



ATTITUDE TOWARDS MULTIMEDIA TEACHING AIDS OF THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

The present study attempts to find out the Attitude towards multimedia teaching aids of higher secondary school teachers of Thanjavur district. Multimedia has emerged as one of the most important aspects of human life and it has affected every aspect of school working including administration, time table, lesson delivery, project work, evaluation, examination system etc. ICT have made teaching-learning process more relevant for the learner and connected to real life. In present study, attitude of secondary school teachers of Thanjavur district towards the multimedia teaching aids in education was studied. So, the present study has high need and importance. The present study has been done so as to study the Attitude towards multimedia teaching aids of the higher secondary school teachers. Random sampling technique has been used in the selection of the sample of as many as 529 higher secondary school teachers. The Attitude Towards MultiMedia Teaching Aids Scale (ATMMTAS) constructed and validated by Prabhu, H., and Vaiyapuriraja, P., (2018) has been distributed to them and the responses were collected and computed according to the objectives framed. The findings of the study revealed that the higher secondary school teachers shows a neutral attitude towards multimedia teaching aids and the same trend has been seen in respect of the sub-samples, too.

KEYWORDS : Attitude Towards Multimedia Teaching Aids, Higher Secondary School Teachers.

The education system is the main source of human resource development. Its focus is on the acquisition of knowledge, self-learning, generic and transferable skills in communication, entrepreneurship, management and technology that are the characteristics of the learning society of today. Teachers play a crucial role in the adoption and implementation of multimedia teaching aids in education; however, studies show that teachers lack the necessary multimedia teaching aids and skills. Multimedia's are generally accepted as a modern instrumental tool which enables the educators to modify the teaching methods they use in order to increase the students interest and it is a new medium, a new way of representing, communicating and working with information. In India, there is serious need for increasing the learning abilities of the students with the help of Multimedia. In order to integrate Multimedia in school education, the first need is to study and assess the Attitude towards multimedia teaching aids of the higher secondary school teachers. It is the need of the hour to examine and assess the Attitude towards multimedia teaching aids of higher secondary school teachers. As this was the case, the present study is proposed. So, the present study has high need and importance.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following were the objectives formulated for the present investigation.

1. To study the higher secondary school teachers favourableness (or) unfavourableness towards multimedia teaching aids.
2. To study if there is any significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the male and female higher secondary school teachers.
3. To study if there is any significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the higher secondary school teachers working in the school located in the rural area and in the urban area.
4. To study if there is any significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the higher secondary school teachers residing in the rural area and in the urban area.
5. To study if there is any significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the higher secondary school teachers having teaching experience up to 10 years and above 10 years.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

The following were the hypotheses for the present investigation framed from the formulated objectives.

1. The higher secondary teachers' shows favourable attitude towards multimedia teaching aids.
2. There is no significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the male and female higher secondary school teachers.
3. There is no significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the higher secondary school teachers working in the school located in the rural area and in the urban area.
4. There is no significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the higher secondary school teachers residing in the rural area and in the urban area.
5. There is no significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the higher secondary school teachers having teaching experience up to 10 years and above 10 years.

METHOD:

Normative survey method has been employed in the present study.

TOOL USED:

The tool used for the present study was, Attitude Towards Multimedia Teaching Aids Scale (ATMMTAS) constructed and validated by Prabhu, H., and Vaiyapuriraja, P., (2018) was used in the present investigation. This scale consists of 26 statements with five point scale. The statements possess five different responses of "SA", "A", "UA", "DA" and "SDA", in the attitude towards multimedia teaching aids scale. As already indicated weight ages are given for the response category in respect of each statement was taken individually and the number of teachers who responded "SA", "A", "UD", "DA", and "SDA" was found out in both the high and low groups separately. An individual score ranges from 26 to 130.

The maximum score for the attitude towards multimedia teaching aids scale is 130. One who scores up to 52 are said to have a unfavorable attitude towards multimedia teaching aids, one scores above 52 up to 104 are said to have a neutral attitude towards multimedia teaching aids, above 104 are said to have favorable attitude towards multimedia teaching aids.

The attitude towards multimedia teaching aids scale has construct validity as the items were selected having the 't' value of more than 1.75 (Edwards, 1957). Its intrinsic validity was found to be 0.79. The reliability of this scale by split half technique (consistency) followed

by the use of spearman–brown prophecy formula is found to be 0.63. Thus the attitude towards multimedia teaching aids scale has validity and reliability.

SAMPLE:

Random sampling technique has been used in the selection of the sample of as many as 529 higher secondary school teachers.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED:

The mean and standard deviation for the entire sample and its sub-samples were computed for attitude towards multimedia teaching aids scores. The test of significance ("t" test) was used in order to find out the significance of the difference between the means of the attitude towards multimedia teaching aids score. The collected data were computed with the SPSS 11.5 and the results were furnished accordingly in the Table 1.

TABLE 1 The Mean And The Standard Deviation Of The Attitude Towards Multimedia Teaching Aids Scores Of The Entire Sample And Its Sub-samples

S.No	SAMPLES	SUB-SAMPLES	N	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	't' VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE AT 0.05 LEVEL
1	Entire sample		529	93.2779	19.60		-
2	Sex	Male	272	91.7059	19.37	1.90	Not Significant
		Female	257	94.9416	19.74		
3	School locality	Rural area	240	91.2169	18.37	2.23	Significant
		Urban area	289	94.9896	20.44		
4	Residence	Rural	244	92.1475	18.79	1.23	Not Significant
		Urban	285	94.2456	20.25		
5	Teaching Experience	Upto 10	230	95.0652	19.10	1.85	Not Significant
		Above 10	299	91.9030	19.90		

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

The following are the important findings of the present investigation.

1. Majority of the higher secondary school teachers' shows a neutral Attitude towards multimedia teaching aids.
2. There is no significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the male and female higher secondary school teachers.
3. There is a significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the higher secondary school teachers working in the school located in the rural area and in the urban area.
4. There is no significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the higher secondary school teachers residing in the rural area and in the urban area.
5. There is no significant difference in attitude towards multimedia teaching aids between the higher secondary school teachers having teaching experience up to 10 years and above 10 years.

CONCLUSION:

The present investigation revealed that majority of the higher secondary school teachers, were found to have a neutral level of Attitude towards multimedia teaching aids. The present inquiry has assessed the attitude of secondary school teachers towards the multimedia teaching aids in education. The computer knowledge is very necessary for the teachers. Teachers need to perceive multimedia as primarily a tool for teaching and learning across the curriculum although there are foundations skills in multimedia that students need to learn before they can participate fully in a multimedia teaching in rich classroom. So it can be revealed from the investigation that the higher secondary school teachers should build positive attitude towards multimedia teaching aids in a constructive way.

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