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MULTIMEDIA AWARENESS AMONG PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS

Sajithlalraj S. T.
Principal, St.Stephens College of Education, Valayudhanagar, Kollemcode,
Kanyakumari District.

ABSTRACT

The study attempt to find out theMultimedia Awareness among Prospective Teachers of Kanyakumari District. Normative survey method was adopted for the investigation. The main objectivesof the investigation were to study whether there is any significant difference in the Multimedia Awareness with respect to rural and urban sample, Arts and science sample , Bachelors degree and masters degree sample of Prospective teachers.

KEY WORDS : *Multimedia Awareness, Prospective Teachers.*

INTRODUCTION

Multimedia usage is very common in advertising through the media of TV,radio, outdoor and print. The basic elements of multimedia on a computer are text, still images, sound, movies, animation are special effects.

The integration of more than one media into teaching then it is media mix or multimedia (Mc Donald, 1997). The teacher can use different media of teaching which captures the attention of the student and make learning effective.

Most of the faculty currently engaged in teacher preparation is neither prepared to use technologies, nor updated their knowledge on technological developments (Parmer, 2008).

Teacher education programs particularly in-service programs are now facing the challenging task of preparing educators to work in the technology enriched classroom (Dr.Theresa Susan. A.,2008) Multimedia is a powerful tool in the hands of teachers and students to improve educational opportunities.

OBJECTIVES

To find out whether there is any significant difference in the Multimedia Awareness among Prospective Teachers for the following pairs of sample

a) Rural sample   -   Urban sample
b) Arts sample   -   Science sample
c) Bachelors degree sample   -   Masters degree sample

HYPOTHESES

There is no significant difference in Multimedia Awareness of
a) Rural sample
b) Urban sample
c) Arts sample
d) Science sample

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e) Bachelors degree sample
f) Masters degree sample

METHODOLOGY

      Normative survey method was adopted in the study. The sample for the study was 400 B.Ed., Prospective Teachers in different colleges of Kanyakumari District based on rural, urban, Arts subject ,science subject, bachelors degree and masters degree. The Prospective Teachers were selected by stratified proportionate Random sampling technique. The investigator selected 6 colleges of education affiliated to Tamil Nadu teacher's Education University for present study. Multimedia awareness test was used as tool.

      For testing the hypothesis there is no significant defference in Multimeadia Awareness of rural and urban prospective teachers.

TABLE - 1

Sample	Number N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of significance
Urban	200	17.07	4.69	4.60	0.01 Level
Rural	200	15.21	5.08		

      The above table shows that Mean values are 17.07 and 15.21 and their corresponding standard deviation are 4.69 and 5.08 respectively. The obtained t-value is 4.60 which is greater than the table value 2.58 at 0.01 level of significance ie, the obtained t- value is statistically significant at 0.01 level.

      For testing the hypothesis there is no significant defference in Multimeadia Awareness of Arts and Science prospective teachers.

TABLE - 2

Sample	Number N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of significance
Arts	200	15.45	4.76	6.94	0.01
Science	200	16.82	5.1		

      The above table shows that Mean values are 15.45 and 16.82 and their corresponding standard deviation are 4.76 and 5.1 respectively. The obtained t-value is 6.94 which is greater than the table value 2.58 at 0.01 level of significance ie, the obtained t- value is statistically significant at 0.01 level.

      For testing the hypothesis there is no significant defference in Multimeadia Awareness of Bachelors degree and Mastersdegree prospective teachers.

TABLE - 3

Sample	Number N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of significance
Bachelors degree	200	16.01	5.02	0.62	Not significant
Masters degree	200	16.26	4.93		

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The above table shows that Mean values are 16.01 and 16.26and their corresponding standard deviation are 5.02 and 4.93 respectively. The obtained t-value is 0.62 which is less than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance ie, the obtained t- value is statistically not significant at 0.01 level.

FINDINGS

(I) There is no significant defference in Multimeadia Awareness of rural and urban sample was significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected .

(II) There is no significant defference in Multimeadia Awareness of Arts and Science sample was significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected.

(III) There is no significant defference in Multimeadia Awareness of Bachelors degree and Mastersdegreesample was not significant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion is based on the findings of the study there is significant difference between Rural and Urban , Arts and Science. And there is no significant difference between Bachelors degree and Masters degree sample.

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