SOCIOLECOMOMIC STATUS, SOCIAL ADJUSTMEME AND CAREIR AWARENESS OF GRADE II STUDENTS IN SELECIED PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNDER THE K TO IS PROGRAM IN INDANG, CAVITE

THESIS

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SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AND CAREER AWARENESS OF GRADE 11 STUDENTS IN SELECTED PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNDER THE K TO 12 PROGRAM IN INDANG, CAVITE

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ABSTRACT

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The study was conducted to determine the socio-economic status, level of social adjustment and career awareness of the participants in order to find out if the aforementioned variables are significantly related to each other and also to determine if there is a difference in these aspects between private and public school students.

The researchers used correlational-comparative research design method in testing the socio-economic status, social adjustment and career awareness of the participants. Stratified proportional random sampling was used for the study and Slovin's formula was used in determining the sample size of the study. A total of 140 Grade 11 students from selected private and public schools under the K to 12 program in Indang, Cavite were as participants of the study.

The researchers used three sets of instruments to generate data and information from the participants which specifically measured their socio-economic status, social adjustment and career awareness.

The results revealed that the students in both public and private schools have an average level of career awareness as well as an average level of social adjustment. The data gathered also indicated that socio-economic status has no significant relationship to social adjustment, nor does it have a significant relationship with career awareness. However, social adjustment and career awareness are revealed to be significantly related.

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Furthermore, the data gathered suggested that there is no significant difference between the levels of social adjustment and career awareness. With regards to socioeconomic status of the students from private and public schools, the occupation of the father's participants provided the only significant difference among the other subvariables under socio-economic status.

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INTRODUCTION

Education is the best legacy a nation can give to its citizens especially the youth. This is because the development of any nation or community depends largely on the quality of education of such nation. Much then is said that formal education remains the vehicle for social-economic development and social mobilization in society.

Former President Benigno Aquino III signed the R.A. 10533, K to 12 education into law last 2011. Aquino thought that the K to 12 program will increase the quality of education on the Philippines. The K to 12 program aimed to add to 2 years on the basic educational system of 10 years will change into 12 years. This law will requires all Filipino students to have one year in kindergarten, six years of elementary schooling, four years of junior high school, and two years of senior high.