



Effect of Peer-learning on Achievement of Gujarati

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Abstract:

Peer-learning, as an instructional methodology provides opportunities for diverse students to develop skills in group interactions and in working with others that are needed in today's world (Johnson & Johnson, 1990). The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of the Peer-learning approach of Peer-learning on the achievement of content knowledge toward the teaching method. Peer-learning was compared to traditional lecturer teaching learning classroom structure using a t-test. An achievement test, consisting of items from the Test of Gujarati Literacy which is a standardized test of Gujarati content prepared by the investigator. An Achievement test was administered three weeks following the achievement test. Achievement test scores and first semester grades in elementary Gujarati classes were used as covariates to adjust for possible preexisting differences between the groups. Analysis showed significant difference among the dependent variables (achievement) between the teaching methods used.

1. Introduction

In recent years, India has experienced an important paradigm shift in education: a teacher-centered approach has been replaced by a learner-centered approach. Put differently, the emphasis is now on an Outcomes-Based Education approach as the key underlying principle of the National Curriculum Framework.

Within the NCF curriculum, but specifically in Gujarati, it is of critical importance that learners learn how to gather relevant information and to transform such information into marketable knowledge; in other words, the learner has to be enabled to identify problems and find solutions to these challenges by means of creative and innovative thinking in real-life situations.

To ensure that the outcomes of Gujarati teaching are achieved, Gujarati teachers are compelled to consider different teaching strategies and methods. By pursuing these new strategies and methods, Gujarati teachers will be enabled to initiate teaching and learning effectively so that knowledge, skills, and positive attitudes may be optimized among learners in their response to the Gujarati environment. Excellent and effective teaching demands a host of devices, techniques, and strategies not only to achieve cross critical outcomes, but because variety, itself, is a desideratum.

3. Statement of the Problem

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5. Hypotheses

The following hypothesis is developed:

Ho₁ There will be no significant difference between post tests means scores of Traditional groups and Experimental group on achievement test.

Ho₂ There will be no significant difference between post-test mean scores between boys and Girls on achievement test.

6. Methodology

6.1 Research design

Quasi-experimental research, with partially matched Peer-learning-experimental and traditional lecture method groups, was constructed because of its resistance to common threats to internal validity (Mouton, 2001 & Gray, 2004).

6.2 Sampling

Students of standard IX were identified for the investigation. Only 84 students who were registered for module. In the present study the random sampling method has been adapted from the Secondary school of Mehsana City (1) The New Prograssive School and (2) The Urban Bank Vidhyalay, Mehsana. The experimental group consisted of 56 students and the control group of 56 students. Both groups were taught by the researcher over a 6-week period of two contact sessions of 40 minutes per week for the first semester.

6.3 Research instrument

The Test of Gujarati Literacy Level which is a created by researcher test of Gujarati content. The researcher used Gujarati Literacy Test for the post test for both groups. The Gujarati Literacy Test composed of fifty multiple-choice items which was structured and aligned on the content of Gujarati. Achievement instruments were also used in this study to obtain data. All students concerned were informed that results of information will only use for research purposes. This gave the researcher an indication on which angle to present the Peer-learning during the contact sessions.

6.4 Procedure

The experimental group received training and demonstrations in using Peer-learning during their contact sessions. After 6 weeks, all participants (N=84) were retested with the Achievement instruments. The researcher calculated the standardized mean difference of percentiles to determine impact on students' Gujarati literacy levels. First Internal exam's marks in Gujarati were used as covariate measures. In order to control for the "teacher quality" variable, both groups were taught by the regular Gujarati teacher. Both groups were taught the module on Gujarati using the same content outline, but students in the Peer-learning group completed learning activities in small heterogeneous groups, while the students in the control group completed activities individually. The two-chapter module was taught to both groups over a six-week period. The test was administered to both groups at the end of the instructional unit. Three weeks later, the test was administered again to the students to determine Achievement of information.

7. Results and Discussion

Test scores and average marks in Gujarati showed that students who were exposed to the Peer-learning strategy compared to those in the lecture method were significantly different (see Table 1). Student achievement was measured by the number of correct responses on the 70-item achievement test developed by the researcher. The test of Achievement was administered three weeks following the achievement test (see Table 2).

Table 1: Difference between post test mean scores of Traditional group and Experimental group on achievement test

	Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Remarks
Post -Test	Control group	40	41.36	9..27	2.236	Significant at 0.05 level
	Experimental group	44	39.63	9.32		

Table 2: Difference between post test mean scores of Boys and Girls on achievement test

	Sex	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Remarks
Post -Test	Boys	38	30.55	7.896	3.25	Significant at 0.01 level
	Girls	46	45.70	7.932		

Based upon the findings of this study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The Peer-Learning technique is more effective than the lecture method regarding Gujarati student achievement or student retention of information.
2. The Peer-Learning technique is more effective than the lecture method about Gujarati students' attitudes toward the method of instruction.

8. Conclusion

The results of this study are encouraging and add to the work of other research studies. Peer-learning was found to be more effective than lecture method with respect to Gujarati students' achievement and retention in this study, the literature suggests there may be additional reasons to use Peer-learning. Certainly, the ability to work with others within a group and to develop interpersonal skills may be justification for using Peer-learning strategies. This study has shown that Peer-learning methods were more effective than lecture method about achievement. So, concerns about the effectiveness of Peer-learning methods in these areas have been addressed. Students taught by Peer- methods should perform equally as well as students taught by lecture method.

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