinos couldn’t afford to pursuing their studies into higher education due to financial problems. In my point of viewed regarding this program if we will analyzing on the program it is so good, it will change the educational situation in our country in terms of rational. Why? Because, the high school graduates students have an opportunity to find a job after their high school, while before even those who graduated bachelor’s degree they are really hard to find a job.

Also he said, some of the teachers were encountered to their students are very well competitive to any field of their subjects, but it is unfortunately for those students in the rural areas or like Barangay Mangsee one of the last island in the country that there is no even internet connection for surfing, while in the urban areas they have complete facilities in terms of technologies. So, the government should plan how the students from the rural or island areas can have an access to the internet so that they can be global competitive students. Or else, the government should provide a complete and enough sources of textbook for the references.

Sir Chan S. Alsad one of the elementary teachers at Mangsee Elementary School he said, as a parents to his children he believed the government has a better plan for the Pilipino children in terms of education to become globally competitive.

As ordinary citizen concerned Melvon S. Marciano said, the K – 12 Program is not an easy to adapt especially to the parents in terms of financially, because it takes another long time in basic education. So, each process like transportation, project will add to their financial management. But they believed the K – 12 Program is also can give their children easy to find a job. Why? Because according

to the current administration or Education Secretary Luistro, one of the aims of this program is after the graduation in senior high school the graduates students can have opportunity to find a job.

“In an interview with the public school teachers who are students at the Graduate School teachers were made to make beautiful lesson plans and perfect reports to satisfy school heads who in turn submit these to the higher authorities in the division, regional and central offices. It takes many hours to produce a detailed lesson plan as well as make the necessary visual aids. Most of the time the teachers would sit down and write while letting the pupils writes the lessons on the board. They have no more time to explain the lessons to the pupils.”

The respondents and they said, we have different opinions about this matter but you must first realize the advantages and disadvantages of this program. Let's first talk about the disadvantage; yes what you are saying is true that around 70,000 or more will be unemployed. But this will only be for 2 years as for 2 years is added to the basic education. College employed personnel will definitely need to adjust to this for they will be having their jobs back after the 2 years adjustment (I know this because I my cousin told me about this 2 years that they will have no job) but he didn't complained about it because it will be for the kids benefit. And it is high time that we need to implement this because we need higher quality education and we need to adapt to this change for we are the only country in Asia that hasn't yet implemented this.

Next disadvantage is adding 2 years of basic education will mean added 2 years of money to it. Yes this is definitely true but for those who are in public you need not to worry about the added 2 years because it will still be definitely Free of Tuition. A lot of us didn't even think about the advantages of it. First, the quality education second, you can choose your specialization for your future choice of job third, will produce globally competitive graduates and the fourth, students will learn easily and it will benefit them if they proceed to their tertiary education. And lastly it will reduce the unemployment rate because student that will graduate in high school will already be equipped with their knowledge and will be ready to enter workforce immediately. Even if our country is in poverty or even if we have this

corrupt government, I am sure that this will definitely help us improve our lives not just individual but as a whole country.

Mangsee National High School (MNHS) is a public secondary school which is located at the center part of Barangay Mangsee. MNHS is an annex secondary school of Bugsuk National High School particularly in Municipality of Balabac, Palawan is where the results of this study shall serve as reference in the materialization of the Department of Education (DepEd) program particularly the K – 12. Community was also play a vital role in the development of every learner. The school is part of the community so every parent of the learners must know what the problems of the school are. So that they will understand what is happening and what is the good solution to that problem.

“The implementation of K – 12 Program at Mangsee Natonal High School was fully implemented by the (DepEd) local and national government of the Philippines in 2013. The school itself is not yet ready, because of lacking the teachers and shortage the rooms or buildings, and instructional materials.”

The Department of Education (DepEd) have formally implemented K-12 Program since last school year 2013 which as everybody knew aims to have an additional two more years of basic education in the country. On its second year, all the grade two teachers in elementary and grade eight teachers in high school were required to attend a five – day training. This is the continuation of the training which was attended by the grade one and grade seven teachers last year. The training for all grade levels is expected to finish in 2017 wherein the old curriculum from grades one to twelve will be totally replaced by K-12 Curriculum.

This is another major challenge of the Department of Education is retaining those in school, particularly those at risk of falling out of the system. Those who are at risk of dropping out are those who encounter difficult circumstances in life – poverty, cases of teenage pregnancies, student laborers, children whose parents were poorly schooled, slum dwellers, families who live in areas with peace and order problems and learners with various forms of disabilities.

In an interviewed, many parents disapprove of the proposed K - 12 Education system by the Department of Education, as it is means additional burden for both parents and students, even more so for the marginalized sector of the

community. There are some issues raised by different individual on this matter which are the possibility of Additional 2 years added cost to parents, DepEd lacks of educational resources such as classroom and teachers and some parents can't wait to have their children start working.

In descending order were the parents perceived problem regarding the implementation of the program. These were the following indicators with their corresponding weighted mean: There will be shortage of classroom, teachers and non-teaching personnel, there are lots of facilities lacking like computer laboratory, library and others, this will cause additional financial problem, additional dependency to parents, additional burden to the parents and students, it will prolong the years of stay of the students in school, this will cause confusion to the student what course to get, it will detrain their plan of having their children to work early to be able to help them financially, it will deprive the other siblings to study and vague future.

“The implementation of K – 12 Program at Mangsee National High School is more complicated. Some parents were viewing in the negative viewed or the disadvantages of the current curriculum. For them this program is another burden for the students. Some parents were viewing in positive viewed, but very few of them or even the teachers and the students in the whole community were mostly viewing in negative viewed.”

