

**Significant Factors Affecting the Skills
Performance in Home Economics of
Grade Six Pupils**

8870

A Thesis

Presented to

The Faculty of the Graduate School of Education

Arts and Sciences

De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

Dasmariñas, Cavite

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts in Education

Major in Educational Management

Nieves L. Bantog

May 1997

ABSTRACT

Name of Institution : De La Salle University
- Dasmariñas

Address : Dasmariñas, Cavite

TITLE : Significant Factors
Affecting the Skills
Performance in Home
Economics of Grade Six
Pupils

Author : Nieves L. Bantog

Degree : Master of Arts in
Education

Specialization : Educational Management

Date Started : June 1996

Date Completed : May 1997

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

General:

Determine the relationship between the identified significant factors affecting the skills performance in Home Economics of the Grade Six Pupils in Dasmariñas Districts I and II, Division of Cavite.

Specific:

1. Find out the level of the skills of the pupils in serving, cooking, and housekeeping.
2. Find out the level of the factors which affect the skills performance of the subjects.
3. Determine if there are significant differences between the skills performance of male and female pupils.
4. Determine if there are significant relationships between the factors and the skills performance of the subjects.
5. Find out the implications of the research findings on the realization of the goals of the Philippines 2000.

Methodology:

This study used the descriptive method. There were 857 or 16% of the 5353 pupils who were involved as subjects coming from the districts of Dasmariñas I and II. Thirty-two or 100% of the teachers were used as respondents coming also from the aforementioned districts. There were nineteen (19) schools included, 12 came from the district of Dasmariñas I and 7 came from the district of Dasmariñas II. The schools in the

district of Dasmariñas I were Dasmariñas Elementary School, Francisco E. Barzaga Memorial Elementary School, Sabang Elementary School, E. Villanueva Memorial Elementary School, Langkaan Elementary School, R.S. Tirona Elementary School, Salitran Elementary School, Salawag Elementary School, Burol Elementary School, Pintong Gubat Elementary School, Piela Elementary School, and Paliparan Elementary School. The schools in the district of Dasmariñas II were: Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School 1, Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School 3, Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School B, Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School C, Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School D, Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School E, and Paliparan II Elementary School. There were 422 males and 435 females. Questionnaire and documentary analyses were the main data gathering tools in this study. The main statistical tools used were average weighted mean, mean, t-test for uncorrelated means, and Pearson Product-Moment Coefficient of Correlation (r).

Summary of the Findings

1. The pupils showed above-average performance in sewing with an average weighted mean of 4.15; as to

cooking, it is 4.18 or above average; and for housekeeping, it is 4.19 or above average.

2. With regards to the level of the factors that affect the performance of the subjects, teaching performance had an average mean of 8.66 (Very satisfactory); school facilities and equipment had 3.57 (Very Adequate); and pupils' attitude with a mean of 4.22 (above average).

3. With regards to sewing, the males had a mean of 4.00 and the females had 4.20, all rated above average. The computed t-ratio of -4.53 for pooled variance estimate with a probability of .0001 using 18 degrees of freedom is highly significant at .05 level of estimate. The null hypothesis of no difference is rejected.

As to the comparison of the skills performance in cooking, males had a mean of 4.12 and females had all rated above average. The computed t-ratio is -3.79 for pooled variance estimate with a probability of .0006 using 18 degrees of freedom is highly significant at 105 alpha level. The null hypothesis of no difference is rejected.

As to the comparison of skills performance in housekeeping, the males had a mean of 4.12 and the

females had 4.26. The computed t-ratio is -5.28 for pooled variance estimate with a probability of .0002 using 18 degrees of freedom is highly significant at .05 alpha level. The null hypothesis of no difference is rejected.

4. As to the correlation between skills performance of the pupils and teacher performance, the computed r is .712 with a probability of .003 which means that there is a high relationship that exists between the skills performance of the pupils and of the teachers' performance. The null hypothesis of no difference is rejected.

As to the correlations between skills performance of the pupils and their attitudes, the computed r is .79 with a probability of .0021 which mean there is a high relationship that exists between pupils' skill performance and school facilities and equipment.

As to comparison between pupils' skills performance and schools' facilities and equipment, the computed r is .44 with a probability of .039 which mean that there is a marked relationship that exists between pupils' skill performance and school facilities and equipment.

