

Vol III Issue IX March 2014

ISSN No :2231-5063

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

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STUDY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AMONG COLLEGE TEACHERS

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Abstract:- The study was conducted on 200 college teacher's attitude towards information technology with respects to their male and female, married and unmarried, arts and science subject and rural and urban college teachers. The self made questionnaire was used to collect the data which was treated with statistical techniques. Results revealed that significant variation in the attitude towards information technology among college teachers with their sex, subject and marital status.

Keywords:Information Technology , science subject , statistical techniques.

INTRODUCTION:-

In the field of education, teaching has taken on a gradual transformation where students are no longer restricted to learn the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic, but they are prepared to face the world with all that they have learned in their schools. Educational systems around the world are under increasing pressure to use innovative methodologies and integrate new Information and Communication Technologies in teaching and learning process. To teach the students about the knowledge and the skills that they need in the 21st century with emerging new technologies, the teaching profession is evolving from an emphasis on teacher-centered; lecture based instruction to student-centered; interactive learning environments.

“The world of tomorrow which would use in an information rich and technology intensive society calls for new approaches to learning. Developing the capacity to learn would be more important than what is learnt” [The challenge of education 1986]

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology is progressively invading each and every area of the modern civilization. It is a comprehensive umbrella term covering all the technological inventions which are used for collection, processing, and transmission of information the world over. It has evolved by the computer; telecommunication and digital education is an area where Information Technology is helping in overcoming barriers like that of space, and time to make it universally available. It plays an important role in the field of higher education and its ultimate objective in teacher education is extending the boundaries of knowledge.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The use of technology in the classroom improves student's motivation and attitude about themselves and about learning. Technology rich schools report highest attendance and lower dropout rates than in the past. Students are found to be challenged, engaged and more independent when using technology. By encouraging experimentation and exploration of new frontiers of knowledge on their own through the use of technology, students gain a greater sense of responsibility for their work- producing higher-quality assignments that reflect the increased depth and breadth of their knowledge, talent and technology energies students, because they often know more about its operation than do their teachers. So research and adapt to this 21st century. Unless the teacher have positive attitude towards information technology, they cannot adopt and use information technology in the teaching learning process. Though Trichy district started procuring computers a decade back, only a small number of teachers are using the information technology to update knowledge and transform it to their students.

So present research praves a new way to the adoption and utilization of information technology innovations in the years to come.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of the study is found out the problems faced by the teachers. So the investigator has taken a study “STUDY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AMONG COLLEGE TEACHERS.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To find out whether there is any significant difference between the male and female college teachers in their attitudes towards information technology.

To find out whether there is any significant difference between the married and unmarried college teachers in their attitudes towards information technology.

To find out whether there is any significant difference between the arts and science subject college teachers in their attitudes towards information technology.

To find out whether there is any significant difference between the rural and urban college teachers in their attitudes towards information technology.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

There will be no significant difference between attitudes towards information technology in terms of respondent's sex.

There will be no significant difference between attitudes towards information technology among the married and unmarried college teachers.

There will be no significant difference between attitudes towards information technology among the arts and science college teachers.

There will be no significant difference between attitudes towards information technology among the rural and urban college teachers.

TOOL

The investigator has selected the questionnaire tool and it is to be ensured that the tool should be adequate for the purpose of the study. The panel of members recommends the tools to be developed to gather the relevant data. The tool has 42 statement items related to the attitudes towards information technology. Hence the investigator used the questionnaire statement as the tool to find out the attitudes towards information technology among the college teachers.

SAMPLE

The study was carried out on a simple random sample of 300 college teachers in Tiruchirappalli revenue district. While selecting the samples due consideration was given to factors such as sex, marital status, and subject specialization and teachers locality.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Statistical technique serves the fundamental purpose of the description and inferential analysis. The following statistical technique was used in the study.

Mean (M)

Standard Deviation (SD)

T' Test for determine the significance of difference between two-sub groups variables.

HYPOTHESES TESTING

Table-1
Table of mean, standard deviation and 't' value of male and female college teachers with reference to the attitudes towards information technology

Sex	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of significance
Male	71	20.12	5.44	2.02	0.05 significant
Female	129	18.46	5.59		

The above table reveals that the obtained 't' value 2.02 is greater than the table values 1.96 at 0.05 level. So it is found that the 't' value is significant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between male and female college teachers towards information technology.

Table-2
Table of mean, standard deviation and 't' value of married and unmarried college teachers with reference to the attitudes towards information technology

Sex	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of significance
Married	58	19.55	5.48	0.80	Not significant
Unmarried	142	18.85	5.63		

The above table reveals that the obtained 't' value 0.80 is less than the table values 1.96 at 0.05 level. So it is found that the 't' value is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between married and unmarried college teachers towards information technology.

Table-3
Table of mean, standard deviation and 't' value of arts and science college teachers with reference to the attitudes towards information technology

Sex	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of significance
Arts	67	17.31	5.42	3.20	0.01 significant
Science	133	19.93	5.47		

The above table reveals that the obtained 't' value 3.20 is greater than the table values 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So it is found that the 't' value is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between arts and science college teachers towards information technology.

Table-4
Table of mean, standard deviation and 't' value of rural and urban college teachers with reference to the attitudes towards information technology

Sex	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of significance
Rural	65	16.70	5.26	4.01	0.01 significant
Urban	135	20.18	5.39		

The above table reveals that the obtained 't' value 4.01 is greater than the table values 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So it is found that the 't' value is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between rural and urban college teachers towards information technology.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

From the analysis of data, the following major findings emerge:

There is a significant relationship between male and female college teachers towards information technology.
There is no significant relationship between married and unmarried college teachers towards information technology
There is a significant relationship between arts and science college teachers towards information technology.
There is a significant relationship between rural and urban college teachers towards information technology.

CONCLUSION

This study finally concludes that the government may take necessary steps to familiarize this information technology both in the government and aided colleges. This will be beneficial for the teachers to strengthen the knowledge in their subjects and also in other subjects. The knowledge gained through uses of information technology will help in the upliftment of our nation.

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