ABSTRACT

NAME OF INSTITUTION: De La Salle University-Aguinaldo
ADDRESS : Bagong Bayan, Dasmariñas, Cavite
TITLE : Relationship Between Performances in Science and Health of the Exposed and Unexposed Groups to ABS-CBN Sine’skwela T.V. Program of Fifth Graders in Dasmariñas Elementary School-E, Dasmariñas, Cavite SY 1995-1996

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Objectives of the Study:

Generally, the study aimed to determine the relationship between performances in Science and Health of the exposed and unexposed groups to ABS-CBN Sine’skwela T.V. program of fifth graders in Dasmariñas Elementary School-E, Dasmariñas, Cavite SY 1995-1996.

Specifically, this study aimed to:

1. Find out the profile of Grade Five pupils in Dasmariñas, Bagong Bayan Elementary School-E, District
of Dasmariñas, II, school year 1895-1996 in terms of age, sex, parents' educational attainment, and family income.

2. Determine the levels of performance in Science and Health of the subjects who are exposed and not exposed to the T.V. show.

3. Find out the significant differences in performance in Science and Health when the subjects are grouped according to traditional teacher instruction and exposure to ABS-CBN Sine'skwela T.V. Program.

Methodology

This is an experimental study which used two groups whose performance were compared after one group was exposed to Sine'skwela T.V. Program while the other was taught in the usual way.

The statistical treatments used were as follows: (a) frequency count, (b) percentage, (c) mean, (d) t-test of independent means, and (e) F-test or One-Way ANOVA.

Major Findings

The following findings were drawn from the investigation:

1. There more than one-third of the pupils who entered Grade I at the right age level. Two or 6
percent among them started at the age of 8 years old, and 5 or 14 percent who were overaged.

There were only 7 or 20 percent who were males and 28 or 80 percent who were females.

As regards to education of parents, 11 or 31 percent were high school graduates and 8 or 23 percent were degree holders.

Twenty or 57% of parents had an average earning which ranked first, second were are 9 or 26% parents whose income was below the average level.

2. The computed mean of 85.26 shows that the subjects had average academic performance in Science and Health before the treatment.

3. The computed mean showed that after the treatment, the experimental group obtained 87.17 and the control group 85.48.

Pre-test results showed a computed t-ratio of 0.113 which is lower than the t-critical value of 2.000 thus showing no difference between the Science performance of the 2 groups. However, the computed t-ratio of post-test results 4.2043 is greater than the critical value of 2.000 at which revealed a significant difference in performance of the 2 groups.

4. In terms of mean gains, there were a 3.74 gain
of the exposed group and a mean gain of .69 of the
unexposed group and a mean gain of .69 of the unexposed
group. The computed t-ratio of 3.95 for the mean gain
of the two groups showed significant differences between
their performance in form of the experimental group.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Many pupils entered the school at the right age;
the female were more than the males; many parents were
secondary level graduates; most of the parents had an
average income per month;

2. The subjects had an average academic performance
in Science and Health;

3. The experimental group performed well; and

4. The exposed group was greatly benefitted by the
ABS-CBN T.V. Program while the unexposed group had very
minimal benefit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Teachers, administrators and curriculum makers
should realized that they have to assume greater
responsibility in guaranteeing the place of television
program in education.

2. School administrators should request from
ABS-CBN to provide elementary schools opportunity to
use their show by donating more television sets.
3. Teachers should look into the learning difficulties of pupils. They should find means to make learning processes effective and meaningful.

4. Teachers should exert more effort to improve the use of television to improve proficiency in Science and Health.

5. Teachers should be familiar with the use of television as aid in different subject areas.

6. Teachers should attend seminars which will acquire them skills on the use of modern science and instructional television in teaching the subject.

7. Regular training programs should be conducted to all school officials and teachers wherein they are given lessons on the importance of media which is the television.

8. The DECS/DEM should provide adequate budgetary allocation to all public elementary schools to acquire the necessary modern equipment or educational technologies.