Research Paper Education

Achievement in Commerce In Relation to Learning With Smart and Traditional Classes

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ABSTRACT

To know the impact of smart class on students academic achievement in commerce an experimental study with two group design was taken up in relation to learning with smart and traditional classes. On the basis of results of basic commerce knowledge test 40 students who have equal ability were selected as sample, and they were equally divided into two groups namely (Experiment and control). The students of experimental and control groups are subjected to teaching with SMART and traditional classes respectively, after the completion of particular topic (Transport) in commerce in both groups, all the students subjected to achievement test, then the test scores was analyzed with one another with respect to their demographic variables. The findings are, there exists significant differences between control and experimental group students in their academic achievement in commerce irrespective of their background variables, and it is clear that the experimental students' achievement in commerce is higher than the controlled.

KEYWORDS SMART class, Traditional Class, Achievement in Commerce

Introduction

Education with the support of technology allows the learner to explore variety of activities related to many areas of human Endeavour. It facilitates for the development of problem solving ability and work habits. Technology will be useful in almost any carrier especially in education its usage in teaching – learning is high, and many students decrease their isolation & realize the importance of technology in regular classes. Technology is a tool for who may experience a disability.

Significance of the study and statement of problem

Technology plays a vital role in all areas, especially in education it performs significant role and education also contributes more significant role for the development of technology. Now-a-days technologies are stepping in education for the benefit of persons who are involved in teaching-learning process, in that way the new technology which gradually stepping in schools is SMART class, and the students also felt more difficult in learning commerce, therefore investigator decided to take-up the study know the whether technologies helps the students to minimize the learning difficulties , and improves the students achievement in commerce, hence the researcher take-up the study entitled as **"Achievement in Commerce in relation to Learning with Smart and Traditional classes"**.

Objectives of the study

To know the level, and whether any significant difference between experimental and control groups students' achievement in commerce on the basis of their demographic variables.

Hypothesis

There is no significant difference between experimental and control group students' achievement in commerce on the basis of,

1. Gender and
2. Locality,

Method of research

The study aims at investigating cause-effect relationship between variables in a given educational phenomena, the educational problems like this are to be studied with the help of experimental studies. Hence the investigator selected the experimental method for the present study with true experimental design [pre-test, post-test control group design]

Table 1: pre-test, post-test control group design

Experimental group	Tested for historical knowledge	Received new method	Post-test
Control group	Tested for historical knowledge	Received old method	Post-test

Smart Class Room - Definition

A Smart Class is one equipped with multimedia components designed to enhance instruction and learning.

Traditional class

Traditional class means learning with the help of spoken words, and black board.

Commerce

According to Stephenson hindrances of person, place and time in the exchange of commodities"

Commerce includes trade and aids to trade such as transport, banking insurance, warehousing, advertising, etc, in this study the researcher taken the transport chapter to test the students' achievement.

Concept of transport

Transport is means to carry men and material one place to another resulting in creation of place and time utilities.

According to K.K.Saxena "Transport system acts with reference to the area in the same way as a candle does in a dark room"

Population and sample

Population of the present study is higher secondary first year students of Namakkal District, TamilNadu. Sample selected to conduct experimental study was 11th standard students from Government higher secondary school Tiruchengode, TamilNadu.

In the process of sample selection includes all the 11th standard commerce students of Government higher secondary school were subjected to basic commerce knowledge test, on the basis of the results basic commerce knowledge test, 40 students (20 boys and 20girls) who have equal mental ability were selected as sample by using non probability sampling technique, and they were equally divided into two groups

namely (Experiment and Control).

Tools used
For the present investigation the investigator developed & standardized two tools namely

1. Basic commerce knowledge test and
2. Achievement test in Commerce

Validity and reliability of the tools
The face validity of the tests [tools] found by subjecting the tests to the subject experts and the reliability of the tools found by test-retest method were 0.88 and 0.83 for basic commerce knowledge test and achievement in Commerce test respectively.

Statistical techniques used
To answer the objectives of the study; mean, standard deviation and't' test are used.

Testing of Hypotheses
Table 1: showing mean, standard deviation differences and t-test values

Variable	N	M	S.D	Calculated 't' value	Level of significance at 0.05
Experimental group boys	10	45.92	4.31	4.52	Significant
Control group boys	10	33.15	7.81		
Experimental group girls	10	44.71	5.02	3.27	Significant
Control group girls	10	34.31	8.71		
Experimental group girls	10	44.71	5.02	3.93	Significant
Control group boys	10	33.15	7.81		
Experimental group boys	10	45.92	4.31	3.77	Significant
Control Group girls	10	34.31	8.71		
Experimental group urban students	9	45.18	4.81	4.45	Significant
Control group urban students	8	33.75	6.67		
Experimental group rural students	20	18.75	0.72	3.73	Significant
Control group rural students	20	33.02	8.47		
Experimental group	25	45.24	4.89	5.60	Significant
Control group	25	33.62	7.88		

Findings of the study
There exists significant differences between experimental and control groups students' achievement with the chapter transport in commerce with respect to their demographic variables such as gender & locality, and it was also inferred that the students' achievement in commerce with Smart class is higher than the traditional.

Advantages of smart classroom
1. Lets teachers simultaneously instruct remote local students.
2. It provides a pen-based used interface on a projected display
3. Lets the teacher control the presentation of lecture materials.
4. Informs the teacher of classroom events.
5. The computers enable participant to apply the subject matter during the courses.

Recommendations
From the results the following recommendations were made,

1. Government should take effect to introduce the smart classes in schools.
2. In-service training to the teacher must be provided with respect to technology usage and preparation of content for students
3. To make the usage of technology as effective in education, the teachers must be well trained during the teacher preparation programs.

Conclusion
From the findings of the study, it is clear that the teaching with modern technology helps the students to increase their academic, and also to minimize the felt difficulty in learning irrespective of their demographic variables; it shows that effectiveness of SMART Class is positive at high degree. Thus, the institutions and individuals of institutions must come forward to install modern technology in the process of teaching-learning to enhance the quality education in the era of technology.

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