Argumentative essay on k-12 education in Philippines. Pros: • Better prepared graduates: The additional years of education under the K-12 program are intended to better prepare students for college or employment. The program aims to produce graduates who are not only academically prepared but also equipped with the necessary skills and competencies to succeed in the workforce. • Global competitiveness: With the additional years of education, the K-12 program aims to make Philippine graduates more competitive on a global level. This is because the program aligns with international standards of education, making Philippine graduates more attractive to employers abroad. • Enhanced Curriculum: K-12 aims to provide students with a comprehensive and enhanced curriculum that includes not only academic subjects but also values education, career guidance, and technical-vocational education, thus producing well-rounded individuals. • Job creation: The additional years of education under the K-12 program are expected to create more job opportunities for Filipinos, particularly in industries that require technical and vocational skills. The program aims to produce graduates who are not only academically competent but also skilled and job-ready. Cons: • Financial burden: The K-12 program adds two more years of education, which means additional expenses for parents who have to pay for their children’s tuition fees, uniforms, and school supplies. This is particularly difficult for low-income families who may not be able to afford the extra expenses. • Overcrowding: The additional two years of education under the K-12 program have resulted in overcrowded classrooms in some schools, particularly in urban areas. This can result in a poorer quality of education for students. • Teacher shortage: The K-12 program has put a strain on the supply of qualified teachers. The additional years of education require more teachers, but the government has not been able to produce enough teachers to meet the demand. • Unemployment: Critics argue that the K-12 program has not been effective in reducing unemployment in the country. While the program aims to produce job-ready graduates, there are still not enough jobs available for all the graduates.