Attitude towards Computers in Education among Prospective Teachers

R. Jeyanthi

Abstract: Computer is an agent of socialisation and keeping the people with fully equipped. Computers have societal applications too. Varied amount of data is computed in a very short time. They have tremendous impact on education too. It has revolutionised teaching techniques. The operational term attitude towards computer in education is the influencing factors of the students. The data collected from various BEd. colleges in and around Kancheepuram district. Randomly 257 students were selected in six colleges. After testing the hypothesis with the collected data, the investigator conclude that the rural students are having less attitude in computers in education. For solving this issue free Wi-Fi facilities and computer awareness programs should be arranged for those students.

I.INTRODUCTION:

Computer has made its way in each walk of our life. It is one of the most powerful tools over designed by man to solve the problems. Computer is an agent of socialisation and keeping the people with fully equipped. Computers have societal applications too. Varied amount of data is computed in a very short time. They have tremendous impact on education too. It has revolutionised teaching techniques. Computers plays a great role in the adult literacy, distance education, online teaching, correspondence courses etc…The printing technology has experienced revolutionary changes in education. During the past decades, computer have become the most talked device.

help students to understand concepts better. Also, evaluation of students is done easier using simple tools to know the strengths and weakness of students. In terms of teaching companies like BYJU'S and Smart Class have directly shown how they effectively tutor students through online tests and educational materials[1].

The computer has an important role as a productivity tool in teaching learning process.Computer has a vast range of applications in the field of education. From the teaching end it can be used to analyze student performances and can also be used to teach using pictorial representations and video to

From the students end computers aid the students to exhibit and learn technical skills that are essential in the current day. Further in a world where jobs are demanding computer skills it has become essential for students to learn the different professional software's such as Microsoft office. It also encourages the students to learn from different online

sources if he/she cannot understand the way one person had taught them. This allows students to freely acquire information from anywhere which was not the case around 20 years ago.

The higher education students using computers in graphics, word processing, spreadsheets,databases,telecommunication,networking,problemsolving for practicing in educational methods.in the evaluation process, students answer sheets are framed with computer based correcting method. It saves time and eliminates the human error in correction.
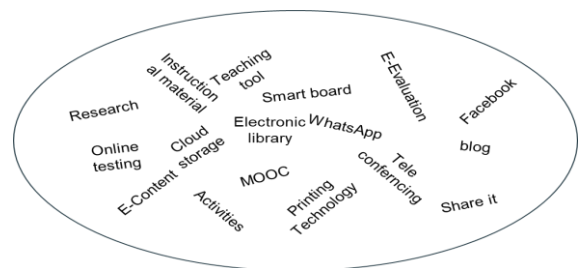

Figure 1Role of computers in education

II.OPERARTIONAL DEFENITION OF THE STUDY
"ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMPUTERS IN EDUCATION AMONG PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS"
The important operating key words which are used in this study are

A.Attitude:

Attitude is a psychological habit that defines how an individual perceives the world around themand also the actions and behaviours they take in response. Attitude varies person to person. It reflects the persons behaviour in nature.

B.Computers in education

In general, a computer has been defined as an electronic device which aids in processing information into useful data. The earliest computer was the calculator which was used for arithmetic purposes and now computers have advanced to a level that it can be used for wide range of purposes. These include processing not only of textual data but also the processing of audios, images and videos. It has become a viable part of our day to day life that even young kids use them with ease[2][3].

C.Prospective teachers.
The candidates who enrolled in the teacher

R. JEYANTHI,Assistant Professor, School of Education, VISTAS, Chennai**,** Research scholar, PeriyarManiammaiInstitute of Science and Technology, Thanjavur E- Mail Id: jeyselva73@gmail.com

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education programme like diploma in teachers training programme, bachelors degree in education etc… here the B.Ed final year students are identified prospective teachers. These student teachers are also called future teachers.

III.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

a) To study the difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their gender.
b) To study the difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their major subject.
c) To study the difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their locality.
d) To study the difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their level of graduation.
e) To study the difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their locality.
f) To study the association among B.Ed. students in attitude towards computer in education.

