



TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF MULTIMEDIA ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE STUDENTS AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Education is an effort of the senior people to transfer their knowledge to the younger people of the society. It is thus an institution which plays a vital role in integrating an individual with his society and to maintain the perpetuation of the culture. Multimedia is a strong technique of education and study within the framework of social work. Descriptive survey method was used in the present study with the sample of 120 students. Self made questionnaire was prepared. As a conclusion there will be significant difference between the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the male and female students at secondary school level on basis on sex, area and institution.

Keywords: Integrating, Perpetuation, Multimedia, Social work

INTRODUCTION

Education is a lifelong matter aimed at bringing constructive changes to the individual, his family and the society at large. Without mincing words, the quality of teachers dictates the level of educational advancement which cannot be attained if they (teachers) are greatly dissatisfied with their jobs. The role of teachers is crucial for the transfer of knowledge in schools. At the same time, teachers, remuneration is the biggest cost factor in educational finance. In most countries, developing and industrialized alike, teachers, salaries account for between half and three fourth of current education expenditure.

Indian Education System experienced a number of innovations before and after independence. Our educational system has improved from time to time according to social needs and requirements. Our Government has attempted to evaluate the standard of education so that it will be helpful in fulfilling the national objectives. For this, several committees held. They had given several recommendations after observing the whole education system. In the last decades, several educational experts analyzed the present education system. It was revealed that evaluation is the most important part of education system.

Education aims at making children capable of becoming responsible, productive, and useful members of society. Knowledge skills and attitudes built through learning experiences and opportunities created for learners in school. It is in

the classroom that learners can analyze and evaluate their experiences, learn to doubt, to question to investigate and to think independently.

Multimedia is effective in education because of the interactivity, versatility and integration characteristics of multiple media that can promote learning, take into account differences between learners and increase motivation.

Education technology is also known as 'learning technology'; throughout the teaching and learning cycle, it primarily includes use of technology. In this area, item technology not only requires the use of latest technologies and techniques such as tablets, interactive whiteboards and smartphones; internet, Wi-Fi, YouTube and other technologies also provide powerful and improved control of learning processes, delivery system of information, effective teaching and memory control.

The use of multimedia has two implications for student education: The enormous and simple access in education to textual and audio content can make the lessons more extensive and attractive, which can help to enhance the teachers' ability to self-produce the content offered by the information technology and communication technology. In the assessment of the British, The Government Teacher Laptops (2004-2007), with a laptop survey, extended their tools access capabilities and saved time to plan and prepare lessons. Multiple media uses can have a positive effect on education when properly designed compared to traditional academic achievements instruction. Taking the facts collected from literature into account, we can conclude that Multimedia activates the learner not only easily learn with expectations, but also contributes its own quota and makes it more important to learn mathematics.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Multimedia is also associated with a traditional approach to education. It is provided with meaningful words, sounds and pictures of learning. Various phenomena and processes can be vividly represented, complex material replicated and abstracted at various levels with the help of multimedia. It helps to be truthful and meaningful. Multimedia is particularly useful for students whose motivation is poor and with low prior qualifications.

The integration of text, images, sound, animation and video, and some or all of them into a coherent program is a multimedia feature". Data communication can be conveyed on a number of channels, as described in Junaidu (2008). If more than one channel provides information, learning will improve. Multimedia is a digital media system that stimulates several senses at times. Teachers can control the material and flow of information using the interactive design. Multimedia use in rural area of Bareilly District, India is very limited for several reasons in classroom teaching. Those include high expenditures for software, equipment and other related services and shortage of teachers and qualified workers on a computer basis. Another issue is the role of teachers when it comes to their use. From the above problems researcher decide to research on the topic "to study the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the students at secondary school level."

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF MULTIMEDIA ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE STUDENTS AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL.”

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Impact: It refers to an impinging or striking especially of one body against another.

Multimedia: It refers to a form of communication that uses a combination of different content forms such as text, audio, images, animations, or video into a single interactive presentation.

Academic performance: It refers to an academic performance is the measurement of student achievement across various academic subjects.

Students: It refers to a boy or girl who takes education from the schools.

Secondary school level: It refers to a level of education which consists of class XI-XII.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the male and female students at secondary school level.
2. To study the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the rural and urban students at secondary school level.
3. To study the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the government and private schools students at secondary school level.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There will be significant difference between the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the male and female students at secondary school level.
2. There will be significant difference between the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the rural and urban students at secondary school level.
3. There will be significant difference between the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the government and private schools students at secondary school level.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The proposed study will delimited only to Bareilly District.
2. In the proposed study only 120 students of secondary level will taken as a sample size.
3. In the proposed study only one variable academic performance will choose.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Krishnan (2023) conducted a study on non-intellectual factors and their influence on academic achievement. The sample comprised of 180 students of sixth to ninth class studying in central school Tirupati and was divided into three groups depending on their parents education as high, middle and low. The results indicated that parents educational status had significant influence on the academic achievement of their children.

Saini (2020) undertook a study on academic achievement as a function of economic status and educational standard of parents. The sample consisted of 196 students from four colleges of Chandigarh. The findings revealed that educational standard of parents had significant effect on the academic achievement of arts and science students at the college level.

Aggarwal (2018) conducted a study on reading ability in relation to some cognitive and non-cognitive factors. The sample constituted 200 male and female students selected randomly from the high schools of Bihar in India. Data were collected by administering reading ability test to the sample .The results of the study indicated that female students had better reading ability and higher academic achievement than male students.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

In the present study descriptive survey method was used.

POPULATION

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

SAMPLE

In the present research, 6 senior secondary schools of Bareilly district where randomly selected. Further out of 120 students studying in class IX of these four school a sample of 120 students were selected randomly.

TOOL USED

Self made tool was used.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

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

FINDINGS

1. The first null hypothesis that “There will be significant difference between the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the male and female students at secondary school level” was accepted.
2. The second null hypothesis that “There will be significant difference between the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the rural and urban students at secondary school level” was accepted.
3. The third hypothesis states, “There will be significant difference between the impact of multimedia on the academic performance of the government and private schools students at secondary school level” was accepted.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

1. There is a great need to educate the teacher trainee and society which goes on a long way in shaping the children to be valued oriented.
2. The designing of curriculum should be based on the capacity and interest of the students. Education should be in accordance with the needs and modernized of the youth.
1. The responsibility of teacher trainees and parents become very important here to help determine their goals common curate to status possible outcome ability and aptitude.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. Study can be conducted by taking large sample so that findings can be implemented on large population.
2. Study can be done to figure out the attitude of teachers educators towards smart classes.
3. Study can be done to find out the attitude of teachers trainees towards smart classes and its effect on their teaching competency.

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