



## SWOT Analysis Philippine Educational System

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### Abstract

This study is aimed to know the in-demand jobs of the Southeast Asian nations and to help the Filipinos what's the best career path they should take for a bigger chance of getting employed in 2017. This study is only limited not beyond the year 2017. This study will help job-seekers to what jobs they have the best chance being employed.

A quantitative approach was used in this study. Data were acquired from the 10 members of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations. Those data are the employment, enrolment, and survival rate of the professionals in each country, in which the countries differ. The countries also differ in their supply, skills, wages, and productivity. From all the acquired information, the researchers found out that the Philippines is second in the highest number of unemployed youth and ranks fourth in the employment rate.

**Keywords:** *SWOT, analysis, Philippine, Education System*

**1. INTRODUCTION**

The government provides free education under Republic Act of 10931 an act promoting universal access to tertiary quality education by providing free tuition and other school fees in state universities and colleges. Parent's involvement-The parents/ guardians are responsible and hands on to their children when it comes to education. They will serve as the support system through financial and moral support. Quality Assurance Mechanisms in Higher Education- the effective interplay between internal and external mechanisms, in order to ensure that they best serve school development and innovation. Quality assurance is important for accountability as well as to support ongoing development of schools and of teaching and learning [2]. Quality Improvements and Internalization Regarding qualitative improvements are notable in a number of areas, including a slight increase in the number of higher education faculty holding higher degrees. Policy Response-The government has the initiative to strengthen the educational system here in the Philippines because there are specific laws that has been approved and used up to this day like for example the "2013 Basic Education Act" [5].

**2. STRENGTH**

Strong knowledge in the English Language-Filipinos are strong in the knowledge of English Language because aside from the mere fact that our country is one of the top picks destinations of the foreigners, the schools have required the students to speak in English and offered English major courses which can develop the language of a student. It doesn't only limit the knowledge of the individual because some of the graduate students from English majors will enroll in Masters and Doctors for English [6]. Highly Skilled Teacher-Highly accomplished teachers are highly effective and skilled classrooms practitioners and routinely work independently to improve your practice of colleagues. Having in depth knowledge your subjects and curriculum content. Interpersonal and presentation skills are highly developed and you communicate effectively with your students. PTA willing to participate-If PTAs want to raise funds for the extras that felt necessary for school is a great way of planning the fundraising. Additionally, it ensures that children receive the best education that can possibly be given to them. Ongoing Evaluation-Attribute of a successful school is the ongoing screening of student performance and development. School should use assessment data to compare their students with others across the country.

### **3. WEAKNESSES**

However, there is a gap between rich and poor and that most students from the tertiary level come from relatively well-off families. This means that there is a big disparity in the educational achievements across social groups. For example, the socioeconomically disadvantage students have higher dropouts rates. There is inadequate Facilities which poor facilities in public schools signifies that students are not receiving their rights of having a sufficiently available and well-maintained school facilities. Indications of having these poor facilities are non-working or poorly maintained public comfort rooms, lack of classrooms, overcrowding in classrooms, poor ventilation, unsanitary and crowded canteens and more. Politics in education is an issue that presently pervades educational system in the country. Some support given by politicians must be equated by some favors from school officials, this become a major concern by everybody. There is a large proportion of mismatch training and actual job. Giving heavier premium to the history of the colonizers in the Philippines and not to the history of the Filipinos. Copy pasting has been turned into a norm among students whenever they are tasked to submit a research paper or even a film review [3]. Teachers need to engage in trainings and seminars for learning improvement. Some materials/books distributed by some school are not enough to cater the students and their queries.

### **4. OPPORTUNITIES**

They are globally competitive of basic quality education due to the new curriculum and inventions of gadgets in order for them to be educated about what other countries have. It will serve as training ground and preparation to the qualified exchange students. Community involvement services in line with the chosen programs.

Factors affecting the development of the whole educational system, including enrollment trends and administrative policy, are then identified, and the consequences of the expanding educational system on the absorptive capacity of the labor market are noted. Citing the characteristics of the present labor force, the authors estimate the demand for and supply of highly qualified labor, and make suggestions for improving educational planning for employment purposes. The qualitative factors of student aspirations and expectations are also examined through a survey of the university admission requirements, student backgrounds, chosen specializations, sources of funding, career objectives, and reasons for abandoning career objectives. Studies of two further influences in the employment process [7].

