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MODELLING APPROACH AND HYGIENE AND SANITATION LEVEL OF GRADE 6-RIZAL CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to determine the effect of modelling approach, on the hygiene and sanitation of the school. Eventually, it also sought to determine the magnitude of effect of the action initiated by the researcher on the class participation of the research subjects. This study made use of the quasi-experimental research design which was a non-equivalent control group pretest-posttest design. Non-equivalent design was a good design when the researcher had access to one group for experimentation (Vockel 2019). The researcher opted to use this design because the subjects of the study were intact group of learners. This study will be conducted in Apolonio Fuentes Sr. Elementary School, Hagonoy 1 District Division of Davao Del Sur. The subjects of this study will be the 95 grade six pupils – 47 are from section A which will be the controlled group and 48 are from section B which will be the experimental group. The composition of these two sections was homogeneous. Both learners from sections A and B have identical grades. This study made use of the non-random assignment of subjects where all learners of both sections A and B were involved as subjects of the study. This study revealed that the utilization of modelling approach and hygiene and sanitation level of grade 6-Rizal classroom had increased the historical appreciation skills of grade six pupils. It also revealed that there was magnitude of difference between the post test scores of the controlled and experimental groups.

KEYWORDS: *Sanitation practices were essential for maintaining a healthy learning environment.*

INTRODUCTION

Cleanliness is essential to one's life. Making it a habit surely contributes to healthy ambiance and livable surroundings. Good sanitation is an important factor in an environment where children lives and able to learn.

A school is a place for education, and it's also a place where kids can socialize and develop skills that will help them later in life. When it comes to making sure school is a safe environment, the importance of cleanliness in school cannot be overlooked. If a school environment is dirty or unkempt, it can actually have a negative effect on a child's overall learning experience. When schools are neat and tidy, children can put their focus on the task at hand. A clean environment ensures the health and safety of everyone including teachers. When teachers are out sick due to a dirty school, it can affect the kids' experience, too. The importance of cleanliness in school reaches far beyond the way things look. It can be much more profound and have a real impact on the quality of the students' education. (The Daily Campus 2019)

Children spend most of their time in school. Therefore, schools must maintain good hygiene conditions throughout the campus to avoid the spread of any disease or illness. Afterall, school is a public place; hence the spread of diseases is common if the premises are kept unclean. (Zedua 2019)

Classrooms are busy places with lots of people doing many different things. Naturally, classrooms can look very messy by the end of the day. There is research to suggests that children in tidy classrooms tend to be happier than those in messy ones. However, when students are the once largely creating the mess, it is natural that they ought to be the ones to clean it up. (hundrEd 2019)

Teaching children to understand the importance of hygiene is an essential part of their education. With their less developed immune systems, infections are more easily caught. (Initial 2019)

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Everybody loves a clean environment, but very few have the urge to preserve cleanliness. The potential to make sure cleanliness and carry out cleanliness is tasking and calls for lots of work, due to the importance of cleanliness, majority welfare to keep their environments easy always. It may be a habitual system because it requires to be done daily. Personal hygiene, as an example, is a critical thing of a person's life as it affects social family members, self-notion, and fitness. It is, therefore, crucial to practice cleanliness always. (BizNews 2020)

Leardership by modelling in Hagonoy I District, particularly in Apolonio R. Fuentes Sr. Elementary School Grade 6-Rizal, pupils tend to disregard habitual cleanliness and proper sanitation in and out of the classroom. The researcher being a teacher in the above-mentioned educational institution would like to explore the possibilities in teaching and modelling the existing problem. Hence, this action research.

This study sought to determine the effect of modelling approach, on the hygiene and sanitation of the school. Eventually, it also sought to determine the magnitude of effect of the action initiated by the researcher on the class participation of the research subjects. Moreover, it sought answer to the following sub-problems:

1. What are the pretest scores of the grade six learners in health Education both controlled and experimental groups?
2. What are the posttest scores of the grade six learners in Health Education in both controlled and experimental group?
3. Is there significant difference between the post scores of the controlled and experimental groups?
4. What is the magnitude of effect of Modelling Approach on the hygiene and sanitation of the grade six learners?

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study made use of the quasi-experimental research design which was a non-equivalent control group pretest-posttest design. Non-equivalent design was a good design when the researcher had access to one group for experimentation (Vockel 2019). The researcher opted to use this design because the subjects of the study were intact group of learners. This design was represented as follows:

01 X 02
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03 X 04

Where:

01 – Pretest of the experimental group
02 – Posttest of the experimental group
03 – Pretest of the controlled group
04 – Posttest of the controlled group
--- - Non-random assignment of subjects
X – Treatment applied in the experimental group

Research Respondents

This study conducted at Apolonio Fuentes Sr. Elementary School, Hagonoy 1 District Division of Davao Del Sur. The subjects of this study will be the 95 grade six pupils – 47 were from section A which will be the controlled group and 48 were from section B which will be the experimental group. The composition of these two sections were homogeneous. Both learners from sections A and B have identical grades. This study made use of the non-random assignment of subjects where all learners of both sections A and B are involved as subjects of the study.

