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Construction and finalization of a Module for improving memory of secondary school students

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ABSTRACT: The present research paper provides guidelines and techniques exhibit the process of training the memory in manner for superiors and beneficial in the following ways. Existing memory levels of the students motivating them to achieve higher standard (levels). Module provides specific techniques for coping with particular problem areas in memorizing the different aspects of school curriculum. Students can decide on their own weakness and technique to overcome them. Module will guide not only the students but can also assist parents, head teacher and teachers to play a vital role in the promotion and training of the memory. The major objective of the study was to study the effect of Memory Development Module on organization capacity and its components on the students of Secondary School. Total four schools with the separate class of standard-9 and standard-10 were dividing in to two equal groups with taking care of their intelligence as the experimental group and control group. Tools were prepared and standardized by the investigator. Reliability and validity were calculated by the investigator. Gender, habitat, caste, intelligence, birth order, family size and achievement were the variables of the study. Data were collected by using achievement test in both group as well as pre-test and post-test oriented score were interpreted for the research. Data were analyzed according to the experimental variable of the selected group. Mean, SD, t-value, ANOVA and Correlation Statistical technique were applied for the selected group of variable of data. Findings reveals that Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total students.

Keywords: Construction, finalization, Module, Mean, SD, t-value, ANOVA and Correlation Statistical technique

I. INTRODUCTION

It has been widely accepted by educationists and philosophers like that one of the aims of school instruction are acquisition and expansion of horizons of knowledge and it's retention for further use in meeting real-life situation and problems. But unfortunately, and the teachers all over will agree, that they have come face to face with a typically annoying reality which is that the thought are enable to bring the delivered set of knowledge to the level of conscious recall to memory as would be generally termed. According to Plato: "All knowledge is but remembrance".

In any learning situation, what is of paramount importance is, to determine how best to retain what has been learned. Ideally, the learner should be able to forget what he has no need to remember and retain what he needs. On the contrary, he still forgets much that would be needs. On the contrary, he still forget much that would be describe to remember, it has been amply acknowledge that without being able to recall and remember the previously learnt material of knowledge, one's power or levels of achievement would almost be nil, not alone academically but even generally in existence. Stored information plays a critical role in life of many animals. Knowing a nest location, landmarks for navigation in a home range, where food and water have been found in the past, and how previous social interactions with another animal have turned out, all are examples of critical pieces of information in shaping future behavior.

Intrinsic to the success of almost any cognitive operation, is the role of memory. In general, memory is an organism's ability to store, retain, and recall information and experiences. Therefore it is the basis for all higher forms of learning and higher-level problem solving. The question whether animals have a memory can be rephrased as: can the effect of any kind of "training" persist over a longer period? And by "training" we mean information that has been taken in.

There are three main processes related to memory: encoding, storage and retrieval. In order to form new memories, information must be changed into a usable form, which occurs through the process known as encoding. Encoding is responsible for receiving, processing and combining the received data. Once information has been successfully encoded, it must be stored in memory for later use. This is the creation of a permanent record of the encoded information. Much of this stored memory lies outside of our awareness most of the time, except when we actually need to use it. Finally the retrieval process allows us to bring stored memories into conscious awareness. It's calling back the stored information in response to a specific cue for use in a process or activity.

Equine research has only recently begun to investigate learning ability, emotionality, physiology, genetics and how these things relate to performance and to each other (Wolff, 1997). From a natural equine perspective, the memory of a horse is critically vital to survivability, because he relies upon flight to survive (Miller, 1995, 1998). But because most horses are currently domesticated, which also means that they a frequent interaction with humans (recreational and/or competitive), a good understanding of how horses learn is critical for good welfare. If we take a backward approach, we can see the following steps: a behavioral expression were triggered by the internal motivation of a horse, a specific context and a stimulus. This can be based on a long-term or short-term memory recall, or a novel experience. So it is critical how a stimulus "enters" the horse and what will happen with this stimulus. If we know how horses perceive these stimuli (which at the end will trigger a final behavior), we can continue horse handling in a more understandable way. Successful learning and understanding memory processes are essential for a good human-horse interaction and training programs.

II. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Specifically, it would not be wrong to say that due to malfunctioning of the memory factory, many a children are categorized of as educationally backward to handicapped and thus have to suffer. They being the case, it becomes imperative that the students, parents and teachers be made aware of the requirement of diagnosing the problematic are scientifically. In case malfunctioning of memory is to be blamed than remedial assistance in this in the form of techniques for training the memory is made available to them. Keeping pace with the latest trends, which are to make education process, child oriented and value the superior concept of 'diagnostically base teaching', this research sets out to fulfill the demand of the times.

