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# Concept Mapping: an Interactive Teaching Strategy that Enhances Active Learning and Students' Achievement in Biology

Richard O. Ongowo\*, Fred N. Keraro\* & Mark O. Okere\*

## ABSTRACT

*This study investigated the effects of concept mapping teaching strategy (CMTS) on secondary school students' achievement in biology. A non-equivalent control group design under quasi- experimental research was used in which a random sample of four co-educational secondary schools was used. The four schools were randomly assigned to four groups. The accessible population was the form two class (second grade in the secondary school cycle in Kenya). The study sample comprised of 186 form two students. Students in all the groups were taught the same biology content. Two groups (experimental) were taught using CMTS while the other two (the control groups) were taught using regular methods. One experimental group and one control group were pre-tested prior to the CMTS intervention. After a four-week intervention period, all the four groups were post-tested using the Biology Achievement Test (BAT). Data were analyzed using t-test and one way ANOVA. The results show that students exposed to CMTS intervention had a significantly higher achievement than those taught using regular methods. The researchers conclude that CMTS is an effective teaching strategy, which enhances active learning and learners' achievement in biology. It is recommended that curriculum developers and biology teachers incorporate concept mapping as one of the major teaching strategies to enhance active and meaningful learning in biology lessons.*

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# Teacher Effectiveness and Professional Satisfaction of College Teachers

G. Suneetha Bai\*

## ABSTRACT

*The present study attempts to measure the level of teacher effectiveness and level of professional satisfaction of teachers working in (Professional and Non-Professional) Colleges. Another attempt also made to ascertain whether type of college (Professional and Non-Professional) and type of management (Government and Private) has any impact on teacher effectiveness of satisfied and dissatisfied teachers. To meet these objectives, required data were collected from 720 college teachers selected from 3 regions (Andhra, Telangana, Rayalaseema) of Andhra Pradesh by following stratified random sampling technique. The investigator used two tools namely Teacher Effectiveness Scale (TES) and Professional Satisfaction Scale (PSS). This study revealed the following findings. 1. Teachers of professional and non-professional colleges were effective and satisfied with their profession. 2. There was a significant difference between satisfied and dissatisfied teachers of professional colleges in their teacher effectiveness. 3. There was a significant difference between satisfied and dissatisfied teachers of private colleges in their teacher effectiveness. 4. There was no significant difference between satisfied and dissatisfied teachers of non-professional colleges and teachers of government colleges in their effectiveness.*

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# **Inclusive Education for the Children with Special Needs - Contribution of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Kerala**

V.K. Jibin\* & C. Naseema\*\*

## **ABSTRACT**

*Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as a movement aims to provide adequate and useful education to all children between age group of 6 to 14 years. It includes even children with special needs. It made place for physically and mentally challenged children in school meant for normal children. Present paper focussed on attempt made for education of special children, both physically and mentally challenged (inclusive education) under sarva shiksha abhiyan in Kerala state of India. Main objective of the study was to analyse the functioning of inclusive education for the children with special needs under sarva shiksha abhiyan. Sample of the study was consisted of 48 inclusive education centres and 96 resource teachers selected randomly from six districts of Kerala. Observation schedule and questionnaire were developed by the researcher to collect the data of the study. Percentage was used as statistical techniques in analysis the data. It was found that there was no convergence between resource trainer appointed by district panchayat and resource trainers appointed by sarva shiksha abhiyan.*

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# **A Study of Effect of Emotional Intelligence on Academic Achievement and Personal Values of Senior Secondary Students (XI-Graders)**

R.S. Mishra\* & Vandana Kaushik\*\*

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study investigated the extent to which the level of Emotional intelligence influenced the academic achievement and personal values among them. The sample comprises of 120 students of CBSE affiliated schools. Multistage sampling has been done. Ex-post facto research method has been used in the study. E.I Scale by Anukool Hegde, Sanjot Pethe and Upindher dhar. Grade Point Average of X class and Personal Values Questionnaire by DR. G.P. Sherry and R.P. Verma was used for measuring the E.I Level of student and personal values among them. The result of the study revealed that level of E.I positively affect academic achievement. The result has been found significant for religious value, social value, democratic value, knowledge value and power value and found to be insignificant to aesthetic value, economic value, hedonistic value, family prestige value, health value.*

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# **A Study of Relationship between Job Anxiety and Academic Satisfaction**

**Anil Kumar\* & Satyavir Singh\*\***

## **ABSTRACT**

*The present study looked into the relationship between job anxiety and academic satisfaction of graduation final year students of CCS University, Meerut. A survey method was used with 400 (200 urban & 200 rural) final year students of both genders. Data were measured by the Academic Satisfaction Scale (AAS) and Job Anxiety Scale (JAS). Statistical techniques i.e. Mean, Standard Deviation and Correlation were used to analyze the data. As per the findings of the study, job anxiety is significantly and positively correlated to the academic satisfaction of graduate final year all students; job anxiety of urban students is significantly related with their academic satisfaction but job anxiety of rural students is not significantly related with their academic satisfaction. Job anxiety is not significantly related with academic satisfaction in terms of gender.*

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# Effectiveness of Tree Chart for Teaching Botany at Higher Secondary Level

Praveen Dhar T.\*

## ABSTRACT

*The present research article explains the effectiveness of Tree Chart for teaching Botany topics like plant classifications. In the present study the researcher developed a Tree Chart of Class-Dicotyledons, after giving specimens and pictures there after collecting opinion from the students by adopting activity method. In present study, the investigator adopted parallel group design. From the results obtained it was concluded that Tree Chart is an effective tool for teaching Botanical classifications at Higher Secondary level.*

