



SENIOR SECONDARY STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS THE USE OF SMARTPHONE IN LEARNING SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Education is a lively dynamic, process of transformation of Knowledge. It makes a person to collaborate both in his own growth and in development of his community. Mobile learning (m-learning) can be defined as using mobile technologies for educational purposes. There is no doubt that the booming of smartphones currently gives numerous opportunities for students to utilize mobile application in supporting learning activities. In the present study descriptive method was used with 120 sample. As a result there is no significant difference between Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science on the basis on gender, area and stream.

Keywords: Education, transformation of Knowledge, Mobile learning

INTRODUCTION

Education is an inseparable part of man's life. When a child takes birth, he knows neither how to speak nor how to walk and move. He has neither friends nor enemies. Moreover, he has so knowledge of the traditions and customs of society in which he has to lead his life. He is even devoid of curiosity to know the ideals and values. However, as he grows older, formal and non-formal means of education come to have an effect on him. This influence affects his *physical, mental* and *emotional development* and develops a *feeling of social life*. As a result, he becomes able to carry out the duties, as the society might think of assigning to him in his capacity of a mature person. Thus, we can see that there is a need for orderly education in man's life.

Education is the process of the individual mind, getting to its full possibilities and development. As Education leads to a person to its all round development that is development of physical, social, intellectual, aesthetic, emotional and spiritual powers of the human being.

It is true that science learning can be quite difficult to understand and also a demanding area, since it entails creating knowledge about abstract and complex concepts; consequently, there is a need to involve collaboration and co-construction of knowledge and ideas, which stresses on change in educational practices. This is necessary to allow students to learn how to utilize mobile learning devices such as the smartphone. Science educationists especially in the Western

world have become more informed of the vast possibilities that smartphones are having in teaching and learning science. Therefore, these technologies could supplement a new dimension to science education which include content and scientific processes that are presently considered as difficult. In Ghana, among the mobile technologies mostly owned and used among young people is the smartphone. The smartphone can present students with an appropriate learning environment as there are a variety of mobile applications that students can use to support their learning experiences in science.

Hence, smartphones can improve students' understanding of abstract concepts in science and this helps to facilitate appropriate and relevant social relationships with learners through collaboration, exchange and sharing of information at any time and in any case as to meet the needs and interests of learners while increasing their critical thinking abilities.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The smartphone is an effective technology that senior secondary students already own, and their potential is continuously growing. But, many science students were likely not using smartphones to its maximum potential in their learning. Since, science is considered to be a difficult and demanding discipline especially since it is mainly about complex and complicated concept, theories, laws and models, mobile technologies could be seen as tools that can be used to enhance students' learning. Science educationists are already becoming more aware of the enormous prospects that smartphones can have in science education in the developed countries. In present world without smartphones student don't think about their studies because smartphone play a major role in learning sciences.

So, the Researcher is willing to conduct the study on "Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science".

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A STUDY OF SENIOR SECONDARY STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS THE USE OF SMARTPHONE IN LEARNING SCIENCE."

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Senior Secondary Students: Senior Secondary Students refers to the students who were studying in class XI and XII having age of 16 to 19 years.

Smartphone: Smartphone refers to a cell phone that has functions like that of a computer.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study about Boys and Girls Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science.
2. To study about Rural and Urban Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science.

3. To study about C.B.S.E. Board and U.P. Board Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There will be no significant difference between Boys and Girls Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science.
2. There will be no significant difference between Rural and Urban Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science.
3. There will be no significant difference between C.B.S.E. Board and U.P. Board Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Due to lack of time present study delimits only in Badaun District.
2. In the present study only 120 senior secondary students will be taken as sample.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Narayanasamy, F.S. & Mohamed, B.K.J. (2023) have conducted a Study entitled as “Adaptation of Mobile Learning in Higher Educational Institutions of Saudi Arabia.”

Objectives of the Study:

1. To investigate the students’ awareness of m-learning and its aspects.
2. To investigate the adaptation of m-learning in education and the disclosure of m-learning services.

Findings of the Study:

1. The results indicated that students have an adequate knowledge and awareness in m-learning and provided the strong evidence on readiness of students to accept mobile technologies for their learning process.
2. This result also showed an indication of students’ expectations towards university services via mobile phones in higher educational institutions.
3. The results indicated that Jazan University had the required infrastructure to utilizing m-learning services.

Rueckert, D. Kim, J.D. & Seo, D. (2022) have conducted a Study entitled as “Students’ Perceptions and Experiences of Mobile Learning.”

Objective of the Study:

1. How students perceive the use of mobile devices to create a personalized learning experience outside the classroom.

Findings of the Study:

1. The findings of this study suggest that mobile technologies have the potential to provide new learning experiences.

2. The fact that the students' TACI scores dropped significantly after participating in these activities indicates that the use of mobile technologies in these classes opens up new avenues for interaction and learning.
3. The participants became more willing to adopt new technologies into their own lives, which revolve around teaching English as a profession.

Grant, M.M. & Barbour, K.M. (2020) have conducted a Study entitled as "Mobile Teaching and Learning in the Classroom and Online: Case Studies in K-12."

Objectives of the Study:

1. To deploy iPads to classroom teachers.
2. To discuss the growth of K-12 online learning through a mobile learning content management system.

Findings of the Study:

1. It is finding that there is an increase in teacher learning from professional development when teachers take ownership of that professional development.
2. It is finding that there is a higher level of transfer in professional development initiatives when on-going support is provided to the teacher following the initial training.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

In the present study descriptive survey method was used.

POPULATION

All the senior secondary students of Bareilly district consists population of study.

SAMPLE

In the present research 120 senior secondary students were selected by randomly sampling technique.

TOOL USED

Self made tool was constructed.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

In the present study mean, standard deviation and t-test was used.

FINDINGS

1. There is no significant difference between Boys and Girls Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science.
2. There is no significant difference between Rural and Urban Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science.

3. There is no significant difference between C.B.S.E. Board and U.P. Board Senior Secondary students perspective towards the use of smartphone in learning science.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

1. Teachers must council their students so that they must use their smartphones for educational purpose only and they should not use it for playing games or visiting unwanted websites.
2. Students should use their smartphones for the limited or fixed period of time in which their purpose is served and also keeping in mind that it should not affect their eyes or another health issues.
3. Parents must pay attention and should keep an eye on their children that they are using the smartphones only for the educational purpose and not for any other thing.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. Presented study was conducted only on District level. In future we will conduct study on state as well as international level.
2. In the present study researcher take only 150 senior secondary school students due to shortage of time and resource. In future we will conduct this research on large sample size.
3. Only two variables were taken Vocational interest and Career aspiration in the present study. We will also take attitude, aptitude, adjustment and academic achievement etc. as a variable.
4. In the present study researcher takes only students of senior secondary level but in future we can conduct study on secondary and graduation level.
5. In the present study researcher takes only students of senior secondary level but in future we can take teachers and B.Ed. trainees.

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