5. Research findings proved that pupils and teacher have above-average in their skills performance and teaching performance respectively.

Conclusions

From the findings presented, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The pupils involved in this study were good in cooking, sewing and housekeeping. Closer supervision and monitoring of the school heads, and proper authorities along this line were contributory to this success. These were also the results of the teachers' effectiveness as shown in their very satisfactory performance. Thus, drop-out Grade Six pupils can be good entrepreneurs.

2. Teachers' performance, pupils' attitude, and the schools' equipment and facilities were all above-average. These three factors served as proofs of the efficiency of the teachers and administrators and concerned authorities.

3. Females performed better than males. This could be traced back to the Filipinos' child rearing practices where girls are being trained more in preparation for homelife.

4. All the three factors namely: teachers' performance, school facilities, and pupils' attitude were highly contributory to the skills development of the pupils. They made teaching effective and efficient.

5. With the above-average performance skills exhibited by the subjects in this study and with the kind of teacher these pupils have, these signals that the present generations could be very competitive globally, thus, realizing the goals of Philippines 2000 with success.

Recommendations

Based from the preceding findings, the following are recommended:

1. Higher authorities should look into the needs of the learners to increase proper delivery of instruction such as providing for H. E. buildings with adequate equipment, and books.

2. Closer monitoring, supervision, and collaboration of instruction and Home Economics facilities should be continued.

3. Contents on the skills developed in Home Economics from school level to the division level should

be reviewed for the teachers and administrators to be always activated along this line.

4. Home economics building should be constructed to serve as practice house and not the multi-purpose building as Home Economics (HE) Building.

5. Policy makers should look into the construction of H.E. building equipped with housing units as required.

6. Skills learned by the pupils should be further developed by the teachers to the points of mastery for self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship in their future life.

7. More studies should be conducted along this particular field to find out other factors that could help instructions more effective.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TITLE PAGE	1
ABSTRACT	2
APPROVAL SHEET	10
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	11
TABLE OF CONTENTS	14
LIST OF TABLES	16
FIGURE	18
CHAPTER	
1 THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND	
Introduction	19
Conceptual Framework	23
Statement of the Problem	25
Hypothesis of the Study	26
Scope and Delimitation of the Study	26
Importance of the Study	27
Definition of Terms	28
2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
Conceptual Literature	31
Research Literature	44
3 METHODOLOGY	
Research Design	52

Population	53
Instrumentation	54
Data Gathering Technique	56
Analysis of Data	57
4 PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	
Specific Problem No. 1	61
Specific Problem No. 2	68
Specific Problem No. 3	82
Specific Problem No. 4	86
Specific Problem No. 5	89
5 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
Summary	90
Conclusions	95
Recommendations	96
REFERENCES	98
APPENDICES	
A The Instrument.....	102
B Letter to the School's Division Superintendent	107
C Curriculum Vitae	108

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
1 Level of the Skills of Grade Six Pupils in Sewing	63
2 Level of the Skills of Grade Six Pupils in Cooking	65
3 Level of the Skills of Grade Six Pupils in Housekeeping.....	67
4 Level of the Teachers' Performance in Home Economics.....	69
5 Status of School Facilities and Equipment in the Districts of Dasmariñas I and Dasmariñas II.....	72
6 Pupils' Attitude Towards Work.....	74
7 Pupils' Attitude Towards Classmates.....	76
8 Pupils' Emotional Stability.....	78
9 Attitude of the Pupils Toward Their Studies.....	80
10 Health Habits of Grade Six Pupils.....	82
11 Comparison of the Skills Performance of the Subjects	

in Sewing as to Sex.....	83
12. Comparison of the Skills Performance in Cooking When Grouped as to Sex.....	84
13. Comparison of the Skill Performance in Housekeeping When Grouped as to Sex.....	85
14. Correlation of the Skills Performance of the Subjects and Teachers' Performance.....	87
15. Correlation of the Skills Performance of the Subjects Pupils' Attitudes.....	88
16. Correlation of the Skills Performance of the Subjects and School Facilities and Equipment	89

FIGURE

FIGURE

PAGE

1 The Variables and their

Relationships.....24

