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Research Article

Unraveling Deterioration in the Quality of Philippine Education

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ABSTRACT

Education has a great role on the growth and development of economy. It builds the young generation to become competent and future leaders of a country. It is observed by the Filipino people that there are problems in the Philippine education. This paper identified and discussed the problems occurred in the education system of the Philippines. A Literature review process was utilized by the researchers. The researchers also identified solutions on the problems being identified using the findings of the different studies. The result showed three major problems in the Philippine education system such as overcrowded students in a classroom, teacher are teaching subjects that is not their expertise, and poor quality in instruction. It is recommended that the Philippine Education must review their policies in hiring educators and address the needs of its stakeholders. These findings can be used as basis in creating policies to ensure quality in education.

Keywords: *Deterioration, Philippine Education, Literature Review*

Background

Education provides us knowledge in the world where we live in. It improves our perspective in life and it is the most important factor in the nation's progress. It is impossible to discover new ideas without education and without education, there is no innovation, and without innovation, a nation cannot be developed. Today's culture places a strong focus on education, particularly higher education. The general consensus in society is that the more educated you are, the better off you are. If you

live by society's rules, this is very much accurate. The core concept that education, particularly a college education, is something that people should pursue even after they reach adulthood. Every community has devoted individuals who fill specific roles that necessitate a higher level of knowledge. These individuals may be police enforcement officers, clergymen, or teachers, or they may be doctors, mechanics, company owners, or artists. All of these vocations require some level of higher education. It could be the result of an apprenticeship or

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intense private study, or it could be the result of official higher education. Whatever form it takes, the message is the same: learn and apply what you've learned. As discussed by Cdad-min(2018) Education empowers everyone, which he emphasized the importance of education in society. It also increases Safety and Security against Crime, as a well-educated person is less likely to be fooled by others. Domestic violence and other societal ills are less likely to affect an educated individual. They have a positive outlook in life and thus happy in their relationships. As a result, individuals are less inclined to be fooled or become victims of violent crime. Education is also required in the eradication of wars and terrorist acts; in order to live a safe and secure life, one must recognize the importance of education in our daily lives. It is essential to actively participate in a wide variety of educational programs. These types of positive activities provide knowledge that will help individuals to live a better life. In the sense that education is the most significant ingredient in changing the world, it is also a means of upliftment for economically poorer parts of society.

Main Objective of the Study

1. To discuss and describe the problems in Philippine Education system
2. To provide solutions on the problems identified

Methodology

Research Design

This study used literature review to gather the needed information. A literature review is a detailed description of past studies on a certain issue.

Results and Discussion

Problems in Education System

Philippine education has a great vision and mission for Filipinos, and it has very competitive goals as well, but it cannot ignore the system's major flaws. The government funded projects and programs, are only addressing the broader context of the problem, ignoring the micro issues encountered both the instructors and students. The government has a strong

plan, but when it comes to putting it into action or implementation, issues and problems are being encountered. There are three problems in Philippine education that lead to poor quality education. In spite of the big allocation of the budget given to education still most of the classrooms are overcrowded. It affects the both performance of teachers and students. In the study of Oyebola et al. (2017) he found out that classroom overcrowding has a substantial impact on teaching and learning effectiveness. The study also found that overcrowding in the classroom had a detrimental impact on learners' academic performance, and that it was the leading cause of low student achievement in public schools. He concluded that Overpopulation in the classroom has a major impact on students' behavior and attitudes toward their education. One of the consequences is what we call "Less Individualized Focus," which occurs when there are more students in the classroom and teachers are unable to devote the same amount of time to each student. If there are thirty or more students in the same class, there may not be enough time to devote to a student who is having difficulty understanding a particular topic. A teacher may not even notice that a certain student is struggling because of their greater size, and if they do, they may not have the time to support them. This overcrowded students in classroom leads to poor quality education and this problem should be addressed. Another issue is that most teachers are not well-trained to teach, therefore they are often assigned courses outside of their field of expertise, resulting in poor quality education. In the study of Bayani et al. (2018) found that out-of-field teachers had a variety of experiences, including acquiescence and submission, a lack of linguistic aptitude, a lack of management and logistic assistance, an incapacity to build excitement and develop rapport, as well as irritation and uneasiness. This is supported by the study of Cinkir and Kurum (2015) that Out-of-field teachers have challenges with commitment, job satisfaction and motivation, topic expertise in teaching, and job adaption, according to the study. This issue does occur in Philippine education, where certain teachers are not equipped to teach the topic, resulting in poor student performance and poor educational

quality. This problem should be addressed in order to repair the things that must be fixed in education before implementing or adding subjects in curriculum. It is possible to say that Philippines has a good curriculum but the teachers who will execute the said curriculum are not well trained or not capable. The third main issue is deteriorating educational quality; it is common to hear from college professor complaining about the poor quality of students. They criticize the students' inability to produce even a single correct sentence, even a complete paragraph.

