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TITLE: The Junior Girl Scouting Program in the Division of Ilocos Norte: Its Effect Upon the Home and Community.
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Abstract: The study was conducted to determine the effect of the Junior Girl Scouting Program upon the home and community in the Division of Ilocos Norte. It sought to find the answers of the following questions:

1. What Girl Scouting activities tend to improve the home and community?
2. What activities of the Junior girl Scout are done alone by the girls:
   a. Home
   b. Community
3. What activities of the Junior Girl Scouts are done cooperatively by the girls:
   a. Home
   b. Community
4. How do the scout leaders help the girls acquire experience useful for the home and community?
5. Does Girl Scouting develop the proper role of girls in the home and community?

Hypothesis:

1. Activities in Girl Scouting which tend to improve the home and community are cleaning the home and its surroundings, proper arrangement of furniture, growing plants and ornamental plants.
2. Activities the girls do alone:
   A. At home: doing the home chores, cleaning the house and its surroundings, cultivating vegetable garden, running errand for the members of the family.
   B. Community: keeping the trash can properly covered, removing health and safety hazards, planting and maintaining plants along the streets, participants in community clubs which promotes community welfare.
3. Activities that the girls do cooperatively:
A. Home: Prepare food for the family, raise poultry, help care for hogs in the home, help with the family laundry.

B. Community: help keep public places free from rubies, help repair and protect fence along the street and help make public places and plaza attractive.

4. The girls scout leader’s help the girls acquire experiences for home and community living by committing themselves to the Promise and Laws.

5. The girl tends to develop the role of the girls in the home and community.

Methods of Investigation:

The descriptive survey of investigation was used through the questionnaire and observation. This was done by distributing questionnaires personally by the researcher to three hundred eighty four girls, three hundred eighty four parents of the Junior Girl Scouts and thirty two adult leaders in eights town of Ilocos Norte (one Central and one big barangay school). The questionnaires were tried to fifteen girls, fifteen parents and ten adult leaders for the purpose of finding out the consistency and reliability of the questionnaires. The consistency and reliability percentage between the first and second trials was, for the girls, 95.4 percent, parents 97 percent and adult leaders 90.1 percent. These percentage indicate a high level of trust worthiness of the questionnaires as data gathering instruments.

Findings:

The following are the findings of the study. Under the first item of the four parts of the questionnaire: the activities of Girl Scouting that tend to improve the home and community as reported by the parents are as follows:

1. A. Home

   1. Of the three hundred eighty respondents, three hundred fifty seven or 95.59 percent helped often in the home chores, seventeen or 4.43 percent sometimes do it and none, ever.

   2. Girl Scout who run errand for the family shows three hundred fifty two or 91.67 percent while thirty six or 9.37 percent sometimes do the activity and none, never.

   3. There were three hundred forty eight girls who often make the home and its surroundings clean or 90.62 percent, thirty six girls who sometimes do it and none, never.

   4. Of the Three hundred eighty four respondents, three hundred forty two or 89 percent often avoid throwing pieces of paper, peelings and other dirts in the yard and forty two girls or 10.93 percent sometimes do it and none, never.
5. There were three hundred twenty nine girls or 86.67 percent who often grow plants and ornamental plants and fifty five or 14.32 percent who sometimes do the activity, and none, never.

6. Girls who often make the home more attractive through proper furniture arrangement shows three hundred twenty seven or 85.17 percent and fifty seven girls or 11.84 percent who sometimes do the activity while none, never.

7. There were three hundred eleven girls or 80.98 percent who have vegetable garden and this is done often and seventy three girls or 19.81 percent who sometimes do it and none, never.

8. There were three hundred six or 79.68 percent who often prepare and cook food for the family and sixty girls, or 15.62 percent who sometimes do the work and eighteen girls or 8.86 percent never do the activity.

9. In the preparations of food learned in scouting, there were three hundred girls or 78.12 who often do the activity, seventy one girls or 18.48 percent sometime do the work and thirteen girls or 3.38 percent never do the activity.

