

PREPERATION AND TESTING OF FOLKLORE BASED MODEL FOR LEARNING PHYSICAL SCIENCE AT SECONDARY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

In seeking to improve the physical science education of all students, it is important to choose the right pedagogical that support the content knowledge of physical science. This study involves assessing the effectiveness and practicability and limitations of the FOLKLORE BASED MODEL in physical science of grade 8 students of Tamilnadu board of school education. In addition, how are this is effective as an instructional practices? Last, how its uses are limited with respect to its classroom application. Therefore, the researcher selected the topic for the present study with the intention of applying the traditional Folklore as a methodology for the study of physical science in the Coimbatore District, with an emphasis on its effectiveness.

Key word: *Folklore Based Model*

INTRODUCTION

Education developed from the human struggle for survival enlighten. It may formal or informal. Preliterate people developed skills that grew into cultural and educational patterns. Woodson defined as "Education means to inspire people to live more abundantly to learn to begin with life as they find it and make it better."

The third millennium has been predicted to one that is dominated by science and technology. Science is regarded in many countries as the in the thing; and policy makers are encouraging many more youths to enroll for science-based course. The importance of science in the world is now recognized, and it is generally accepted that some knowledge of science is an important part of liberal education. Folklore is the creation of primitive and illiterate people and therefore much of it belongs to oral tradition. Folklore reveals and help us understand our humanity. These oral traditions are deep rooted in our minds and in our ways of living. Folk wisdom is inherent in every human being

Teacher oriented method fails in connecting knowledge to life outside the school since in this method the way of teaching designed by their text books and teachers alienates them, not allowing them to use them where as Folklore Based Model make the teaching-learning process makes the learning a pleasurable experience

OBJECTIVE

To test effectiveness of folklore-based model by comparing the achievement test scores in Physical science of the treatment group viz, Folklore Based Model Group (FBMG) and Activity Method Group (AMG) for total sample as well as sub sample based on following variables.

- i. Income
- ii. Educational status of the parents
- iii. Occupation of the parent

HYPOTHESIS

There will be significant difference between the experimental (Folklore method) group and control group (Activity method) with regards to post achievement scores when treatment groups (Folklore Based Model Group) and Activity Model Based Group exposed to experimental teaching

METHOD AND SAMPLE

The method is to compare the performance of students via achievement test and the sample size is 80 from RVS Matriculation school, sulur

TOOLS

The investigator constructed the question paper and standardized by researcher is conducted among the samples

STASTICAL TECHNIQUES

ANNOVA

ANCOVA

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Table 1

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST SCORES OF FOLKLORE MODEL GROUP AND ACTIVITY METHOD GROUP

Source of variation	df	SS _x	ss _y	MS _x	MS _y
Among means	1	46.5124	1548.8	46.5125	1548.8
Within groups	78	7731.375	6602.75	99.1202	84.6506
Total	79	7777.8875	8151.55		

$$F_x = 0.469253528641383$$

$$F_y = 18.2963765097876$$

From table for **df 1/78**

$$F \text{ at } 0.05 \text{ level} = 3.96$$

$$F \text{ at } 0.01 \text{ level} = 6.9$$

The two groups are more or less equal with respect to pre-test achievement scores. Since the obtained value of F_y

($F_y = 18.2963765097876$: $p < 0.01$) is greater than F at 0.01 level (i.e., 6.96) it can be concluded that the groups (folklore model group and activity, method group) differ significantly with regard to post-test achievement Scores at 0.01 level.

Table 2**SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF CO-VARIANCE OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST ACHIEVEMENT SCORES OF FOLKLORE MODEL GROUP AND ACTIVITY METHOD GROUP**

Source of variation	df	SSx	ss _y	SSxy	SSy.x	MSy.x	SDy.x
Among means	1	46.5125	1548.8	-268.399	1943.93	1943.93	
Within groups	77	7731.38	6602.75	5518.125	2664.29	34.6012	5.8823
Total	78	7777.89	8151.55	5249.725	4608.22		

$$F_{y,x} = 56.1810359879128$$

From the table for **df 1/77**

F at 0.05 level = 3.96

F at 0.01 level = 6.96

The obtained value of F is 56.1810359879128 and is greater than the table value at 0.01 level (ie 6.96) and hence is significant ($F_{y,x} = 56.1810359879128$; $p < 0.01$). This shows that the final mean scores of treatment groups differs significantly after they have been adjusted for difference in the pre-test achievement scores

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

From the analysis, it is evident that FBM is more effective in learning Physical Science at Secondary level. The study also revealed that there is no significant difference in achievement of students with regards to their parent's educational status, occupation and income of the family

CONCLUSION

Folklore based model gave emphasis to natural and stress free environment for learning so that learning become natural and spontaneous which will be thrilling experience for the students. In this model classroom learning is connected to the life outside the school. The students learn through the exploration of their rich life experience. Each student is free to think in their own way and to share their own findings and experiences. Hence ensure participation of each child regardless they are bright, average, or backward.

Students should get aware of scientific facts and knowledge inherited in our cultural resources such as proverbs, riddles, folksongs, myths etc, they explore knowledge inherent in it through careful observation and establish a link between children's past experience and knowledge derived from everyday cognition. Hence this method promotes the actual curiosity and motivated them internally and encourages them in attaining their maximum potential.

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