



ABSTRACT

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TITLE: The Relationship of Educational Attainment and Emotional Stability on Child Rearing Practices among Selected Mothers of Barangay Sampaloc IV, Dasmariñas, Cavite.

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FUNDING SOURCE: Parents

COST: 10, 000 pesos

DATE STARTED: October 2004

DATE COMPLETED: February 2004

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To know the relationship of educational attainment and emotional stability on child rearing practices.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION:

The study is deeply concerned on the implication of educational attainment and emotional stability on child-rearing practices among selected mothers in City Homes, Barangay Sampaloc IV Dasmariñas, Cavite.

The research setting was conducted at City Homes, Barangay Sampaloc IV Dasmariñas, Cavite. The study attended to the mother ages 18 years old and above, at least five (5) years and beyond residing at City Homes, Barangay Sampaloc IV, Dasmariñas, Cavite.



The total population of the study was 70 non-working mothers. The respondents should obtain a certain level of education and willing to be part of the study.

METHODOLOGY:

Research Design

The descriptive research design has been used in this study. One type of descriptive research is the correlational study, which is designed to help determine the extent to which different variables are related to each other in the population of interest (Sevilla, 1992). In this study, he said design used in gathering the information about the present existing conditions, at the same time involved the collection of data in order to answer the questions concerning the educational attainment and emotional stability of the respondents of this study.

Research Respondents

There were 70 respondents in this study. Mothers aging 18 years old and above and residing at City Homes, Barangay Sampaloc IV, Dasmariñas, Cavite for at least 5 years and above were considered as respondents in this study. The respondents obtained a certain level of education and were willing to impart their knowledge about the things they had experienced during the time when they reared child. The respondents of this study were all plain housewives.



Research Procedure

The researchers started the data gathering process using the Fish Bowl Technique to determine the specific place where to conduct their study. There were three choices of barangay namely: Barangay Luzvimida, Barangay Sampaloc and Barangay San Agustin. In using the said technique, the researchers picked up Barangay Sampaloc. Through survey, the researchers found out that the place is composed of a large population, which is divided into Sampaloc I, Sampaloc II, Sampaloc III and Sampaloc IV, wherein the last one was picked. The researchers repeated the same technique to decide which of the said divisions would be chosen. Sampaloc IV has been chosen, and from there, we found out that there are four different areas in the said barangay and these are City Homes, Pansol, Talisayan and University Hills. Repeating the same technique, we finally came up with City Homes as the place to conduct the study. After coming up with the place to conduct, the researchers asked the permission of City Homes, Barangay Sampaloc IV's barangay captain for his approval whether or not they would permit the researchers to conduct their study. After the letter was signed up and the researchers permitted to go on with their studies, observation in the said location followed. The next step was the construction of the research instruments, which would include: survey form, researcher-made emotional stability test and parenting style test. After the research instruments had been completed, consultation phase went behind. Several experts validated the research instruments. Locating and orienting of the respondents



followed. Finally, as expected, the researchers had the opportunity to administer the test materials. After the administration of the test materials, the researchers had scored and evaluated the results. The respondents acquired only one type of answer from each test administered. In case the respondents came up with two types of answers, a follow –up informal interview would be used. The questions that would be used for the interview must be taken from the questionnaires to confirm the consistency of an answer.

Sampling. The researchers used the Purposive Sampling Technique, one of the types of non-random sampling. The said method was based on the researchers' qualifications to the respondents. This technique was based on the assumption that any errors of judgment or qualifications would be balanced out.

Research Instruments

The study used three types of instruments. First, survey form that contains the respondents' demographic data. The researchers to conform with the qualifications needed to the respondents used this instrument and to measure the first independent variable, which is educational attainment. Second, researcher-made emotional stability test, which is being used to measure the emotional stability of the respondents. It is a 20-item test, which is composed of 10 items for the emotionally unstable category and another 10 items for the emotionally stable. Third, the researcher-made parenting style test, used to know what is the respondents' child



rearing practice or parenting style. This is a 30-item test, composed of different statements regarding the three styles of parenting. It has 10 items for authoritative, also 10 items for authoritarian and 10 items for permissive.

Statistical Treatment of the Data

The following tools were used to answer the following problems:

Frequency Count. This is the arrangement of data by categories plus their corresponding frequencies. To determine the number of respondents who belongs to each category of different variables.

Mean. Adding all the raw scores divided by the total number of the sample.

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Where:

\bar{X} = symbol of mean

\sum = summation

X = score that is obtain for each respondents

N = sample

Chi-square Test. It was used to determine whether or not the two variables are correlated with each other or not.

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$



Where:

O = observable frequency

E = expected frequency

Σ = summation of all observation

MAJOR FINDINGS:

1. There is no significant implication between educational attainment and child rearing practices.
2. Emotional Stability has no implication on child rearing practices.

CONCLUSIONS:

Based from the findings of the study presented, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. As to the level of the educational attainment, most of the respondents belong to the tertiary level.
2. As to the level of the emotional stability, majority of the respondents were emotionally unstable.
3. Majority of the respondents were practicing authoritative parenting style.
4. There is no significant implication between educational attainment and child-rearing practices.



5. There is no significant implication between emotional stability and child-rearing practices.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In the light of the foregoing conclusions, the following recommendations are hereby presented:

1. Yearly seminars are needed to benefit these mothers by giving them more appropriate training in child-rearing practices for them to improve their maternal skills that they already possess. Also, to teach them the effectiveness of Authoritative parenting style.
2. Publication of pamphlets should be issued monthly to supplement the skills of motherhood on the areas of child-rearing practices and how to address the needs of their children.
3. For further studies, demographic profile variables such as age, socioeconomic status and numbers of children can be used as determinants to child-rearing practices. Also, by increasing the sample size to have a wider scope of reliability and validity.
4. For the future researchers who want to use the same variables, for instance, emotional stability test, the researchers should focus on the respondents that are taking the test and the setting must be free from distraction.
5. For the mothers, the authoritative parenting style must be adapted because it is more appropriate to the modern setting.



6. Children should make most of the discipline that their mothers had adapted in child rearing. They should obey and give respect to their decisions, after all, they only want the best for their children.
7. Mothers must be given annual recognition especially those who reared their children in the proper way in honor for their undying love, care, and understanding to their children. The neighbors and a barangay captain about the integrity of the recipient must verify this. In this way, more mothers will be encourage to have a proper rearing for their children.
8. Use of another measurement to determine the level of Child Rearing Practices of the respondents.