10. There were three hundred girls or 78.12 percent who often raise poultry, seventy four girls or 19.27 percent sometimes do the work and ten girls or 2.6 percent never do the activity.

11. Helping with the family laundry, there were three hundred six or 79.68 percent often do it and seventy girls or 18.22 percent sometimes do it and fourteen girls or 3.6 percent never do the work.

12. Three hundred girls or 78.12 percent who often take care of their younger brothers and sisters, sixty one girls or 15.88 percent sometimes do it and twenty three girls or 6.98 percent never do the activity.

13. There were two hundred twenty nine girls or 76.82 percent who often helped care for hogs and fifty nine girls or 15.36 percent sometimes for the activity and thirty girls or 7.8 percent never do the activity.

It appears that the activities taken in girl scouting which are carried over to the home and community by the girls improve the home conditions.

B. Community

1. There were three hundred sixty girls or 93.75 percent who often helped support the Food Production Campaign, Presidential Decree No. 13 and in the conservation of our natural resources of our country and twenty four or 6.25 percent sometimes do the activity and none for never.

2. There were three hundred thirty two girls or 86.46 percent who keep trash cans properly covered, fifty two girls or 13.54 percent sometimes do the activity, and non, never.
3. Three hundred thirty girls or 85.93 percent who often participated in community clubs which promotes community welfare and fifty four girls or 14.06 percent sometime do it and none, never.

4. There were three hundred twenty nine girls or 86.57 percent who often helped eradicate household pests and fifty five girls or 14.32 percent who sometimes do it while none, never.

5. Of the three hundred eighty four girls involved in the study, there were three hundred twenty nine girls or 85.67 percent often disposed garbage properly, while fifty five girls or 14.32 percent sometimes do the activity and none, never.

6. There were three hundred twenty six girls or 84.90 percent who often participated in the clean-home surrounding campaign and fifty girls or 13.02 percent sometimes do and only eight or 2 percent never do the activity.

7. With the activity, grow two or three plants, there were three hundred eighteen girls who often do this activity, while sixty girls or 17.18 percent who sometimes do it and none, never.

8. In obeying traffic rules and regulations, three were three hundred fifteen girls or 82.81 percent who often obey, while sixty nine girls or 17.96 percent who sometimes do and none, never.

9. With the activity, plant and maintain plants along the street, three hundred sixty girls or 79.68 who often do this activity, while seventy eight girls or 20.31 percent sometimes do it and none, never.

10. There were three hundred three girls or 78.9 percent who often helped enforce health rules and practices while eighty one or 21.09 percent sometimes do it and none, never.

11. With the activity, remove health and safety hazards in the home, three hundred girls or 78.17 percent often do the activity, while eighty girls or 20.83 percent sometimes do it and only four girls or 1.04 percent never do it.

12. There were tow hundred ninety four girls or 76.56 percent who often respect and protect community property, ninety girls or 23.53 percent sometimes do it and no one, never.

13. Two hundred ninety four girls or 76.56 percent who often helped make public places and plaza attractive, eighty girls or 20.83 percent sometimes do it and only ten girls or 2.60 percent never do the activity.

14. There were two hundred ninety four girls or 76.56 percent who often helped and repair fences along the streets, seventy girls of 18.22 percent sometimes do it and twenty girls or 5.20 percent who never do it.

Under the item, activities of girl scouting done by the girls alone in the home and community the following findings are:
A. Home

1. Three hundred sixty six girls or 95.31 percent who often set the table before meals and two girls or .5 percent who sometimes do the activity and none, never.

2. There were three hundred thirty two girl or 86.15 percent who often have vegetable garden and four girls or 1.04 percent who sometimes do the work while no one, never.

3. With the activity, run errand for the members of the family, there were three hundred twenty five girls or 84.63 percent who often do the work while five girls or 1.3 percent sometimes do it and three girls or .7 percent never do this activity.

4. Three hundred twenty girls or 83.33 percent who often avoid throwing pieces of papers, peelings and other dirts in the yard, twenty four girls or 1.04 percent never do it.

