

CHAPTER-5

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5.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher has presented the major finding conclusions, educational implications and recommendations for further study.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

1. On the basis of the statistical analysis of the data, the following findings are made:

The mean score of pre-test was 16.72 with 5.25 standard deviation while the mean score of post-test was 33.90 with 3.86 standard deviation.

Difference between the academic achievement score of pre-test and post-test was 17.18 which were highly significant because the calculated t value is higher than the critical t value at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore null hypothesis was rejected

2. On the basis of the statistical analysis of the data, the following findings are made:

The mean score of post-test of boys was 35.25 with 4.99 standard deviation while the mean score of post-test of girls was 32.23 with 3.93 standard deviation.

Difference between the academic achievement of post test score of boys and girls was 3.02 which were is not highly significant because the calculated t value is higher than the critical t value at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore null hypothesis was accepted.

5.3 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

The outcomes of the study will be of immense help to the key functionaries associated with secondary education in the following ways:

Teachers:

The outcomes of the study will help the teachers in designing ICT integrated teaching learning strategies in classroom and will help learner in improving their academic achievement and also help learner in learning many ICT skill which is important in this 21 century.

Curriculum Designers:

The outcomes of the study will help curriculum designers in preparing ict integrated curriculum material in physics keeping in view the varying needs of the learner.

Schools Heads:

The outcome of the study will help the schools heads to supervise whether the ict integrated teaching –learning strategies followed by the teachers are according to the need of the learner and level of intelligence of the learners and should not be according to the difference in gender.

5.4 SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

We can see that a number of research works is going in the field of ICT in education. There are other areas in ict where more research can be done such as learner access, learners and teachers perceptive,

Learning behavior, user friendliness of elearning environment and traditional face to face learning platforms tools, Comparison between e-learning environment and traditional face-to- face learning,

Impact of e-learning in terms of memorizing and understanding of the

Content by the students, E-learning in open and distance education,
E-learning in blended learning and teaching mode, Evaluation of e-learning as a
tool to fulfill the educational need of large population. Social networking websites
as tools of e-learning.