PARTHUME VAND HORK MONORCS PROGRAM AT DASHARMAS RELOCATION CENTER HIGH SCHOOL AND ITS SIX ANNEXES

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THE TECHNOLOGY AND HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAM AT DASMARINAS RELOCATION CENTER HIGH SCHOOL AND ITS SIX ANNEXES

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ABSTRACT

aim of this study was to determine the primary status of Technology and Home Economics program of Dasmariñas Relocation High School and its six annexes during 1993-94. This study also attempted the school year determine the competencies of teachers in the Technology and Program; areas of THE Economics , preferred by the teachers to Home extent of utilization of instructional guides by teachers in coverage of the Technology and Home Economics Program; teaching, four of THE; extend supervision to Technology and Home Economics teachers; the extent of problems encountered the teachers in teaching Technology and Home Economics; and the academic performance of students in THE program.

descriptive normative survey was used this investigator involved 45 Technology The and Home study. Economics teachers in the first and second year levels. were selected using stratified Student-respondents random Questionnaire checklist was utilized gather sampling. These were supplemented by observation and informal interview.

The statistical measures applied were the percentage, frequency count, ranking and mean.

The study revealed that teachers were competent in terms of their educational qualifications, teaching experience and civil service eligibility. All teachers had attended in-service training program but it was limited with regard to their workload. Only 22.2% of teacher respondents were underloaded.

Daily lesson plans were always used by teachers as instructional guides and the course of study and course outlines were always utilized by teacher respondents as sources of their instructional aims and objectives. Furthermore, teachers always used discussion, lecture and review as their methods/strategies in teaching.

As to the extent of coverage of the major areas of THE, Home Economics, Agricultural Arts and Entrepreneurship were given equal importance while Industrial Arts was not given that kind of attention.

Teachers lesson plans were checked weekly by their respective immediate heads. Classroom observations were conducted by the principal or school head either monthly or semestral.

The most serious problem encountered by THE teachers was the over-sized classes.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The fundamental objective of every secondary schools in the Philippines is to develop the individual spiritually, morally, intellectually, physically and socially. This can be realized through various disciplines to enable to survive and get ahead in, and cope with this highly complex and competitive world.

to accomplish this objective, reforms in education have been the priority under the new government. a need to make careful study of the educational There is the educational system covering all facets of process. Taking into consideration the economic needs of the country, school must cultivate vocational efficiency which will hold students to become effective and responsible the members of the society.

With this vision, the secondary education program has been revised several times. The latest of which is the 1989 Secondary Education Development Program (SEDP). This program is in response to the need to continue pupils' development started by PRODED on the elementary level.

The reform in curriculum is characterized by values integration in the content areas. Likewise, revisions cover deletion of features that are not relevant to the needs of