5. There were three hundred eighteen girls or 82.81 percent who often take care of their younger brothers and sisters, eight girls or 2.08 percent sometimes do it and four girls or 1.04 percent who never do it.

6. Three hundred two girls or 78.64 percent who often clean the house and its surroundings, seventeen girls or 4.42 percent sometimes do it and eleven girls or 2.86 percent never do the work.

7. Three hundred girls or 78.12 percent often help in doing the home chores, twenty girls or 5.3 percent sometimes do the work and seven girls or 1.82 percent never do it.

B. Community

1. Three hundred forty one girls or 88.80 percent who often grow two or three fruit trees in the home, and none sometimes, and never.

2. Three hundred thirty four girls or 86.87 percent often support the Food Production Campaign, Presidential Decree No. 13 and in the conservation of out natural resources, two girls or .5 percent sometimes help support and none, never.

3. With the activity, plant and maintain plants along the streets, there were three hundred twenty girls or 83.33 percent who often do this activity, only one or .2 percent sometimes does the work and none, never.

4. Three hundred twenty girls or 83.33 percent who often participate in community clubs which promote community welfare, four girls or 1 percent sometimes do the work and none, never.

5. There were three hundred twenty girls or 83.33 percent who often participate in the clean-home-surrounding campaign, five girls or 1.3 percent sometimes do the work and four girls or 1 percent never do the activity.
6. Three hundred fourteen girls or 81.77 percent who often enforce health rules and practices and none, sometimes and never.

7. There were three hundred twelve girls or 81.25 percent who often obey traffic rules and regulations and none, sometimes and never.

8. With the activity, keep trash can properly covered, there were three hundred ten girls or 80.72 percent who often do the work while seven girls or 1.82 sometimes do the activity and nine, never.

9. There were three hundred nine girls or 80.45 percent who often dispose garbage properly, while no one, sometimes or never.

10. Three hundred four girls or 79.16 percent who often removed health and safety hazards in the home and none, sometimes or never.

11. There were two hundred ninety girls or 75.72 percent who often respect and protect community properly, seven girls or 1.82 percent sometimes do the work and none, never.

Under the third part of the questionnaire, activities of the Junior Girl Scout that are done cooperatively by the girls at home and in the community, the following are the findings:

A. Home

1. Three hundred forty three girls or 89.06 percent often prepare and cook food for the family so as to avoid waste, while no one do it sometimes or never.

2. There were three hundred thirty girls or 85.93 percent who often help with the family laundry and two girls or .5 percent sometimes do the work and none, never.

3. With the activity, make the house more attractive through proper furniture arrangement, there were three hundred twenty four girls or 84.37 percent who often do this activity, while two girls or .5 percent sometimes do it and only one girl or .2 percent never work on the activity.

4. Three hundred twenty one girls or 83.69 who often prepare food for the family, wile no one sometimes and never.

5. There were three hundred twenty girls or 83.33 percent who often help care for hogs in the home and four girls or 1 who sometimes do the work and three girls or .7 percent never do the work.

6. With the activity, raising poultry, there were three hundred fourteen girls or 81.77 percent who often do this activity while no one, sometimes never.

7. There were three hundred ten girls or 80.72 percent who often help improve storage facilities, while 1 percent or .2 percent and none, never.

8. There were three hundred five girls or 79.42 percent who often grow plants and ornamental plants.
B. Community

1. There were three hundred fifty girls or 91.14 percent who often keep the public places and plaza free from rubies, nine girls or 2 percent sometimes do the work and none, never.

2. There were three hundred forty two girls or 89.06 percent who often help make public places attractive, whole non, sometimes or never.

3. With the activity, eradicate household posts, three hundred forty girls or 85.54 percent often do it and none, never.

4. There were three hundred seventeen girls or 82.65 percent often help prepare and protect fence along the street and one girl or .2 percent sometimes do the work and none, never.

The last part of the questionnaire is the teaching techniques of the adults leader in giving the girls experiences useful for home and community living. The following were the findings:

A. 1. Adult leader who helped the girls do their share and develop awareness to be of service shows 97 percent of the thirty two leaders involved in the study and this is done often while only one leader or 3 percent sometimes do it and no one, never.