Some of the components of a supportive entrepreneurship ecosystem include a legal and regulatory framework that encourages certainty, good educational systems, and training opportunities that are responsive to the needs of entrepreneurs as well as the needs of their work force. Importantly, entrepreneurs need access to capital and financing. They need a supportive culture that embraces and celebrates entrepreneurship. A healthy ecosystem encourages individuals to act on entrepreneurial intentions and then supports that action. Exporting nurses has been a long-standing economic strategy for the Philippine government, despite the fact that the Philippines' domestic health system is weak and existing supplies of health workers are poorly distributed. This study explores the role of nursing schools as "migrant institutions" in expanding and commercializing nursing education and perpetuating the link between nursing education and migration. Data were collected primarily via in-depth interviews of key informants (nursing school administrators and policymakers) in the Philippines. Results suggest that nursing schools have expanded migration opportunities by making nursing educational available to more students and more diverse student populations.

Pupils enthusiastic in the school's Pupil Participation Project can be asked for their opinions and suggestions. Ideally, the goal of increasing participation is not to have every student participate in the same way or at the same rate. Instead, it is to create an environment in which all participants have the opportunity to learn and in which the class explores issues and ideas in depth, from a variety of viewpoints. Some students will raise their voices more than others; this variation is a result of differences in learning preferences as well as differences in personalities.

Agenda calls for a re-introduction of vocational and technical education in high schools, which has been designed to give Filipino students practical skills gain employment after graduation. A key component in tackling the high youth unemployment rate in the Philippines. According to the Philippine National Development Plan, "the number of higher education institutions in the Philippines is ten times more than its neighboring countries. The Philippines's lackluster performance in producing innovators, researchers (81 researchers per million population versus 205 in Indonesia and 115 in Vietnam) and knowledge producers (28 out of 777 journals, or 3.6 percent are listed under Thomson Reuters, Scopus or both) indicates that the country has lagged behind many of its Asean neighbors in producing researchers, innovators and solutions providers needed to effectively function in a knowledge economy" [6].

The Philippines is undergoing a major overhaul to bring it in line with education systems worldwide, starting with the K-12 sector. This change to domestic education policy has far-reaching consequences and is important for international educational institutions to consider when looking for potential new student recruitment markets. With the new 12-year curriculum in place, future Filipino students will be ready and better equipped to join overseas universities at the undergraduate level. And with a K-12 student population of 20.67 million, which will only increase over the next 20 years (see ICEF Monitor's article "New 2035 enrolment forecasts place East Asia and the Pacific in the lead"), the Philippines is shaping up to be an attractive recruitment destination [1].

## **5. THREATS**

According to the article of the issues and concerns of Philippine education, number of graduate from different universities and colleges that cannot be accommodated by the labor market. Since professionals are forced to accept employment far from their areas of specialization and training because they need to work and earn for their families. The countries concerned are increasingly unable to satisfy local demand for higher education as many of these developing countries cannot expand the existing capacity of their higher education in the face of increasing demand due to financial limitations.

The struggle to control budget deficit and inability to properly fund public school system that leads to limited of resources and not highly trained teachers.

Unhealthy competition within social circles fuels negative peer interactions, including bullying and cyberbullying and it triggers stress. When kids are pressured to achieve, they are forced to spend long periods of time practicing, studying and working toward success. This leaves very little time for downtime, self-discovery and fun. Kids of all ages need to learn how to practice self-care, and that begins with creating balance. When kids are under stress, it's very difficult for them to maintain healthy habits. This only exacerbates the stress cycle, which can result in anxiety, frequent illness and symptoms of depression [9].

Drop-out rate increase due to senior high- 400,000 junior high school completers were estimated to have dropped out of the Philippine education system. They chose to stop going to school for work in order to help their family (Mateo, 2016) Victimized by the over-worked and under-paid policy of the system of the past and present dispensation. Explains why the teaching profession is not attracting the best and the brightest from the crop of students anymore [3].

Education in the Philippines is seen to have a big role in the national development of the country. It is looked into as the means of alleviating poverty, decreasing criminalities, increasing economic benefits and ultimately uplifting the standard of living of the Filipino masses. Knowing what the role and what is expected of the educational system, multifarious problems in the society will lead to the complexity of educational issues. In other words, the bigger the problems of the society are, the bigger the burden of the educational system has on finding the solutions to these issues that are within their scope of responsibilities [2].

The Philippine educational system is concerned in responding to the ever-changing milieu in the international academic community where students must be globally competitive. That means that the programs must be aligned to meet international standards. Though it means that the system aims to achieve a higher quality of education, the concern here is that whether our institutions are able to meet these standards or will be left behind because of the constant changes of which that leads to the instability of the educational programs [10].

Politics in education is an issue that presently pervades the educational system in the country. There are education policies passed by the legislators of the government that are governing the policies of the public and private institutions. The government also allocates the budget for the educational sector. This means that we cannot separate the educational sector from the government. It is inevitable that there are politicians that have vested interests and also has authority that influences the educational system of the Philippines. This will lead to a broken system where the programs are biased and not necessarily relevant to the needed focus of educational system.

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