

Employability of Senior High School Graduates of Technical Vocational Track Under Home Economics Strand

Daphne Ann Ramirez Burac¹ and Fely Ante Habla²

Sorsogon State College, Philippines

Abstract— The main purpose of this study is to determine the profile of the Senior High School Graduates along age, sex, civil status, national competency qualifications, family income and parent's employment status; the employability of the Senior High School graduate of Technical Vocational livelihood under Home Economics Strand along interpersonal skills, personal skills, skills competencies, workplace competencies and communication skills; lastly, descriptive correlation method was used to determine the significant relationship between profile of the Senior High School Graduates and their employability. This study is composed of 52 respondents from S.Y. 2018-2020 graduates determined by total enumeration. The data collected were statistically treated using weighted mean, frequency count, percentage, and chi-square.

Keywords— employability, K12 curriculum, senior high school, technical vocational and livelihood, home economics.

I. INTRODUCTION

The emerging Educational System across the Globe is evidenced by the evolving educational reforms in many countries. According to Gundala (2016), a School Principal in the United States, many research findings on the education systems around the world enumerate several countries that lead conversations on good education systems like Finland, South Korea, Japan,

was prompted to push for the implementation of the K to 12 program which entails the institutionalization of kindergarten and the addition of two more years of high school in the basic education cycle due to the continuous deterioration of the quality of education in the Philippines. The proposal has provoked a fiery debate on whether it could lead to improvements or just aggravate the current status of education in the country. The establishment of Republic Act No. 10533, adding Grades 11 and 12 as the senior high school stage of the 13-year enhanced basic education system aims to cope up and adapt to the 21st century learning. DepEd Order No. 021 s. 2019 or the Policy Guideline on the K12 Basis Education Program (2019) states that the K to 12 Program aimed to help students find the three possible exits while DepEd Order (DO) no. 30 series 2017 provide students the opportunity to be familiar with the work environment and enable them to utilize their competencies in areas of specialization in these environments.

In local setting, Gate National High School aimed to ensure attainment of workplace ready individuals

through the implementation of the K-to 12 Senior High School (SHS), including Technical Vocational Livelihood Track Home Economics Strand offering different qualifications. The researcher, as a DepEd Regular Employee, TESDA Certified Trainer with National Training Certificate Level I and specialized subject teacher of SHS/TVL-HE Strand traced the employability of batch 2018-2020 graduates. Since the respondents were the first graduates of Senior High School in Gate National High School. The result of the learning experiences on SHS TVL Program were investigated.

II. CONCLUSION

Based from the findings, the following conclusions are drawn;

1. Majority of the Senior high school graduates belong to 20 to 24 years age group, females, single, with Bread and Pastry Production NC II, belong to family income of P5,000.00 and below and with parents working on to seasonal jobs.
2. Interpersonal, Personal and Communication Skills, Work and Skills Competencies and Skills are highly employable.
3. There is a significant relationship between all profiles of the Senior High School Graduates and their employability along interpersonal skills, personal skills, skills competencies, work competencies and communication competencies.
4. A Proposed action plan was developed to increase the employability of SHS/TVL Graduates.

III. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researcher extends her sincerest gratitude and appreciation to the following persons who in one way or another helped made this endeavor possible. Their support in varied ways contributed to the completion of this task.

Words of appreciation to Dr. Helen R. Lara, president of Sorsogon State University, for the administrative support and supervisory to the school of graduate studies. Likewise, to Dr. Gerry A. Carretero, dean of the School of Graduate Studies, for his professional guidance and inspiring assistance to the students of the masteral programs.

The researcher is also thankful to Dr. Noel G. Benavides, Chairman of the panel of evaluator. His professional expertise, time and support fully enhanced this research.

Similar gratitude to Dr. Jhonner D. Ricafort and Dr. Telesforo D. Escoto, the panel members, for their technical assistance in refining this research. They shared precious time, effort, patience, and expert inputs that contributed to the success of this paper.

Most importantly, the researcher fully acknowledged her adviser, Dr. Fely A. Habla. Her insights, motivation, assistance and encouragement throughout this study contributed much to the successful completion of this writing journey.

Moreover, the researcher is thankful to Jose L. Doncillo, CESO V, Schools Division Superintendent, and to the principal of Gate National High School. They both granted the researcher's request to conduct the survey.

Similarly, words of thanks to the respondents, for their support in sharing their time and patience in answering the questionnaire. They also provided the much-needed responses to complete this study.

This paper would not be made possible without the researcher's friends/co-teachers. She is grateful to their words of encouragement, valuable assistance, and moral support.

Also, she extends appreciation to her former students in Gate National High School. Their efforts are valuable in the distribution and retrieval of the survey questionnaires to the respondents.

It is worth mentioning the full support of the researcher's loving husband, Erwin. She is forever

grateful for his selfless love, understanding and patience. Undeniably, this work would not be completed with ease, without his presence.

Furthermore, sincere appreciation to the Trece Maria's loving daughters, Danie, TJ, Zia, for inspiring the researcher to pursue this study. Also to her mother, brothers and sister for their unconditional love, prayers, inspiration and generous support.

Above all, heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty God, with the blessed Mother Mary's intercession for the gift of life, love, strength, knowledge, wisdom, and blessings bestowed upon the researcher. This humble work is offered to HIS glory.

REFERENCES

- [1] Field, E., Pande, R., Rigol, N., Schaner, S. and Moore, C.T (2019) On Her Own Account: How Strengthening Women's Financial Control Impacts Labor Supply and Gender Norms. COWLES FOUNDATION DISCUSSION PAPER no. 2201 <https://cowles.yale.edu/sites/default/files/files/pub/d22/d2201.pdf>
- [2] Kozol, J. (2018). Education and Inequality. <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-sociology/chapter/education-and-inequality/>
- [3] Maligaliget, D.S., (2021) Education Outcomes in the Philippines. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/28409/economics-wp199.pdf>. Retrieved on July 21, 2021
- [4] Pologeoris, N. A. (2021, August 04) Employability, the Labor Force, and the Economy. Investopedia <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/economics/12/employability-labor-force-economy.asp>
- [5] Weligamage, S.S. (2014) Graduates' Employability Skills: Evidence from Literature Review
- [6] Journal of Education and Learning, Vol. 4, No. 2 (2015) DOI:10.5539/jel.v4n2p531564423
- [7] Susanti, N. & Juandi, D.& Tamur, M. (2020). The Effect of Problem-Based Learning (PBL) Model on Mathematical Communication Skills of Junior High School Students -A Meta-Analysis Study. JTAM (Jurnal Teori dan Aplikasi Matematika). 4. 145-154. DOI:10.31764/jtam.v4i2.2481.
- [8] Yu-chuan, C. (2018) Applying importance-performance analysis to assess student employability in Taiwan. DOI: 10.1108/JARHE-10-2017-0118