### ***Student's Understanding about K – 12 Program***

Based on the observation with the students to rated ready the level of readiness of the students of the elementary school and secondary school in Mangsee about the Implementing of K-12 Program in terms of instructional materials they have not yet enough instructional materials. This information was validated by the researcher through personal interviewed with the respondents.

The respondents' explained that the Department of Education prepared and distribute instructional materials to all elementary school in Palawan Schools Division to prepared teachers in the implementation of the K-12 Program. Further, the respondents shows some of the instructional materials provided by the DepEd in preparation for the implementation of the K-12 curriculum like teachers guide



manual, text books and hand book for the pupils. Specifically, the respondents rated elementary school in Palawan Schools Division ready like general references is less ready.

Later the researcher went to the teachers and pupils to survey the reading materials which is used in case there assignment given by the teachers. However, text books rated less ready and handouts were also rated less ready. The teachers' respondents explained that text books and handouts were not enough to cater the needs of the pupils. Moreover, modules and teachers guide were rated ready with a low average. This implied that the elementary school in Palawan Schools Division has enough modules and teachers guide to make teaching and learning process more productive. Likewise, workbook was rated as very much ready. As showed by the respondents during the ocular visits of the researcher to the teachers he noticed the classroom there were big numbers of workbook displayed in the bookshelves in the classroom. There were visual aids also rated as ready for lecture. However, audio-visual aids were rated less ready also.

According to Nograles, the son of former House Speaker Prospero Nograles he noted that the government's public school system does not have enough classrooms, teachers and well- equipped educational facilities which are required for the effective implementation of the proposal. The younger Nograles said: The reality on the ground is that some schools even have to divide their classes to morning and afternoon sessions to accommodate more students ...We need to modernize our public school system first before we could even consider expanding the cycle of our basic education system. He added that with the current 10-year basic education cycle, schools even lack teachers who will provide quality education as higher salaries encourage them to pursue work abroad. He said: Once we are assured that there are no longer classrooms under the trees, then we are ready to have a 12 – year basic education cycle.

Senator Chiz Escudero (2011), also against about the implementation of K - 12 Education Plan and he pointed out that it is not in the length of educational years, but the quality of education a student can acquire. And this has to begin by training teachers to be competitive, create more classrooms and improve learning facilities, and provide budget for textbooks.

“Most of the students were surprising on the Implementation of K -12 Program, because of being enforcement in implementing the program and they were not yet ready or well informed the program especially from the rural or island areas like Barangay Mangsee.”

#### **IV. Conclusions**

The Mangsee National High School, specifically the parents of the Grade VII students encountered problems in the Implementation of K – 12 Program, they were all have variety opinions or thoughts about the said program. Some parents were viewing this program in negative viewed which is this will be another burden for them and for their children both physically and financially, but some parents overviewed the program positively and thinking that this will help the learners choose and decide the career which best suits to their skills.

Enhance the quality of basic education in the Philippines is urgent and critical. Thus we have to come up with a proposal to enhance our basic education in a manner that is least disruptive to the current curriculum, most affordable to government and families, and aligned with international practice. The poor quality of basic education is reflected in the low achievement scores of Filipino students. Many students who finish basic education do not possess sufficient mastery of basic competencies. One reasons the students do not adequate instructional time or time on task.

Rationale. The current educational system does not possess the basic competencies. K -12 program was only concerned with the students who are not yet ready to enter the world of works. This program will pave way to a generation of graduates who are equipped not only with knowledge but also with skills which are relevant as they go on with their daily life experiences for futures sustainable development.

Personal. This K – 12 Program will be a burden on the part of parents and students, not just for emotional, physical reason but also in financial aspect because this program will prolong the years of stay in school of the students. This K – 12 Program main goals is to equip the graduates with knowledge and skills that will

arm Pilipino graduates to be at a solid ground where if not for excellence with foreign countries but at least, quality workers.

Students Welfare. This K – 12 Program is abreast with new idea to fully develop and cultivate the skills of students, so that they will not become liabilities to the country but instead, these will be a valuable citizen of this country.

Stakeholders. The parents have also evaluated the disadvantages of the Implementation of K– 12 Program will the most perceived problems is that these could be a shortage of classroom, teachers and non – teaching personnel. This is true as we have seen and observed it today.

The role of the private sector in education has always been apparent in the Philippines, particularly due to the dominance of private tertiary institutions that were established before state institutions arrived to provide more affordable options and as a result of this history, past and present governments have been able to consistently work together with private sector entities, both domestic and foreign, to the benefit of the sector. It is important to note that this extends far beyond educational institutions, but as a more general participation of a variety of players from different industries. Such participation has been aided by encouraging and enabling legislation set out by the Department of Education (DepEd), such as the Adopta-School Act and the Republic Act 8525 of 1988, which provided a way for the private sector to participate in nation-building via the education of Filipinos.

### ***Recommendations***

The following recommendations are derived from the findings and conclusions.

1. For further researchers must conduct a study on the Implementation, Effectiveness and Readiness of K – 12 Program.
2. The government should include subjects which will boost the students' personality to face the problems generated from economic crisis and environmental dilemma.
3. The school and parents should help each other for the sake of the students to have an income generating project such as “Gulayansa Paaralan” (which can be sold in the market), and students should be encouraged to save money.
4. The community should watch the programs from television which can help them to get a better understanding about K – 12 Program. If they have suggestion and clarification, the government should entertain it and be open to the public and different schools of giving the right information regarding the new program.

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