"A comparative study of effectiveness of computer assisted learning program & traditional teaching in secondary school level"

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Introduction :-

Today is the era of information & technology. In this era everybody must have knowledge Information communication technology. Every field has been occupied by the ICT, so how can education field be exception? In the field of education, computer technology has advanced to an extent where teachers can easily use computers for classroom teaching.

Computer Assisted Learning:-

Computer assisted learning is a collection of experiment & simulation using computer software.
* Computer can act as powerful teaching tool due to the following capabilities....
  ➢ Lessons can be presented in suitable steps & proper sequence.
  ➢ Use of multimedia tool for better presentation.
  ➢ Computer helps to motivate students.

Thus the most exciting innovation in education technology is computer assisted learning.

Statement of problem :-

"A comparative study of effectiveness of computer assisted learning program & traditional classroom teaching in secondary school level."

Conceptual Definition :-

1) Effectiveness:-

Effectiveness is the capability of producing a desired result.
2) CAL (Computer assisted learning) -

Computer assisted learning is a collection of experimentation & simulation using computer software.

3) Traditional classroom program:-

It refers to long established customs found in schools that society traditionally follows.

4) Secondary school:-

A secondary school is a school which provides secondary education, between the age group of 11-16, after primary school & before higher education.

Objectives :

1) To develop the computer assisted learning.

2) To compare the effectiveness of CAL program & traditional classroom teaching.

Assumption:

1) Computer assisted learning is effective method of teaching.

2) Computer provide meaningful experience to students to achieve their goals.

Hypothesis :

1) Null hypothesis:-

There will be no significant difference in the mean score of pre test & post test.

2) Research hypothesis:-

There will be significant difference in mean achievement scores obtained by the computer assisted learning program & traditional classroom program.

Scope :

1) The results of this research will be applicable to the secondary school students.
Limitation :-
1) The research will be limited for Marathi medium school.
2) The research will be limited to 10th standard students of 'Bhosale high school’in Osmanabad.

Research methodology:-
Experimental method.

Population :-
Bhosale high school’s students are studied in secondary school.

Sample :-
The sample is incidental cum purposive consisting from 10th standard ,10 students in experimental group & 10 students in control group.

Tools of data collection:-
Achievement test on both as pre test & post test.

Statistical test :-
Mean, standard deviation (S.D.) & t-test.

Result :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>Calculated Value</th>
<th>Table Value</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation :-
Since the t-calculated value is greater than table value at 0.05 significance, hence the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted.
**Conclusion:**

It is clear from the above data analysis that mean achievement of experimental group is better than control group. It means effect of computer assisted learning program is more effective than traditional class room program.

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