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**A Study Of The Effect Of Teaching Multimedia On The Achievement Of Students Studying Of
'National Income' Unit In Economics Subject**

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ABSTRACT:

In the absence of innovation in teaching and lack of understanding among students, the unit becomes difficult. Keeping this in view, the applicant studied the effect of the achievement of multimedia teaching students for the teaching of 'national income' unit of standard eleven economics subject. In which two groups of two groups of experimental groups and controlled groups of higher secondary school students were organized. Taking the Pri-test of these two groups, the control group was given the traditional method and experimental group through a multimedia teaching. After that the Post-test was taken. At the end of the test, the study in the experimental group that was conducted in the control group was more effective.

1.0 Introduction

Government of India has determined to develop educational technology in the context of the 1986 National Education Policy. Since the concept of computer education is new in India, it is currently in the early stages. However, the computer has reached the classroom; Neither ignore it, nor should any teacher pass, but the system of education of economics is being implemented in the traditional education system. We will have to break the approach of this education system. We do not change course and textbooks from time to time. It is necessary to change the attitude of these teachers and to implement 'Learner centered class' from the 'old teacher' class of 'Teacher-centered class'. As a part of many such initiatives, the curriculum has been examined by students of multimedia teaching students to study the 'national income' unit of economics subject in the Higher Secondary Teacher Area.

2.0 Title Of The Study

A Study Of The Effect Of Teaching Multimedia On The Achievement Of Students Studying Of 'National Income' Unit In Economics Subject



3.0 Objectives Of The Study

1. Constructing multimedia education for teaching of 'national income' unit in the field of standard eleven economics.
2. Examining the effectiveness of multimedia teaching and the effectiveness of teaching of 'national income' unit in respect of standard eleven economics.
3. Comparative study of teaching through multimedia teaching and traditional method.

4.0 Hypothesis Of The Study

1. There will not be any semantic difference pre-test between the experimental group and the students of the controlling group's students.
2. There will not be any semantic difference post-test between the experimental group and the students of the controlled group's students.

5.0 Limitations

The details of the variables included in the present study are as shown below.

Independent Variable : Teaching Method :

1. Traditional Method
2. Multimedia Teaching Method

Dependent Variable : Post-test achievement recipients.

Controlled Variable : Standard – Eleven

Subject – Economics

Unit – 'National Income'

Medium – Gujarati

6.0 Area and Sampling of Research

For the present study, the curriculum flow of Higher Secondary School in Kalavad city of Jamnagar district becomes students studying in Standard Eleven of 2018-2019.



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The 'Sri Kalavad Municipal High School' was selected from the Kalavad city of Jamnagar district for the selection of a sample representing the world. In this school, 36 students were selected from class Eleven in the class.

Table-1
Sample depicting sample

Group	No. of Students
Experimental Group	18
Control Group	18
Total	36

7.0 Methods and Types of Research

The present study was conducted with a method of experimental research. The type of research can be considered as a practical research and a numerical form of research.

8.0 Tool Of Research

Multimedia Teaching Program –

In the present study, the help of a computer by a researcher for the 'National Income' unit in the field of Economics in Standard Eleven is a multimedia teaching program called Multimedia Teaching Program. The classroom is a learning curriculum used by multimedia teaching program through LCD.

9.0 Method Of Data Collection

Kalavad City's 'Sri Kalavad Municipal High School' was selected for data gathering. Two groups of 18-18 students were picked up from 36 students of class eleven students. One of them was an experimental group and a control group. Both of these groups were given precision. Then the



experimental group was trained in the traditional method by the multimedia teaching system and the controlling group. Thereafter, two groups were given 30 marks in the post-test.

10.0 Data Analysis

According to the research, numerographic analysis was done accordingly.

Table-2

The Control Group's pri-test and post-test are Mean and Standard Deviation

Group	No. Of Students	Pri-test		Post-test	
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Control Group	18	13.11	3.74	15.00	3.69

Table-3

The Experimental Group's pri-test and Post-test are Mean and Standard Deviation

Group	No. Of Students	Pri-test		Post-test	
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Experimental Group	18	12.72	3.75	19.28	4.48

Ho₁

There will not be any semantic difference pri-test between the experimental group and the students of the controlling group's students.



Table-4

Pri-test Means difference between the experimental group and the control group.

Group	No. Of Students	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-value	
Control Group	18	13.11	3.74	1.07	0.36	The t-value is less than 1.96, Ho ₁ is accepted.
Experimental Group	18	12.72	3.75			

Controlled groups and experimental group pri-test were 13.11 and 12.72 Supplements respectively. The 't' value was found at 0.36 to find the difference between these two extremes. Which is not worth 0.05 or 0.01. To be accepted the Ho₁.

Ho₂

There will not be any semantic difference post-test between the experimental group and the students of the controlled group's students.

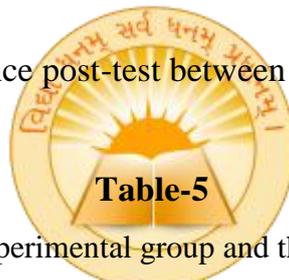


Table-5

Post-test Means difference between the experimental group and the control group.

Group	No. Of Students	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-value	
Control Group	18	15.00	3.69	1.18	3.64	The t-value is 3.76 which is more than table value at 0.01 level of confidence.
Experimental Group	18	19.28	4.48			

Controlled groups and experimental group post-test were 15.00 and 19.28 Supplements respectively. The 't' value was found at 3.64 to find the difference between these two extremes. At 0.01, it is worthwhile. For Ho₂ is rejected.

The whole of the experimental group is much more than the rest of the Control Group. So the effectiveness of the e-learning program is proven.



11.0 Limit of The Study

1. The presented study was limited to students of Standard eleven only for commerce streams.
2. The presented study was limited to the 'national income' unit in the subject of economics only.
3. The study presented was limited to just the traditional method and multimedia teaching method.
4. The study presented was limited to only the Kalavad city of Jamnagar district.

12.0 Conclusion Of The Study

The findings of the study were based on the approximations found in the context of the hypothesis composed in the present study.

1. From the result received, the students of the experimental group and the controlling group were similar in terms of prior knowledge of the study through the multimedia teaching program.
2. The average number of students of experimental group received higher than the control group.
3. The study in the experimental group that was conducted in the control group was more effective. The multimedia teaching program has been effective for the experimental group.

13.0 References

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