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# **A Comparative Study of the Inculcation of Scientific Temperament at Senior Secondary and Undergraduate Level**

Jasim Ahmad\*

## **ABSTRACT**

*One of the important objectives of science teaching is to inculcate scientific temperament among the learners. The present study is intended to examine the inculcation of scientific temperament in the present generation. The study was conducted in Delhi with randomly selected samples of 44 senior-secondary students (22 each belonging to science and arts-streams) and 40 U.G. Students (20 each belonging to science and arts-streams). A Scientific Attitude Scale was used to measure scientific temperament of students. The results revealed that there exists no significant difference in the mean levels of scientific temperament of U.G. students of science and arts but there exists a significant difference in the mean levels of scientific attitude of students of science and arts at senior-secondary level. The study reveals some lacuna in teaching-learning strategies of science, as science teaching and learning is not developing scientific attitude significantly in our students at U.G. level. Various measures are suggested to inculcate scientific attitude by bringing reforms in the teaching-learning strategies of science. There should be well-defined procedure of internal evaluation and teachers should specially assess and grade scientific attitude and values being inculcated among learners. The grades awarded to students should be given proper weightage and must be considered as an important criteria for entry into higher education, professional courses and employment.*

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# **A Study of Self-concept of Primary Level Teachers of Bareilly District in Relation to Their Sex, Organization and Locale**

Devna Seth\*

## **ABSTRACT**

*Whether viewed as a model, director, supervisor, guide, co-worker or leader, the teacher has a crucial role in molding the behavior of the pupils. Unless the teacher himself believes in and tends towards self-concept, it is futile to expect a healthy group of citizens with humanistic values. Only a psychologically healthy teacher can help the students to grow to their fullest extent. Hence it is necessary to focus attention towards self-concept. Thus in the present study the researcher tried to study the self-concept of primary level teachers of Bareilly district in relation to their sex, organization & locale. Sample was divided on sex and locale base. After statistical treatment it revealed that sex and locale do not have any remarkable effect on the self-concept of teachers. However minute differences were observed as far as type of school is concerned. Government school teachers have highest self-concept when compared with Saraswati Shishu Mandir and Private-aided teachers. Teachers of private schools are found to have lowest self-concept.*

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# **Gender Difference in the Attitude of University Students towards Modernization**

**Rishi Kumar\***

## **ABSTRACT**

*The present study is an attempt to explore the gender differences in attitude towards modernization in a sample of 200 students of Punjabi university, Patiala. The results of the study revealed significant gender difference in the area of education, politics, status of woman, religion and socio-cultural factors where female university students scored significantly higher than their male counterparts. This means that university female students have more favorable attitude towards modernization in the area of education, politics, status of woman, religion and socio-economics status. The study has implications for educationists and for guidance workers.*

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# **A Study of Achievement Motivation and Intelligence as Related to Academic Achievement**

**Pratap Singh Rana\***

## **ABSTRACT**

*Achievement in the classroom situation is the product of teaching -learning process. Achievement motivation, the term refers the motivation which assists in the higher achievement. There are various factors which impact on achievement i.e. motivation, morale, intelligence, curiosity, environment, family climate etc. In the present study the investigator made an attempt to find out the relationship among academic achievement, intelligence and motivation. The sample was selected from different belongingness i.e. Rural and Urban background .The higher and lower achiever was classified on the basis of their procurement in their academic achievement .The result shows that the intelligent students are more motivated and awakened towards their goals. Motivation also provide a key role to boost him for better result. The students from higher educated family are also seen with better achievement in comparison of the students from low educated family. The more intelligent students possess more sense of aspiration, motivation and prone to learn which is caused to their better achievement. The students who belong highly educated family or whose parents provide better support i.e. emotional, social, economical and psychological; show a keen interest in their classroom and have faith in their teachers therefore, they achieve better procurement in comparison of others. Thus, the result of the study shows that the academic achievement is positively related to achievement motivation and intellectual, social as well as economical factors.*

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# **Effect of Co-Operative Learning Methods on Academic Achievement of Secondary School tribal Students in Science: An Experimental Study**

**Prakash Chandra Jena\* & Harendra Singh\*\***

## **ABSTRACT**

*The present study has been conducted in Kalahandi, one of most tribal districts of Orissa. It is an experimental study and two group matched pre and post test experimental design was used to conduct the experiment. The investigator has taken 80 secondary school students (40 boys and girls) by using purposive random sampling technique. Collection of data the investigator has standardized the tests. For analysis and interpretation of data the investigator has also used t-test. It was found that co-operative learning influences academic achievement of tribal students.*

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# **Social Maturity in Juvenile Delinquents**

**A. Kusuma\***

## **ABSTRACT**

*Delinquency is a personality maladjustment and is an undesirable product of social environment. It is arising out of many factors like biological, environmental and personal. In juvenile delinquents, the feeling of unrelatedness and detachment from family and society, lack of communication in the family lead to failure to learn appropriate social values and tendency to act out inner tensions in hostile and destructive behaviour. The growth of social sense and learning how to perform right type of social behaviour in right situation determines the child's extent of social maturity. The present study is an attempt to assess the social maturity in juvenile delinquents according to their age, education and area. It was found that there exists no significant difference between social adequacy and area of juvenile delinquent*

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