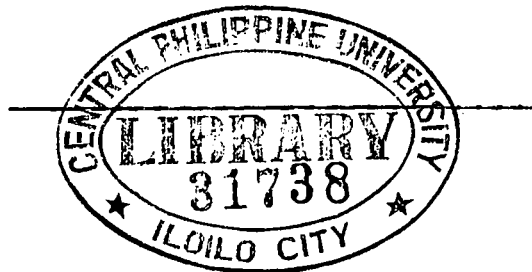


A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE BEHAVIOR OF TEACHERS  
IN INDUSTRIAL ARTS WITH VERY SATISFACTORY  
AND SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE RATINGS

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A Thesis  
Presented to  
the Faculty of the School of Graduate Studies  
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Master of Arts in Education

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by  
Laurencio Hualde

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AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the teaching behaviors of the good and the poor teachers in industrial arts. The teachers with the highest performance ratings from thirty to thirty-five points were considered good teachers and those with the lowest ratings from twenty to twenty-five points were considered poor teachers.

Out of eighty behavioral statements, fifty were considered very important by the experts in industrial arts. These statements were listed in a form of a questionnaire.

The questionnaire was divided into five groups; namely, motivation, actual teaching contact, evaluation, remedial work, and attitude. The copies of the questionnaire were sent to the administrators of the industrial arts teachers.

An analysis was made by finding the weighted score for each item, the average weighted score and the mean difference of each factor, the means, the standard deviations, and

finally the t-ratio. The two-tailed test was used.

The following are the significant findings:

1. The t-ratio for anchor item 1.0 motivation is 2.37 which is far beyond 1.98 at 5 per cent level.

2. The t-ratio for anchor item 2.0 actual teaching contact is 3.65 which is far beyond 1.98 at 5 per cent level.

3. As to evaluation, the t-ratio for anchor item 3.0 is .077 which is far below 1.98 at 5 per cent level.

4. As to remedial work, the t-ratio for anchor item 4.0 is 1.675 which is far below 1.98 at 5 per cent level.

5. The t-ratios for anchor items 5.0 and 6.0, attitude towards pupils and attitude towards the profession are 3.78 and 2.35 respectively which are far beyond 1.98 at 5 per cent level.

The conclusions are the following:

1. As to motivation, actual teaching contact, and attitude, the researcher rejects the null hypothesis and concludes that the poor teachers do not seem to perform as effectively as the good teachers.

2. In terms of evaluation and remedial work, the researcher accepts the null hypothesis and concludes that the poor teachers seem to perform as effectively as the good teachers.

The researcher suggests the following recommendations:

1. Both the administrators and the teachers should

plan for a yearly evaluation of the teaching behaviors of the industrial arts teachers so that those areas in which the poor teachers perform ineffectively may be improved and/or corrected cooperatively.

2. School administrators must constantly check their teachers' activities in line with the objectives of the industrial arts program.

3. Supervisors and teachers might use the suggested behavioral factors in this study as a frame of reference in the improvement of their work.

4. School administrators and teachers should plan a functional program for in-service development of personnel.

5. The following are also suggested for further investigation:

a. A similar study on the behavior of good and poor teachers of industrial arts in the secondary schools.

b. A study on the attitude of industrial arts supervisors and administrators toward the teaching of industrial arts.