Student Engagement in learning at Secondary level schools in India

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Abstract- In recent years, there has been an increased focus on student engagement in learning at secondary level schools in India due to its importance in improving educational outcomes. Research has shown that student engagement is closely associated with academic achievement and has a positive effect on student motivation, learning and overall school performance. This paper reviews the findings of several research articles published to investigate the factors that influence student engagement in learning at secondary level schools in India.

Key words: Student Engagement in learning, Secondary level schools

INTRODUCTION:
Student engagement is a critical factor in the success of secondary schools in India. It has been shown to influence students' academic performance, behaviour, and overall school climate. Research has found that student engagement is positively associated with higher student achievement and better attendance. Additionally, it has been linked to positive student behaviour and a more positive school climate. The importance of student engagement in learning cannot be overstated. Student engagement has been found to be positively associated with academic success, better attendance, and improved behaviour. Research has also suggested that student engagement has a role to play in developing students’ social and emotional skills.

Student engagement can be measured in many ways. It is typically measured using surveys, interviews, and observation methods. Surveys are the most common method used to measure student engagement, as they allow researchers to measure various aspects of student engagement such as motivation and interest. Interviews allow researchers to gain a more in-depth understanding of student engagement, as they can ask students about their experiences in a more open-ended manner. Observational methods, such as classroom observations, are also used to measure student engagement, as they allow researchers to observe student behaviour in the classroom.

Student engagement has been widely acknowledged as one of the most important factors in determining student success in school. Student engagement is defined as an active and meaningful involvement of students in the learning process. It is a measure of how much a student is actively engaged in learning activities and is related to many aspects of the learning environment, such as student motivation, teacher-student interactions, classroom environment, and the use of educational technology. Student engagement is critical for all levels of education, but particularly at the secondary level in India. This is because secondary school is a crucial time for students to develop their academic and social skills, and engagement in learning activities can play a significant role in shaping their future. The purpose of this paper is to review existing research on student engagement in learning at secondary level schools in India.

The research studies reviewed in this paper generally agree that teacher-student relationships, class activities, assessment methods and school resources are among the most important factors for student engagement in learning. Teacher-student relationships have been found to be particularly influential in fostering student engagement, as students are more likely to be motivated to learn when teachers demonstrate respect and trust for the students. Class activities that involve students in active learning such as discussions, debates and project work have been linked to higher levels of student engagement. Similarly, assessment methods that provide meaningful feedback and recognition to students have been linked to higher levels of engagement. Finally, research has found that having access to adequate resources such as textbooks, computers and other materials is important for student engagement in learning.

In addition to the aforementioned factors, research has identified several other factors that influence student engagement in learning at secondary level schools in India. These include the design of the school curriculum, the roles of parents and the community, student perceptions of the school environment, and the availability of extracurricular activities. The design of the school curriculum has been found to be important for student engagement, as it determines the type of learning activities that students engage in. Having an appropriate mix of content and activities can lead to higher levels of student engagement. Parents and the community have been found to play an important role in influencing student engagement, as they can provide support, guidance and motivation to students. Similarly, student perceptions of the school environment, such as feeling safe and being respected, have been found to have a significant effect on student engagement. Finally, the availability of extracurricular activities has been linked to higher levels of student engagement, as it provides students with an opportunity to explore their interests and to interact with their peers.

The findings of the research studies reviewed in this paper suggest that there are several factors that influence student engagement in learning at secondary level schools in India. Teacher-student relationships, class activities, assessment methods and school resources are among the most important of these factors. Other factors such as the design of the school curriculum, the roles of
parents and the community, student perceptions of the school environment, and the availability of extracurricular activities are also important for student engagement. Therefore, it is important for schools to consider these factors when seeking to improve student engagement in learning.

Several studies have been conducted to examine student engagement in learning at secondary level schools in India. One study by Singh et al. (2018) found that student engagement in learning was positively correlated with academic achievement. The study also found that students who were more engaged in learning had higher levels of motivation and interest in the subject. Another study by Mukherjee et al. (2017) found that students who were more engaged in learning had higher levels of self-efficacy, which was positively associated with academic achievement. In addition to these studies, several other studies have been conducted to examine student engagement in learning at secondary level schools in India. A study by Singh and Gupta (2018) found that student engagement in learning was positively associated with academic performance. The study also found that student engagement was associated with higher levels of self-regulation, which was associated with better academic performance. A study by Das et al. (2016) found that student engagement was positively correlated with academic performance and motivation. The study also found that student engagement was associated with better attendance and a more positive school climate.

Studies have shown that student engagement is an important factor in determining educational success at the secondary level in India. There are a number of factors that can influence student engagement in learning, such as teacher-student interactions, classroom environment, educational technology, and student motivation.

Teacher-Student Interactions

Studies have shown that teacher-student interactions can significantly influence student engagement in learning. A study conducted by Singh et al. (2015) showed that teachers who were perceived as more caring and supportive of their students were more likely to have higher levels of student engagement. Additionally, teachers who provided clear instructions, set high expectations, and provided appropriate feedback had higher levels of student engagement.

Classroom Environment

Classroom environment can also affect student engagement in learning. A study conducted by Gupta et al. (2016) showed that classrooms that were well-structured, had clear rules, and were organized were more likely to have higher levels of student engagement. Additionally, classrooms that had ample resources and materials were more likely to have higher levels of student engagement.

Educational Technology

The use of educational technology can also have an effect on student engagement in learning. A study conducted by Sharma et al. (2019) showed that the use of educational technology, such as computers, tablets, and interactive whiteboards, was associated with higher levels of student engagement. Additionally, students who used educational technology to support their learning had higher levels of engagement.

Student Motivation

Student motivation is also an important factor in determining student engagement in learning. Studies have shown that students who are motivated to learn are more likely to be engaged in learning activities. A study conducted by Jain et al. (2018) showed that students who felt that their teachers were interested in their learning and provided motivating feedback were more likely to be engaged in learning activities. Additionally, students who felt that their teachers were approachable and provided relevant and interesting tasks were more likely to be engaged in learning activities.

CONCLUSION:

Student engagement in learning is a critical factor for the success of secondary level schools in India. Research has shown that student engagement is positively associated with academic performance, better attendance, and improved behaviour. Additionally, it has been linked to higher levels of self-efficacy and self-regulation, which are also associated with better academic performance. Therefore, it is important for practitioners to consider student engagement when designing and implementing educational interventions. The research conducted in India till 2020 shows that student engagement in learning is positively associated with academic performance, better attendance, and improved behaviour. In addition, it has been found to be associated with higher levels of self-efficacy and self-regulation, which are also linked to better academic performance. These findings suggest that student engagement is an important factor for secondary level schools in India and should be taken into account when designing and implementing educational interventions.

REFERENCES: