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Impact of Internet Use on Academic Performance: A Case Study from Khulna University of Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to investigate the influence of using internet on academic performance of students in Khulna University of Bangladesh. The study was conducted following survey research design during the month of July to September, 2017. A total of 204 students from Khulna University who had used internet for their study purpose were interviewed in this research. Results show that there is a positive relationship between addictiveness to internet, common browsing sites, place of internet use, browsing device, hours spent on internet per day, data volume type and academic performance of the students. However, we found no significant relationship between visiting academic blogs and downloading media contents with their academic performance.

Key words: Internet, Academic Performance, Khulna University, Bangladesh

School Education in Punjab: Performance and Challenges

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the educational status in the state of Punjab. Keeping in mind the progress of education in Punjab studied in terms of literacy, enrolment, access, and availability of schools, attendance, expenditure, dropout rates and challenges under the different parameters and differences in educational outcomes within the state and across gender. The study has following objectives: to study the state's performance of education, to identify the trends of education in the state and a comparative analysis of the state and all India figures and to review the progress of education under different aspects.

Key words: School Education, Challenge, Performance

Effect of Blended and Traditional Instructional Strategies on 'Concept Schema' in Life Science Learning of Secondary Level Students with Relation to their Learning Styles

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to compare the effectiveness of Blended Instructional Strategy (BIS) and Traditional Instructional Strategy (TIS) in life science learning of secondary level students with relation to their learning styles in concept schema. 240 secondary level students of class IX were randomly selected for the study from Jharkhand, a tribe dominated state of India. Pretest-posttest non-equivalent control group design has been adopted for Blended and Traditional instructional purpose for experimental and control group respectively. Achievement scores in life science learning calculated by employing t-test as statistical test. The findings reveal that Blended Instructional Strategy (BIS) is the effective method to teach and learn. The students having learning preference of Actives, Reflectives, and Theorist shown that the blended instructional strategy is the best way to learn the conceptual knowledge but the Pragmatist learner may have some difficulties with the strategy.

Key words: Instructional strategies, Schemata of Knowledge, Concept Schema, Life-science learning

Effectiveness of ABL Programme on Achievement in Science

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ABSTRACT

The present study is experimental nature. The objectives of the study as: (1) To construct ABL Programme of Science in Primary School, (2) To study the effectiveness of ABL Programme on Achievement of Science in Primary School boys and (3) To study the effectiveness of ABL Programme on Achievement of Science in Primary School girls. The students studying in Gujarati medium primary schools in Gujarat was considered as population of the study. The investigator were selected sixth standard students of two primary schools in Mota-vadala as sample in which one boys and one girls. The two groups of boys were formed for experiment. Twenty one students were selected for experimental group as well as control group. Similarly separate two groups of girls will also select for the same treatment. Hence 42+42=84 sample students were selected for experimental purpose. Experimental type research Programme was used. The investigator selected True-experimental design namely "Randomized two group post-test only experimental design". In the present study the investigator constructed standardized Achievement test of Science was used. To find out significant of difference between scores on Achievement test of Science of two groups, statistical technique t-test was used. For that M and SD of Achievement of Science scores on post-test (Achievement test of Science) of both groups were calculated. The study revealed that (1) The boys of ABLP-group is more effective than CP-group after Activity Based Learning Programme with reference to Achievement of Science and (2) The girls of ABLP-group is more effective than CP-group after Activity Based Learning Programme with reference to Achievement of Science.

Key words: Activity Based Learning Programme.

A Comparative Study of Male and Female Teachers of Secondary level in terms of their Stress and Anxiety

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ABSTRACT

The comparative study of secondary level teachers in terms of their stress and anxiety is really seems to be very useful due to the fact that teaching is the only profession in which the children are shaped in such a way so that they can fulfill the requirement of the society, the nation and the mankind. Objective of this study is to compare of male and female teachers of secondary level in terms of their stress and anxiety and hypothesis of the study is there is no significant difference between male and female teachers of secondary level in terms of their stress and anxiety. Sample of the present study consisted of 50 teachers of secondary level schools in Meerut city which 25 were male and 25 were female. Research used Teachers Stress Inventory and Anxiety scale for data collection. Researcher found that the male teachers teaching in secondary schools have more stress and anxiety than the female teachers of secondary schools.

Key words: Secondary Teachers, Stress and Anxiety

Behavior Pattern Induced by Drug and Substance Abuse among Drivers in Lucknow City

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ABSTRACT

Substance abuse is a global phenomenon found the most of countries of the world among youth. Most of drug abusers under the age of 30 years. There are 320 million young people between ages of 15-29 years dying from alcohol related cause, resulting in 9% of all the deaths in that age group. Although it covers various rang age group, it's mostly common in drivers between 20-35 years of age. A total number 50 structured questionnaires distributed to the respondents, followed by face to face interview to establish a relationship between what is the questionnaire and responses from the interview. It has been found out that driver of the age range 26-35 years were more numbers in term of drug use. Marital status and low level of education also play a role in drug abuse. Inter into fight at workplace, lost the job, fight with friends, parents and others and create problem with Spouse/ parents and other family members are some of the behavior consequences in drug abuse. Use drug as to entertain or feel relax and fresh (34%) and feel lonely and alone (48%) were prime reasons of use of substance abuse. Majority of drivers obtain abusive substance from their feel lonely and alone. chewing Gutkha (30%), chewing tobacco (24%), chewing paan (16%), cheap branded alcohol (14%), smoking (Bidhi) (10%) and marijuana (6%) were predominantly use. Tobacco and Gutkha were mostly abused. Involvement in fights, vandalism, and criminal activities were observed to be closely associated with the substance abusive behavior.

Key words: Substance Abuse, Drivers, Behavior, Society, Vandalism

Buying Motives of Women for Personal Care Products in Madhya Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in the heart of India to study the buying motive of women for purchasing Personal Care Products. The objective of this paper is to identify the variable that results in purchase of Personal Care Product. In this research the women respondents above 18 years of age were chosen for the study. This study will be useful to various Marketers & in deciding the strategies for capturing market of personal care products. The study is based on primary data which was obtained through questionnaire. The results have been analyzed through MS EXCEL and SPSS version 18.

Key words: Personal Care Products, Buying Motives

Emotional Intelligence as determinant of Teacher Student Relationship of Secondary School Teachers

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ABSTRACT

Emotional Intelligence, since its inception in 1990 has revolutionized world of psychology, business and administration. It has replaced importance of established through researches that emotional intelligence of employees of an organization has more influence than I.Q. of the employees, towards the organizational success. Given our new understanding of the crucial role emotional competence plays in individual group and organizational success. The implication for education is clear. Present paper has been based on a sample of 200 secondary school teachers drawn randomly from 10 secondary schools affiliated to C.B.S.E. Board, New Delhi situated in Meerut city and Cantt. Emotional Intelligence Scale and Teacher-Student Relationship Scale were administered to sample. Answer sheets were scored as scoring procedure of the study are - (1) 9.5% teachers are of high E.Q., 12% of low E.Q. and 78.5% are of average emotional intelligence, (2) Teacher with high E.Q. are better in their teacher student relationship and vice versa. (3) Similar results are obtained for male and female teachers. In short it can be said that E.Q. determines teacher-student relationship.

Key words: Emotional Intelligence, Teacher Student Relationship

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