

**COMPUTER-AIDED INSTRUCTION IN SOCIAL STUDIES
FOR FIRST YEAR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF
ZAMBALES NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL**

**A Thesis
Presented to the
Faculty of the College of Communication and Information Technology
Ramon Magsaysay Technological University
Iba, Zambales**

**In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Bachelor of Science in Computer Science**

**by
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The study hereto attached entitled

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the effects of Computer Aided Instruction in Social Studies in the students of Zambales National High School.

The research design used in the study was descriptive. This type of research describes what exists and may help to uncover new facts and meaning. The purpose of descriptive research is to observe, describe, and document the aspects of a situation as it naturally occurs (Polit and Hungler 1999). This involves the collection of data that will provide an account or description of individuals, groups or situations. Instruments we use to obtain data in descriptive studies include questionnaires, interviews (closed questions) and observation (checklists, etc.) There is no experimental manipulation or indeed any random selection to groups, as there is in experimental research. The characteristics of individuals and groups such as nurses, patients and families may be the focus of descriptive research. It can provide a knowledge base which can act as a springboard for other types of quantitative research methods.

The main instrument of the study is the questionnaire. It consisted of three parts. The first part covers the profile of the respondents which includes age, gender and economic status. The second part covers the respondents' perception on the traditional instruction in social studies. The third part covers the respondents' perception on the proposed computer-aided instruction in social studies.

Observation and unstructured or informal interview was conducted to sufficiently add information about the study.



The researchers made use of convenience sampling technique, using all the first year students officially enrolled in social studies.

The respondents were students officially enrolled in Zambales National High School during the school year 2011-2012.

Results showed that most of the respondents belong to age group of 13-18 with a mean age of 24.24, most of which were female. Majority of the respondents belong to middle class.

The average weighted mean of respondents' perception on the current instruction in social studies in terms of learning content is 3.52 interpreted as very effective.

The average weighted mean of respondents' perception on the current instruction in social studies in terms of operation and manipulative mechanism is 3.70 interpreted as very effective.

The average weighted mean of respondents' perception on the current instruction in social studies in terms of speed is 3.73 interpreted as very effective.

The average weighted mean of respondents' perception on the current instruction in social studies in terms of aesthetic value is 3.76 interpreted as very effective.

The average weighted mean of respondents' perception on the computer-aided instruction in social studies in terms of learning content is 4.46 interpreted as very much effective.



The average weighted mean of respondents' perception on the computer-aided instruction in social studies in terms of operation and manipulative mechanism is 4.48 interpreted as very much effective.

The average weighted mean of respondents' perception on the computer-aided instruction in social studies in terms of speed is 4.34 interpreted as very much effective.

The average weighted mean of respondents' perception on the computer-aided instruction in social studies in terms of aesthetic value is 4.46 interpreted as very much effective.

Since the t-stat value which is -10.56 is less than the t-critical value which is 3.18, accept null hypothesis. Thus, there is no significant difference on the effectiveness of the current and computer-aided instructions in Social Studies as perceived by the respondents.

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn. (1) A typical respondent is a secondary female student who belongs to a middle class family; (2) respondents perceived the effectiveness of the current instruction in social studies in terms of learning content, operation and manipulative mechanism, speed and aesthetic value as very effective; (3) respondents perceived the effectiveness of the computer-aided instruction in social studies in terms of learning content, operation and manipulative mechanism, speed and aesthetics value as very much effective and (4) there is no significant difference on the effectiveness of the current and computer-aided instructions in Social Studies as perceived by the respondents.