



Graduate Level Students Attitude Towards Information And Communication Technology (ICT)

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Abstract- There is a close connection between the nature of schooling and the nature of educators. The nature of schooling relies on the information and disposition of understudies towards the ICT. Instructor teachers are the facilitators in any instructive change development. To successfully carry out the recommended educational plan and to accomplish its targets of planning better future instructors, educator, teachers, graduate level understudies should themselves be mentally and scholastically equipped. This exploration paper examines the distinction between male female, senior junior and workmanship - science graduate level students in inquisitive aspects.

Introduction- Teacher is a successful and overwhelming component among the ones adding to instructive upgrades. The instructor adequacy relies fundamentally upon the educators' demeanours, qualities and the study hall peculiarities like climate and environment, association and the executives. Different commissions and panels have suggested techniques for achieving subjective upgrades in training. Thus, the educators are roused, enlivened and suffered to foster better educational plan, course readings and instructing helps. In any case, every one of the Endeavor's are futile except if educators are not having the inspirational perspective towards instructive innovation. The showing learning process has been incredibly impacted by fast advances in Data and Correspondence Innovation (ICT). Combination of this ICT in homeroom assists with establishing a climate for graduate level understudy's exercises that lead to significant and reasonable learning encounters. It upholds understudies in their own valuable reasoning, permits them to rise above their intellectual limits. It is feasible to bring the most common way of learning past the limits of homeroom by investigating additional opportunities of ICT. One of the fundamental prerequisites for schooling in this time of data blast is to get ready students for cooperation in an organized data society. Everywhere, instructive establishments are being compelled to track down better educational strategies to adapt up to these new difficulties. The majority of the new examination on subjective improvement of learning interceded through ICT is pretty much expressly considering innovation's prospects how to work with social association among educator and understudy just as among understudies internationally. In this point of view, ICT is a meditational instrument fused inside learning climate with credible objectives for both alumni level understudies and instructors. Consequently, it very well may be viewed as that Data and Correspondence Innovation Intervened Cooperative Learning (ICML) is one of the most encouraging imaginative instructive practices at present to assemble a study hall culture strong of dynamic information development that can change individual figuring out how to the gathering level interceded by ICT.

Objectives of the Study:

- (1) To find out the difference between male and female graduate level studentstowards their attitudes of teaching ICT.
- (2) To find out the difference between senior and junior graduate level studentstowards their attitudes of teaching ICT.
- (3) To find out the difference between science and arts graduate level studentstowards their attitudes of teaching ICT.

Hypotheses of the Study:

In the view of the above stated objectives, the following null hypotheses were formulated by the researcher:

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- (1) There is no significant difference between male and female graduate level studentstowards their attitudes of teaching ICT.
- (2) There is no significant difference between senior and junior graduate level studentstowards An Internationally
- (3) There is no significant difference between science and arts graduate level studentstowards their attitudes of teaching ICT.

Methodology of the Study: Split-Half method. Then, by applying t-test method, the present investigator analysed the collected information and concluded the result.

Justification of the Study: The quick headway in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been enormously impacted to the showing learning process. Coordination of ICT in homeroom assists with establishing a climate for understudies' exercises that lead to significant and practical learning encounters. This combination upholds understudies in their valuable reasoning and permits them to rise above their intellectual impediments. It is feasible to bring the most common way of learning past the limits of study hall by investigating additional opportunities of ICT. One of the fundamental necessities for training in this time of data blast is to get ready students for cooperation in an arranged data society. These fundamental necessities can be accessible just when instructors mindful with regards to ICT quite well. Everywhere, a wide range of instructive organizations are being compelled to track down better educational techniques to adapt up to these new difficulties. The greater part of the new examination on subjective improvement of learning intervened through ICT is pretty much unequivocally considering potential outcomes of innovation how to work with social cooperation among instructor and understudy and among the understudies universally. When learning communication happens through ICT, it opens additional opportunities like cooperation liberated from the limits of overall setting. The offbeat and distance correspondence are new highlights of joint effort which challenge our conventional academic practices is conceivable exclusively by using the progressions in ICT. In this manner, ICT interceded cooperative learning brings the schools of various nations together with the goal that worldwide sharing of communication happens. PC Supported International Learning Environment (CSILE), Collaborator Notebook and Virtual Notebook System Trademark and so on are a portion of the endeavours around the world occurred to carry out this Information and Communication Technology Mediated Collaborative Learning (ICML) in genuine study hall circumstance. Then again, when learning cooperation happens through ICT, it opens additional opportunities like association liberated from the limits of overall setting. Thus, this sort of present review will be extremely useful in understanding the thoughts and musings on ICT of the alumni level understudies who are examining in the universities of Aligarh District state U.P., India.

Results and Discussions: The above table 1.1 indicates that the calculated t- values of the two categories viz. sex (2.50) and stream (2.13) are less than the tabulate t-value (2.00) at .05 level of significance. Hence, both the first and third hypotheses, that is, there is no significant difference between male and female graduate level studentstowards their attitudes of teaching ICT and another third hypothesis that there is no significant difference between science and arts graduate level studentstowards their attitudes of teaching ICT are rejected. The study gets significant differences at 0.05 levels of significance in the two variables for each test. The attitude mean score towards ICT of males (64.52) are higher than the females (54.72), graduate level students (63.50) are also higher than the senior graduate level students (6.27) and similarly the science graduate level students(64.62) are higher than the arts graduate level students(55.88) respectively. But, the second hypothesis, that is, there is no significant difference between senior and junior graduate level studentstowards their attitudes of teaching ICT has been found accepted because the calculated t-value (1.68) has been found no significant difference between the two variables at .05 level of significance. The mean attitude score for graduate level students(63.54) is greater than the mean attitude score of the



senior graduate level students(56.29). From this analysis of the collected data, the study can be concluded with the following findings as follows:

- (1) There is significant difference between the male and female graduate level students in their mean attitude scores towards teaching ICT because the total mean score of the male teachers is greater than the female one.
- (2) There is no significant difference between the senior and junior graduate level students in their mean attitude scores towards teaching ICT but the mean score towards the attitudes of ICT of senior graduate level students is slightly less than the graduate level students.
- (3) There is significant difference between the arts and science graduate level students in their mean attitude scores towards teaching ICT because the total mean score of the science graduate level students is greater than the arts graduate level students.

Delimitations of the Study:

The present study has been delimited to the following conditions:

- (1) It has been delimited to the graduate level students of Dr. B.R.A.U. Agra.
- (2) Only five graduate level colleges viz. D.S. College Aligarh, S.V. College Aligarh, T.R. College Aligarh, Chaudhry Pooran Singh degree college Aligarh and Khair degree college Khair Aligarh of Dr B.R.A.U. Agra.
- (3) The student sample has been confined to only fifty students from the selected five colleges of Aligarh District state UP, India.

Suggestions for Further Study:

- (1) The same study can be done by selecting teachers from other general as well as professional colleges of the state also.
- (2) By increasing the teacher sample size, the same study can be done in the same state also.
- (3) Comparative study can also be applied in the same area for two genders based on the teaching experience of the teachers.

Conclusion: It was not until some other time in my instructing vocation that the term Information and Communication Technology (ICT) appeared before me and woke me up to what this implied in schooling. The term ICT improved on implies any innovation that has to do with data and correspondence.

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