

**Project PINASS 88 (Pedagogical Intervention Activity through Survey Says with 8 Questions in 8 Weeks): Utilization of Survey in Introduction Phase of Teaching Araling Panlipunan 7 towards Improvement of Retention Skills among Grade 7 Students**



**JESSICA C. CAYA, LPT  
TEACHER III  
MAMPLASAN NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL**

**ABSTRACT**

**Project PINASS 88**, which stands for Pedagogical Intervention Activity through Survey Says with 8 Questions in 8 Weeks: Utilization of Survey in Introduction Phase of Teaching Araling Panlipunan 7 towards Improvement of Retention Skills among Grade 7 Students, is a remedial practice designed to aid grade 7 students with their retention skills in Philippine history. This intervention measured the retention skills of the 40 selected grade 7 students of Mamplasan National High School who participate to the program through pretest and posttest . T-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means were used to evaluate the data, which showed both the efficiency of the program in the improvement of retention skills of selected grade 7 students. This indicates the effectiveness of the Pedagogical Intervention Activity through Survey Says with 8 Questions in 8 Weeks.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Arising from one of the episode of PBB Teen Edition Season 10, the MaJoHa Issue was born and became a trend in social media. From the article of Banlig (2022) from the Inquirer.net, she mentioned that Robi Domingo, the show's host, posed queries about fundamental Philippine history during that program. One such query caught the attention of online users, sparking a contentious discussion. When asked how the three martyred priests the teen housemates gave the incorrect answers "MarJo" and "MaJoHa," instead of Gomburza, which is how the three martyrs were most popularly known.

Given said that this the topics asked was taught within the Philippine History under the subject of Araling Panlipunan in elementary which was designed in the curriculum dated 2014 as the K-12 curriculum was implemented.

COVID-19 hits the world on December 2019 causing a lot of changes including in the system of education where face-to-face modality of learning is not a viable option. Online and modular distance learning was implemented where the intensity of the lessons were reduced and the assurance of the students doing their lessons and activities was not strong. Having said the quality of education

was at risk and the retention level of learners on their lessons was clear.

The researcher aims to reinforce the retention level of Philippine History on the learners by having a project that will help them be familiar and be aware on the said subject matter.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The researcher will select 40 Grade 7 students as the respondent of the study using random sampling technique. A pre-test will also be conducted as reference to the retention level of the learners on Philippine History which was taught during their elementary days.

An intervention will be done within 8 weeks where 8 questions will be raised and discussed once on each week. The intervention was composed of the following: Reminiscing the Women in Philippine History, Reminiscing the Men, Historical and Special Events in the Philippines, Head Count of the Elected Presidents and Historical Places.

After the intervention there will a 60-itemed post-test that will be given to the learners and will measure how much their knowledge and retention level improved after the project.

In analyzing the gathered data, the researcher will find the mean scores of both the pre-test and post-test and compare both. A T-test will

also be conducted to know if there is a significant improvement on the learners after this project.

### **RESULT**

From Table 1, the raw score of forty learners and the mean score from the pre-test composed of sixty items was shown. Based from the result, the mean score is 27 with 23 as the lowest score and 31 as the highest score. The most frequent score is 24 with a frequency of seven followed by 30 and 29 with a frequency of six. Both the highest and lowest score has a frequency of two.

Table 2 shows the raw score of forty learners and the mean score from the pre-test composed of sixty items. Based from the result, the mean score is 36.90 with 23 as the lowest score and 53 as the highest score. The most frequent score is 45 with a frequency of four followed by 53, 44, 40, 30 and 26 with a frequency of three. The lowest score, 23 had a frequency of two.

Table 3 shows that there is a significant improvement in the mean score of the learners using Project

PINASS 88. It also shows that the scores from the post-test is more disperse than the scores from the pre-test.

### **DISCUSSION**

The gathered data shows that the scores are compressed having a range of eight, from the difference for the highest score, 31, and the lowest score, 23. It also shows that most of the learners had a little knowledge with regards to Philippine History. It also indicates that there is a lot of room for improvement for the learners.

The findings from the post-test shows a lot of improvement from the learners compared to the pre-test although thirty-three percent of them did not show any improvement at all and some got confused. The learner who improved the most has increased his score by twenty-eight points whose score was from 25 to 53 while the learner who did not improved the most shows that his scores was decreased by five points whose score was 28 to 23.

Based from the findings from the t-test the mean score shows a 9.9 points increased from the result of the pre-test. The scores from the post-test was also very much dispersed compared to the score from the pre-test. In comparison with the t-value and the computed value, it indicates that there is a significant improvement in the retention level of the learners in Philippine History.

Based from the data from gathered and interpreted in the research, it is safe to say that PINASS 88 was effective in rising the retention level of the learners in Philippine History.

It is best for the learners to have time in familiarizing in Philippine history. A follow-up was also recommended for the other thirty-three percent so we can say that the project is very effective in raising the level of retention of the learners in the said topic.

Project PINASS 88 shows the researcher that the learners were

greatly affected by the pandemic in terms of their knowledge in Philippine History. It is essential for us Filipinos to be well aware of our History as a sign of being a patriot to our country.

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