2. Thirty or 93.75 percent of the adult leaders often helped the girls enjoy experiences that are amusing, exciting, and challenging and two or 6 percent sometimes do it and none, never.

3. There were twenty nine or 90.62 percent who often helped the girls discover and develop their talents and three or 9 percent sometimes do it and none, never.

4. Of the thirty two leaders, twenty seven or 84.37 percent often helped the girls improve their minds and physical well-beings and sixteen or 15,62 percent sometimes do it and non, never.

6. Eighty four percent of the leaders helped the girls accept and carry-out their commitment to the Girl Scout Promise and Laws and 15 percent sometimes do it and no one, never.

B. 1. There were twenty eight or 87.5 percent who often enable the girls to acquire a capacity for democratic actions and three or 9.37 percent sometimes do it and no one, never.

2. Adult leaders who enable the girls to plan their patrol and troop program shows 81.25 percent and they do this often while six girls or 18.75 percent sometimes do it and none, never.

C. Twenty nine or 90.62 percent of the adult leaders who often provide the girls facilities and atmosphere to help carry out their plans while three leaders or 9.00 percent sometimes do it and no one, never.
D. The adult leaders who build and maintain proper rapport with the girls so as to achieve troop leadership shows 100 percent and none, sometimes or never.

Conclusions:

On the basis of findings, the writer made the following conclusions:

1. The knowledge, understanding, attitudes and skills gained in scouting develop along home and community activities showed the highest degree of practical application. Almost all the activities in scouting that are done by the girls developed in them the necessary competence to play their role in the home and community.
2. There was marked evidence that scouting activities are also applied in the home and community.
3. The girls showed also interest and cooperation in doing the home and community activities as was evidently shown in the finding of this study.
4. With regards to the teaching techniques of the adult leaders which help the girls acquire useful experiences which are useful for home and community. It was noticeable that the teacher also played an important role in developing the girls for home and community. The teacher’s ability to make each girl acquire capacity for democratic action and freedom to work on her advancement is important in pursuing the activities of the nine program emphasis.
5. On the basis of the researcher’s finding. Girl Scouting developed the proper role of the girls in the home and community for scouting imparts educational and moral values on the youth. Scout to be helpful, can be a teacher and a builder Scouting principles and nation in general if applied to the local community could result in many varied useful activities of the youth.

Recommendations

The researcher made the following recommendations:

1. Since Girl Scouting aims to develop the girls for home and community greater effort should be exerted by the adult leader to aggravate entanglement of the girl scout troop in community service, citizenship responsibility, home making and out door activities.
2. Scouting instruction should be conscious of the problem of home and the local community to evolve new meaning. Utilization should be made of available human and material resources, compensation where possible for environmental lacks and the participation of pupils and parents in a variety of environmental situations. Such activities as health and sanitation program, conversation
and reforestation and the campaign against drug, and literacy campaign maybe included as enrichment to the Junior Girl Scouting program.

3. Scouting should be a scheme of utilizing the scouting knowledge to present experience that will have expanded meanings to be carried over to the home and community and this can be effectively attained by enriching the present scouting program.

4. The scouting program should include activities along vocational and occupational opportunities example basketry, pottery, weaving color craft and needle work to ready the young girls to some of the most desirable careers for woman and to make learning experiences educative. Local courses should be planned cooperatively by the girls, teachers, parents and schools officials and also the Girl Scout Council, so that the most urgent needs of the family and the community can be considered.

5. More activities under out-door life should be planned to include such activities as nature study, demonstration on the rules for fire prevention, demonstration on practical use of the different knot, fire building, food packing and gadget making and the girls should be encourages to participate in them.

6. More training under the nine program emphasis especially on God, Family and home, Citizenship Responsibility and Community Service be launched for Adult Leaders.

7. Trained troop leaders should be given less academic subjects to handle and there must be more awards given to them to ascertain their long services in scouting in order to give permanence and continuity to teach girls’ experience in scouting.

8. Further research should be undertaken especially on its enrichment to conform with economic activities needed in the local community development.