Research Instrument

This study utilized the new normal learning modality. It was a blended learning where teacher gave module at the same meet the learners online but adhering to the protocols of Inter-agency Task Force (IATF). The researcher had to meet the learners on line for a follow up session of what had been printed in the module.

The pre and post-performance test consist of a 45 –item test will eventually determine the reading skills of the research subjects. The pretest will be administered to all subjects prior to the treatment. The pretest will be very helpful to assess the hygiene and sanitation of the leaners as manifested in their grades in Health Education. On the hand, post test will be administered to measure the effect of the treatment.

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Data Gathering Procedure

At the outset of data gathering procedure, the researcher will draft a letter seeking for permission that this research study be conducted were sent to the Schools Division Superintendent of Davao Sur, Dr. Nelson Lopez, CESO V and the school principal of Apolonio Fuentes, Sr. Elementary School.

While letters seeking for permission were delivered to the Schools Division Superintendent and the school principal concerned, the researcher constructed a questionnaire and have it validated by the experts preferably the experts of the study.

After permission has been granted that this study be conducted in Apolonio Fuentes, Sr. Elementary School and after the research questionnaire has been thoroughly examined by the expert validators, the researcher will administer pretest to both controlled and experimental class and eventually commences her experiment. After three weeks of experimentation, the researcher will administer posttest to both sections. Scores of the subjects will be submitted to the statistician for statistical computation after which the researcher will make analysis and interpretation on the data gathered.

Data Analysis

The following statistical tools used in the analysis and interpretation the responses in this study.
Mean used to describe the hygiene and sanitation of the grade six learners in both pretest and posttest scores.
Eta square used to measure the magnitude of effect of modelling approach on the hygiene and sanitation of the grade six learners.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter displays the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations drawn out by the researcher after the analysis and interpretation of the findings had been made.

This study sought to determine the effect of modelling approach and hygiene and sanitation level of grade 6-Rizal classroom. This study made use of quasi-experimental research design, which is a non-equivalent control group pretest-posttest design. Non-equivalent design is a good design when the researcher has access to one group for experimentation (Vockel 1983). The researcher opted to use this design because the subjects of the study are intact group of learners.

This study was conducted in Apolonio Fuentes Sr. Elementary School, Hagonoy 1 District Division of Davao Del Sur. The subjects of this study were the The subjects of this study will be the 95 grade six pupils – 47 are from section A which will be the controlled group and 48 are from section B which will be the experimental group. The composition of these two sections is homogeneous. Both learners from sections A and B have identical grades. This study makes use of the non-random assignment of subjects where all learners of both sections A and B are involved as subjects of the study.
This study revealed that the utilization of modelling approach and hygiene and sanitation level of grade 6-rizal classroom has increased the historical appreciation skills of grade five pupils. It also revealed that there is magnitude of difference between the post test scores of the controlled and experimental groups.

Conclusion

Based on the collective findings on this study, the following conclusions are drawn:
The pre-test scores of the grade five pupils both the controlled and experimental groups is at the Beginning level. The post-test scores of the controlled group is at the Developing level while the post test scores of the experimental group is at the Advanced level.

Recommendations

In the light of the findings drawn out by the researcher in this study, the following recommendations are offered:
It is recommended that teachers teaching grade six students should used modelling approach as a strategy that would extremely that should be used as often as possible. Modeling is a teaching strategy where a teacher explicitly shows the students how to complete an activity or assignment before the students begin. Modeling is also an excellent class management technique. Teachers who model what needs to be done will have much fewer questions or students who do not know how to do the assignment.

If learners take part in the learning process by experiencing the unfolding of the lesson, then he will appreciate the concept being develop, thus, he is learning.

The school heads should promote the use of modelling approach and hygiene and sanitation level as a strategy that would engage the child actively in the learning process as it is revealed in the study that it is effective. Integrating practical, real-world applications into their curriculum alongside fostering a conducive environment for the physical well-being of students. Hence, advocating for the modeling approach and emphasizing hygiene and sanitation levels within educational institutions emerges as a strategic imperative. Besides, he can invite the teacher-researcher to demo teach during LAC session using modelling as a strategy in teaching.

For future researchers, it is strongly recommended that a relative study on the use of role play as a strategy in teaching will be conducted. Another dimension in teaching can serve as another indicator.

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