Low educational standards are the result of a number of issues. According to studies and fact-finding commissions, the poor quality of education is attributed to a lack of government funding for education, poor teacher quality, bad school management, and inadequate school facilities such as laboratories and libraries, bad learning environment, curriculum content, insufficient books and science equipment, ineffective teaching methods, classroom shortages and others.

Solutions on the Problems Identified

In every problem there is always a solution, to unravel the problems discussed above. The following should be implemented or conducted. According to (Meador, 2019) in an overloaded classroom, teachers must be extremely well organized. Every day, they must be adequately prepared. To maximize the time they have with their students, they must design a fluid system through trial and error. Teachers can find ways to deal with overcrowding in the classroom by: developing active and engaging classes; each session should be tempting, energetic, and enjoyable. Students can easily become distracted and lose interest in any class, but this is especially true in a big one. Fast-paced, one-of-a-kind lessons with attention-getting elements are required. Tutoring challenging students that require more time after school is impossible due to a lack of resources. With a large class, teachers must be structured, which begins with strategically placed allocated seats and rotating when necessary. Students who are struggling academically and/or have a history of misbehaviour should be seated at the front.

Seats in the back should be reserved for students who excel academically and/or are well behaved. The government should spend more money on classroom construction and teacher recruitment. To improve academic performance, the government and educators should follow UNESCO's recommendation of a teacher-to-student ratio of 1:25, and aging school structures should be refurbished and new ones built (Olaye, 2017).

In order to solve the second problem discussed above, the government should strict on the qualifications of hiring teachers, administrators must hire teachers who are really capable in teaching the subject given to her or him. As per recommended by the study of Bayani (2018) teachers must use different strategies to deal with the problems of out-of-field teaching, including being imaginative and innovative, being diligent and conscientious, making education exciting for students, and remaining calm and collected. Teachers must undergo seminars or workshops on the subject assigned to her or him. According to Felipe (2013) Educators who attend seminars can improve learning environments, improve teaching-learning scenarios, stay current on latest instructional technology, and be inspired to become better teachers in today's world. This is indeed that the administrators should mandate the teachers to attend in seminars monthly to gain more knowledge on how to solve the problems they have in the classroom.

The third problem should be addressed also, Philippine education has undergone a steady transformation throughout the years, owing to generations of colonialism and imperialism. Changes in education did not match the great hopes of the Filipino people, from the Spaniards to the Americans, to the Japanese, even during the Liberation period up to the EDSA movement. Other difficulties that need to be addressed include the role of education in national development, unresponsive curricula, ineffective program monitoring, globalization of education, and even politics in education. It is necessary to address the diseases and difficulties that plague Philippine education in order for it to succeed. According to Durban and Catalan (2012) as a key to national growth, the Filipinos' values need to be reoriented.

Teachers must undergo a transition in terms of their values orientation. Teachers must upgrade or update their professional and personal development as part of their transformation. As a result, government assistance and intervention in this area is critical. Failure to do so will simply exacerbate the problems that have plagued the country for decades.

Conclusion

Currently, the Philippine educational system is dealing with a number of difficulties that must be addressed in order to improve education delivery to the vast majority of the population. Three problems were identified such as overcrowded students in a classroom, teacher are teaching subjects that is not their expertise, and poor quality education. These problems should be addressed by the government as the solutions discussed above like budget for more classrooms, more training for teachers and government should focus on the needs of school stakeholders. Indeed, "Politics has invaded and influenced already the education system, and it produces half-baked educators and half-baked graduates as well". Issues and bad practices of officials must be addressed first.

Recommendations:

1. The government should address the needs of School stakeholders not just focusing on the revising curriculum.
2. Administrators should conduct workshops or training for teachers regularly.
3. Teachers must have the competence on the subject given to them.

4. Researchers should focus on giving solutions on the problems in education system rather than knowing the problems only.
5. Issues and bad practices of government officials must be addressed first.

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