



Dr. Lava Lata Sindhu
(M.Sc., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D.)

Associate Professor

Deptt. of Education

Meerut College, Meerut

ABSTRACT

Web Based Instruction

Computer based education (CBE) and computer based instruction (CBI) are the broadest terms and can refer to virtually any kind of computer use in educational settings. Computer assisted instruction (CAI) Computer Aided Instruction (CAI) is a narrower term and most often refers to drill and practice, tutorial or simulation activities. Computer managed instruction (CMI) Computer managed instruction is an instructional strategy where by the computer is used to provide learning objectives, learning resources, record keeping progress tracking and assessment of learner performance. Computer based tools and applications are used to assist the teacher or school administrator in the management of the learner and instructional process.

Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI)

A self learning technique, usually offline/online, involving interaction of the student with programmed instructional materials.

Computer assisted instruction (CAI) is an interactive instructional technique where by a computer is used to present the instructional material and monitor the learning that takes place.

CAI uses a combination of text, graphics, sound and video in enhancing the learning process. The computer has many purposes in the classroom and it can be utilized to help a student in all areas of the curriculum.

Key Words- Computer assisted instruction

Introduction-

Computer Assisted Instruction

A self learning technique, usually offline/online, involving interaction of the student with programmed instructional materials.

Computer assisted instruction is an interactive instructional technique whereby a computer is used to present the instructional material and monitor the learning that takes place.

Computer assisted instruction uses a combination of text, graphics, sound and video in enhancing the learning process. The computer has many purposes in the classroom, and it can be utilized to help a student in all areas of the curriculum.

Computer assisted instruction refers to the use of the computer as a tool of facilitate and improve instruction. Computer assisted instruction programs use tutorials, drill and practice, simulation and problem solving approaches to present topics, and they test the student's understanding.

Objectives of the study-

1. To study the attitude of teachers towards Computer assisted instruction.
2. To study the attitude of students towards Computer assisted instruction.
3. To study the impact efficacy of traditional (pre-test) and (post-test) Computer assisted instruction on student learning.

RESULTS

Findings of the study

- **Hypothesis no.1** There is no significant difference in the attitude of teachers towards Computer assisted instruction stands rejected.
- **Hypothesis no.2** There is no significant difference in the attitude of students towards Computer assisted instruction is rejected.
- **Hypothesis no.3** There is no significant difference in the impact efficacy of traditional (pre-test) and (Post-test) Computer assisted instruction on student learning stands rejected.

Conclusions of the study-

- **From Table-1** It can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the attitude of teachers towards Computer assisted instruction.
- **From Table-2** It can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the attitude of students towards Computer assisted instruction.
- **From Table-3** It can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the impact efficacy of traditional (pre test) and (post test) Computer assisted instruction on student learning.

Suggestions-

- Similar study may be done on a large sample.

- Similar study can be conducted on learners of other Institutions.
- A comparative study may also be carried out between different institutions.
- A comparative study may also be carried out between Secondary Institutions and Higher Secondary Institutions.
- Study may also be carried out to test the learner's attitude towards the use of Computer assisted instruction in relation to various other school subjects and topics.

Summary-

- Descriptive survey method was used to gather data from the subjects for the present study.
- Random sampling technique was used for collection of data.
- Sample of 200 students and teachers were used for collection of data.

Tools used-

1. **Opinionnaire-Attitude towards use of Computer assisted instruction.**
 2. **Questionnaire-Chemistry Achievement test** were used for collection of data for the present study.
- The Opinionnaire was then distributed to 100 students of class-VIII and 100 teachers of Class-VIII, IX, X from purposively selected private school (Green view public school).
 - The questionnaire was then distributed to 100 students only after the conduction of Computer assisted instruction.
 - After the collection of data Quantitative procedures were used for analysis of data.
 - In the present study Statistical formulas were used for computation of Percentage; Mean and Standard Deviation; and T-test.
 - Time frame in completing the total project was 1 year.
 - My experience in conducting the project was amusing. It was great to have a firsthand experience on research. The sample on which the data was conducted was very cooperative. Most of the students showed eagerness to know whether there is an impact of Computer assisted instruction in their learning.
 - The problems I have faced in conducting the research were to gather permission from the head of the organization.

- The skills I learnt from the project work were **‘Practical knowledge’** of research methodology. This knowledge hopefully will help me in my further studies in future.

Bibliography

- Abstract Ramazan, ‘The effectiveness of Computer Assisted Instruction’.
- ARY, D. Jacobs, L.C. and Razaviewh, H. (1972) ‘Introduction to Research in Education’.
- Askar, P. and Akkoyunlu, B. (1993) ‘Kolb learning style inventory’. Science and Education, 87, 37-47.
- Bayramlo, D.Y. (2000) ‘Teachers lecture methods in chemistry education’, Hacettepe University Science Institute, Master Thesis, pp. 8, 12, 15, 20.
- Beisenherz, P. and Dantonio, M. (1996) ‘Using the learning cycle to teach physical science: a hand son approach for the middle grades’. U.S. New Hampshire, 145.
- Bodner, G. M. and Guay, R. (1997) ‘The Purdue visualisations of rotations test’. The Chemical Educator, 2.
- Boeck, C.H. (2000) ‘Try the inductive approach’. Science Teacher, 67, 24.