The present resource provides guidelines and techniques exhibit the process of training the memory in manner for superiors and beneficial in the following ways. Existing memory levels of the students motivating them to achieve higher standard (levels). Module provides specific techniques for coping with particular problem areas in memorizing the different aspects of school curriculum. Students can decide on their own weakness and technique to overcome them. Module will guide not only the students but can also assist parents, head teacher and teachers to play a vital role in the promotion and training of the memory. Malfunctioning of the memory could be remedied through the practice of training of memory or specific techniques thereby assisting students to improve over all academic performance in term.

It sets out to fulfill the ensemble those strategies that train memory to created would be provided to streamlined children to improve their power of retention of the learned set of knowledge and thus assist in the improvisation of the education process. Thus, this effect has been for.

III. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Objectives of the study

(i) To study the effect of Memory Development Module on organization capacity and its components on the students of Secondary School.

(ii) To study the effect of Memory Development Module on Meta-Cognition and its components for the students of Stdandard-9 and standard-10.

(iii) To study the effect of Memory Development Module on memory on the student of Secondary school with reference to gender, habitat, caste, intelligence, birth order, family size and achievement.

Definition of the Terms: It is inevitable to define the keywords of the statement in context of present research, because memory itself accepted as complex process among other terms.

Finalization: The act of putting something in to its final form (end form). (-Oxford dictionary). The process of arriving of the most agreeable form by consultations with experts(Operational Definition)

Module: (i) A module is strategy or an action plan for attacking a problem effectively.

(ii) Module on memory is a multistage, systematic, scientifically, oriented, programmed in the form of a set of interaction to deal with memory resistance.(Operational Definition)

Improvement: (i) "The act of upgrading"(–Electronic Thesaurus)

(ii) A raise in the performance of memory test scores would be treated as improvement. (Operational Definition)

Memory: (i) "The power that we have to store our experiences and to bring them into the field of consciousness sometimes offers the field of consciousness, while sometimes offers the experiences have occurred is termed as Memory"(-Ryburn).
(ii) Calculated scores, earned on memory test would be treated as the memory (Operational Definition)

Population and Sample: In this present study students of the secondary school of the Gujarat state were considered as the population of the present study.
In this present study students of the secondary school from the Ahmedabad District were selected for the present study. Total four schools with the separate class of standard-9 and standard-10 were dividing in to two equal groups with taking care of their intelligence as the experimental group and control group. In this present experimental study students were selected according to their percentage of standard VIII with 60% to 80% and they were decided in to two parallel group considering pair of two group with their percentage, as the experimental group and control group.

Tools for the Research: In this present research tools were prepared and standardized by the investigator. Reliability and validity were calculated by the investigator.

Method of Research: In this present study experimental consisting of a single group design or experimental method were conducted. Pre-test and post test were applied to the both group.

Variables of the study: A field experimental consisting of a single group design or experimental method were conducted by identifying the following variables.

Independent variable (x)	Memory module
Dependent variable (y)	Effect of memory module on students
Extraneous variable:	Gender, habitat, caste, intelligence, birth order, family size and achievement

IV. EXPERIMENTATION

The adequate element of control were introduced in the experiment by deciding the extraneous variable and testing the effect of memory module on all the extraneous variables, so that valid result can be arrived at. These for the module were administered to the students as a whole and the results were calculated after categorizing them on the above extraneous variables. Memory level of students of standard-IX were decided on the basis of the results of their 1st term exam. Four schools were picked up randomly from the selected group of population. The pre-test, post-test scheme will adopted to record the findings.
Data Collection: In this research data were collected by using achievement test in both group as well as pre-test and post-test oriented score were interpreted for the research conclusion.
Data Analysis: In this present research data were analyzed according to the experimental variable of the selected group. Mean, SD, t-value, ANOVA and Correlation Statistical technique were applied for the selected group of variable of data.

V. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total students.
2. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total male students.
3. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total female students.
4. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total rural students.
5. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total urban students.
6. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total high achievers students.
7. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total low achievers students.
8. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total high achievers male students.
9. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total high achievers female students.

10. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total low achievers male students.
11. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total low achievers female students.
12. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total high achievers urban students.
13. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total high achievers rural students.
14. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total low achievers urban students.
15. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total low achievers rural students.
16. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total rural male students.
17. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total urban male students.
18. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total rural female students.
19. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total urban female students.
20. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total high achievers rural male students.
21. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total high achievers urban male students.
22. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total high achievers rural female students.
23. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total high achievers urban female students.
24. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total low achievers rural male students.
25. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total low achievers urban male students.
26. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total students.
27. Memory Module Teaching Technique found significant with comparisons of Conventional Teaching Technique on Memory Test on sample of total low achievers urban female students.

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