Comparing educational self-concept & the rate of learning in the students of normal and smart high schools in Tehran

Lida Hosseinpoor *, Kalil Allahvirdiyani, Alireza Motallebi Nejad, Akbar Momeni rad, Hiva Mohammdjami

* Azad University Central Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran
b Allameh Tabataba’i University, Dehkade Olympic, Tehran, Iran
c Allameh Tabataba’i University, Dehkade Olympic, Tehran, Iran
d Allameh Tabataba’i University, Dehkade Olympic, Tehran, Iran
e Allameh Tabataba’i University, Dehkade Olympic, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

This research has been carried out by the aim of comparing educational self-concept & the rate of learning in the students of normal and smart high schools in Tehran. The intended population in this research includes all the students of smart and normal high schools in Tehran who are studying in the year 88-89 and the statistical sample in this research has been chosen by rank sampling such that a number of smart public schools in Tehran have been examined & 5 schools (Paygah engelab, Fadak, Dr sadegi, Aabsal, &Emam Hessien) have been chosen and 219 questionnaires have been filled be the students & also 275 questionnaires have been filled by the students of normal public schools self-image questionnaire of Dr Deliver was used & to examine the rate of students learning, their previous term average were ussed. Also for analyzing data, referential statistical methods (two-way ANOVA) were applied. The evaluation of the results show that there is meaningful difference between the educational self-image & the rate of learning in the students of normal and smart high schools such that these factors are high in the smart school students.

Keywords: educational self–image, the rate of learning, high school period, smart and normal schools

Introduction

Study self perception is one of the most important factors in success in human life. If a person knows his/her talents and capabilities and has a positive consideration of himself/herself and believes that could reach to anything within his/her talent domain, these could enhance the efficiency and appearance of his/her purposes (Keyvanmehr, 1986, Baver, 2000. Marsh, Trautwein. Ludtke, Koller & Baumert. 2006).

Self perception is the way looking students regarding themselves and learning of education process which is o a great importance because this fact causes recognition of capabilities, talents, interests and motives of students which affect their successfulness (Bern & Gavin. 1996. Torres, Fernandez & Maceira, 1995). One of the other important components which has always been the focus of training and education experts is the level of learning and study progress in the students. By a review on educational history we could find out that how to learn and educate is one
of the main concerns of educational expert's minds (Bern, J.D. 1996. Legert & dok, 1988) Educational administrators have always exploited different plans to increase the efficiency of the educational systems (Brooks 1992. Maie, Kravd & Debas. 1998). Study progress and level of learning represent an improvement in homework as compared to the past. Once the student accomplishes in homework, an inside force is created in them which is the origin of growth of their talents. This force could be called as motivation for learning (Marsh. W & Craven.1997. Marsh, W, Trautwein., , Ludtke, Koller & Baumert, (2005) in such situation, self perception and learning are among the essential needs of the students. During the recent decades, the globe has observed a rapid development especially in information technology and communications (Marsh & Craven, 2006). One of the applications of this technology is its use in learning and education. Considering the necessity of connecting with the globe changes, it seems necessary to get involved in matters relating the application of technology in learning and education(Marsh & Roller. 2004. Marsh & O'Mara.2008). Today, educational systems continue in a situation that rapid changes in science and technology have affected all the aspects of human life. We could no more expect that students come and sit in the classes and listen to the monotonous voice of the teacher and store information (MarshW. Craven & Debus. 1998. Marsh, & Hau, 2004).

Therefore, considering the inevitable role of information technology and communication and its increasing usage in educational systems, and on the other hand, the importance of attention to motives of learning and self perception induce the necessities of a research so that its final results probably cause the development of software's and using these technologies in a more purposeful manner. Generally, the aim of this research is to investigate that whether there is a meaningful difference between the study self perception and level of learning of the students of ordinary and intelligent schools.

**Experimental**

The method used in this research was comparative-scientific research method. The population included all the female and male students of high schools in Tehran which have been studying during the study year 88-89. The statistical sampling of the research constitutes two parts:

1- For the intelligent schools, at first the number of intelligent schools in Tehran was studied and the total number of the students in intelligent schools was 3145 students. Among them we went to five schools (Paygah Enghelab, Fadak, Dr.Sadeghi, Absal) and 220 questionnaires were filled by the students. From a total number of 220 students of intelligent schools, about 51.8% were male and 48.2 were female students.

2- In order to sample from ordinary schools, the random sampling method was employed. Also in this research, determination of sample volume was performed based on Morgan table so that the sample was constituted by 275 students (166 females and 108 males). From the total number of 274 students from ordinary schools, about 39.4% were male and 60.6% were female students. In order to measure the self perception of students, Deliver self perception questionnaire was employed and for measuring the learning level of students the previous semester’s grades were used. For analysis of data, variance analysis test was used for comparing the averages of intelligent and ordinary schools.

**Results:**

- There is a difference between self perception level of female and male students of ordinary and intelligent schools.

- There is a difference between self perception level of high school students of ordinary and intelligent schools.

- There is a difference between the learning level of female and male students of ordinary and intelligent high schools.

- There is a difference between learning level of high school students of ordinary and intelligent schools.

**Results and Discussion:**
One of the main problems of our time is inferiority complex of students especially girls. One possible reason for this behavior could be the fact that many societies are success-based and value superiority and prosperity. Different researches revealed that the way people look at themselves is influential in creation of failing or success. Therefore, today a great deal of attention is being paid to factors which determine the behavior and self evaluations. Results of this study show that the presence of students in intelligent schools could have a significant effect on enhancement of self perception of the students. Previous researches findings show that using technology causes improvement in progress motivation and self confidence in people and this fact could be one of the important predictors in enhancement of self perception of students. It is anticipated that with increasing the number of intelligent schools, an important step will be taken in improvement of self perception of students. The reason for the role of technology in enhancement of self perception of students could be the fact that using technology leads to reinforce criticizing thinking and improving team working among students which has a meaningful effect in enhancement of self perception. Results showed that using technology leads to promotion of study and learning levels of students. Therefore, the learning level of high school students of intelligent schools is better than that of ordinary schools. Maybe the reason could be the fact that using the technology caused self motivated activity of students so that he/she organizes his/her program which could be an important factor in enhancement of student’s progress. Also using multimedia Cads and computer facilities could have a remarkable effect on learning level of students.

References


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