IV.HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

a) The level of significant difference among B.Ed. students in attitude towards computer in education is moderate in nature.
b) There is no significant difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their gender.
c) There is no significant difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their major subject.
d) There is no significant difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their level of graduation.
e) There is no significant difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their locality.
f) There is no significant association among B.Ed. students in attitude towards computer in education.

V.SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The sample consists of B.Ed. students studying in different Education college in and around Kanchipuram district in Tamil Nadu state. A total of 257 students constitute the sample of the present study.

VI.TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY

The attitude scale in computer in education scale developed by S.Pramila was used in this study. The scale was developed for B.Ed. students. It consists of 30 statements on five-pointscale(26 positive and 4 negative) related to general attitude towards computer utility.

The subject over to read the statement and to select one of the five options given against each statement. The five choices were strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and strongly Disagree .

VII.RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE TOOL.

Reliability has been established by the split-half method using spearman browns formula. Reliability and validity values are found to be 0.86 and 0.92 respectively for teacher samples and .83 and .91 respectively for student samples. The reported reliability value for the inventory is .74.

VIII.PILOT STUDY

To check the feasibility of the tools before it is administered on a large sample a pilot study is needed to be conducted. For this investigation a pilot study was conducted on a sample of 50 high school students.

IX.ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: The level of significant difference among B.Ed. students in attitude towards computer in education

Variable	Level	Frequency	Percentage
Attitude towards computerineducation	Low	76	29.6
	Moderate	107	41.6
	High	74	28.8
	Total	257	100

Attitude towards computer in education is moderate in nature. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 2: Showing the mean and Standard Deviation of independent variable gender, major subject, graduation level and locality with respect to their attitude towards computer in education.

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable		N	Mean	SD	CR	LS
Attitude towards computer in education	Gender	Male	51	123.49	10.356	1.132	NS
		Female	206	121.75	9.679		
	Major subject	Science	165	121.53	9.918	1.254	NS
		Arts	92	123.11	9.616		
	Level of Graduation	U. G	53	119.72	9.410	2.047	0.05
		P. G	204	122.72	9.853		
	Locality	Rural	147	125.22	8.349	6.33	0.01
		Urban	110	117.92	10.117		

The above table showing only the level of graduation and locality significantly different.

Table 3: The level of significant difference among B.Ed. students in attitude towards computer in education

Variable	Level	Gender		Total	df	Chi Square χ^2	LS
		Male	Female				
Attitude towards computer in education	Low	31	42	73	2	9.887	S
	Moderate	64	48	112			
	High	23	39	62			
	Total	128	129	257			

The above table is showing that the calculated 't' value 9.887 is lesser than the table value at 1.96 hence the hypothesis is accepted.

X.FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

a. It is found that there isno significant difference among B.Ed. students in attitude towards computer in education is moderate in nature.

b. It is found that there is no significant difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their gender.

c. It is found that there is no significant difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their major subject.

d. It is found that thereis significant difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their level of graduation.

e. It is found that thereis significant difference among B.Ed. students with respect to their attitude towards computer in education and their locality.

f. It is found that there is no significant association among B.Ed. students in attitude towards computer in education.

XI.EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION:

a. Providing basic facility for rural students. Then only they think about their higher needs.

b. Conducting free computer instructional programme for them.

c. Arranging free network facility and to connect with digital library.

d. Organizing practical awareness programme.

e. Compulsory practical work in curriculum.

XII.CONCLUSION

In this study the graduation level and locality shown the significant difference among students in attitude towards computers in education. In this era of information technology, the rural students should be given opportunities to study more computer courses and accessibility and availability of computer to be improved, and that alone with help the rural students to became computer literate and proficient[4],[5].

XIII.SUGGETIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

a. Similar study may be undertaken in all levels of education.

b. The study covers only in Kancheepuram district. Hence the similar study may take up in other districts also.

c. The present study confined only in B.Ed. students. It may observe in other non-technical college students[6].

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