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Education



A Study about the Relationship between the Proximity of the Residence And Tardiness among Third Year Students By: Zeandrik Ray Reyes Shiela May Aggabao Hazel Mae Arpia Marjorie Aviles Annabelle Chavez Kristelyn Jane de Leon III-2 (Austere) A Research Proposal Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of English III Rizal High School Pasig City Mrs. Resurreccion Cacnio Adviser Chapter I Introduction Background of the Study High School students are required to go to school and must perform well in the class but some of the students are having hard time, one of the reasons is the distance of their house from their school which may result to negative effects on them like being tardy in the class. Some of the costs of being tardy may be emotional stress, lack of time management, and loss in personal activities. Fulfilling needs may be beneficial, and denying these would be costly. If the students knew the relationship between the proximity of the residence and the tardiness, they will have a great opportunity to improve their selves and to enjoy their high school life more. Statements of the Problem This study attempts to find out the relationship between the proximity of the residence and tardiness of the third year pilot students of the Rizal High School. It specifically answers the following questions: 1 What is the profile of the students in terms Of 1. 1 Address 1. 2 Gender 1. 3 Age 2 How far is your school from your house? 3 How often do you get tardy in school? Hypotheses There is no relationship on the proximity of the residence and the tardiness of the Third Year Pilot Students. This is tested at . 05 level of significance. Significance of the Study To the students - The research helps the students to develop self-discipline given the fact that they live far from school. To the teachers - The research pondered the effects of the proximity of the

student's residence to their class performance or for being sluggish of the students that may lead to new ideas that the teacher may give consideration in giving activities. To the administrators - The research allows the administrators to explore on problems or issues of the students, such as positive self-image development, improving disciplined skills, and selfdisciplined. To the parents - The research suggests personal understanding and support of the parents to their children for being tardy in the school or for having low performance. Scope and Limitations This study delves on the tardiness and proximity of the residence of the third year pilot students of Rizal High School, Pasig City S. Y. 2009-2010. This is however limited to selected pilot third year level students because of the difficulty in conducting a study involving much larger population. Chapter II Theoretical/Conceptual Framework Review Related Literature and Studies Sometimes merely keeping track of the student's tardies is motivation enough for them to cut them down. Require students to go to the office and get an admit to class before they can enter late. If a student accumulates three tardies he serves an hour after school detention. Surprisingly enough parents will make up a barrage of excuses for their child when he oversleeps or doesn't feel like going in the morning. But it will cut down on those who "hang out" in the hallways or try to sneak outside for a quick smooch or smoke behind the addiction in the beck of the school. According to Jim Foerch (2009). Thomas Murphy (2007) said, "What people realize is that our poor rural communities, particularly in Eastern Connecticut, are experiencing very high dropout rates, relatively, of course. " Children whose parents lack literacy skills are more likely drop out According to Stephanie James (2009), of the

93, 043 students in the school, 7, 772 or 7. 9 percent drop out; 439 or 0. 5 percent were reported as being a long term medical or family leave or expelled for one year with the potential of returning to school; and the status of 1, 723 or 1. 8 percent could not be determined with current state data. Children spent most of their time in school which they consider as their second home. They spent most of their waking hours attending classes and doing school work at home. And the greatest influence in the formative years of children would come from both the teachers and parents. According Ricardo Gloria (1995). Elene Herera said, "I noticed that one of the major causes of the drop in the equality of education is the poor and ineffective study habits employed by pupils. " Most of them do not know and do not follow the basic rules of effective study habits. Majority of our pupils do not possess the right study habits which could be the stairway to successful achievement of the goals in life. Emphasized by Edwin Guiao (1998) that education is an instrument in helping our country become progressive. True education means more than the perusal of a certain course of study. It means more than a preparation for the life beyond what is present. It has to do with the whole being and with the whole period of existence possible to every man. Underscored by Jefferson Country (2009), tardiness is defined as the appearance of a student without proper excuse after the scheduled time that a class begins. Student tardiness to class shall only be considered unexcused if it does not fall within one of the reasons for an excused absence as specified in the excused absence section of this policy. Alison Kepner of the News Journal reports that drop-outs are a problem in many states. According to them, drop-outs are more likely to be unemployed, in

prison, living in poverty, receiving government assistance, less healthy, divorced. Attendance and student's school experiences, commissioned by the National Education Welfare Board (NEWB), examines the characteristics of poor attendees in second-level education; the relationship between school organization and climate and attendance patterns; and the impact of the attendance behaviors while at school on later education and labor market experiences. The main findings of the study are: young men are likely to skip school, which raises broader concerns over male underachievement and the need to address poor attendance as a means of partially addressing such underachievement. Social class differences in attendance are also prominent, again pointing to the need to target attendance behaviors early in a young person's schooling as a means of addressing wider social class inequalities in education outcomes. School organizations and ethos can make a difference to student attendance. In particular, students of year to respond to positive interaction with teachers and to teacher expectations in terms of their attendance levels. Poor attendance while at school has implications in the short terms in terms of school completion. Furthermore, in the longer term poor attendees are less likely to progress to further study and face greater difficulty in accessing paid employment after leaving school. According to the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri's over all drop-out rates has increased from 3. 3 percent in 2003 to 4. 2 percent in 2008. One of the goals of DESE " is working with school districts to increase the percentage of 18-year-olds with a high school diploma or a General Education Development (GED) certificate. A goal within DESE's strategic plans is to decrease the state's annual drop-

out rate from 4. 2 percent to 3 percent by 2011. "Missouri's Board of Education instituted tougher minimum graduation requirements in October 2005; these applied to all of the state's public high schools. The drop-out rate in the Los Angeles Unified School District declined almost seventeen percent — welcome news in a school system beleaquered by budget cuts and on going battles over future reforms. The drop-out rate for the 2007-08 school years came in at 26. 4 percent, down from 31. 7 percent for the previous year and among the largest improvements in the state. L. A Unified still trails all other large urban schools systems in California expect Oakland Unified. "We're starting to see the results of three years of work, "said Debra Duardo, a one-time drop-out who began the district's drop-outprevention unit. For one thing, there were 16, 000 duplicate students' records that, in effect, inflated the drop-out rate. Synthesis Our educational system is banking on the vital role of parents towards the attainment of good and quality education. It has launched many programs to instill in the heats and minds of parents that they are s part of how their children performs in class, Edwin Guiao (1998). Call parents the first time they skip and require a parent-student-teacher conference the second and subsequent times. That forces the families to either try the harder or to give up. Although this sounds rather harsh, the parents should understand if you explain that in some cases schools are learning war zones in which students can be casualties. It is important to make sure these students were not left by the wayside to give on themselves. And this policy makes sure parents are aware of the problem and make a conscious effort with their children to attend, learn and achieve or to deliberately become a disheartining