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A Study On Computer Awareness Among Student-Teachers In Relation To Demographic Varables

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Abstract

The present study aimed at finding out the Computer Awareness of student-teachers. A sample of 35 student-teachers of School of Education, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidhyalaya, Indore (MP) was selected. The student-teachers responded to the questionnaire. After applying the statistical procedures, test results revealed that there was no significant difference in their computer awareness, in relation to gender, locality and stream. This might be due to the fact that student-teachers had ample opportunities to use the computers and its applications during covid situation.

Introduction

Post-covid, educational institutions across the world have come to know about the importance of knowledge of computers and other electronic devices that would lead to a successful e-learning along with traditional learning. However, this drew major attention towards the quality of learning that depends on how the content is created and executed and also in understanding and addressing the constraints faced by students. If designed appropriately, this may lead to be a better substitute for traditional learning. Educational institutions throughout the world have been spurred by COVID-19 to pursue innovative pedagogical approaches. Most of these concerns can be solved by developing in student-teachers 'Computer awareness' i.e. knowledge of computers, how they work and how to use them for our purpose. Knowledge of computers and its applications when taught to student-teachers adds in their skill sets to become a better teacher in today's technology-era. The strategic goals of UNESCO include enhancing educational quality through a variety of subject matter and instructional approaches as well as encouraging experimentation, innovation, and information sharing. So computer awareness is a requirement for teachers to be productive educators.

Need of the study

Even though we have been living in a digital rich environment, most of them are not used in B.Ed. colleges of India. Computer can't be ignored in teaching learning process providing its advantages to the system and in personal development of student teachers' as well. In order to prove their awareness, the investigator selected this topic.

Objectives of the study:

The objectives of study were as follows:

1. To compare the mean scores of computer awareness among male and female student-teachers.
2. To compare the mean scores of computer awareness among urban and rural student-teachers.

3. To compare the mean scores of computer awareness among student-teachers of arts, commerce and science stream.

Hypotheses of the study:

Synchronizing with above objectives, the following hypotheses were formulated for the study.

1. There exists no significant difference between mean scores of computer awareness among male and female student-teachers.
2. There exists no significant difference between mean scores of computer awareness among urban and rural student-teachers.
3. There exists no significant difference between mean scores of computer awareness among student-teachers of arts, commerce and science stream.

Methodology

In the present study, the normative survey research method was used. The research tool was administered to 35 student-teachers of School of Education, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidhyalaya, Indore (MP). After data collection, appropriate statistical techniques were applied to test the hypotheses framed by investigator.

Tool Used for the study

The research tool "**Teachers Computer Awareness Test**" developed by Dr. Vishal Sood and Reena was administered to 35 students-teachers of School of Education, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidhyalaya, Indore (MP). The tool is in questionnaire form and has 54 items. Each item was in the form of multiple choices. The correct response of every item carried one point score.

Statistical Techniques Applied

For the analysis of data, statistical techniques like mean, Standard deviation, t-test and ANOVA were adopted.

Data Analysis-Hypotheses testing

Hypothesis – 1

Table 1: There exists no significant difference between mean scores of computer awareness among male and female student-teachers.

Computer awareness

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t	df	Sig.
Male	8	1.8750	.83452	1.409	33	0.378
Female	27	2.3704	.88353			

In above table, t value is 1.409 at df=33 with significant value p=0.378. This p-value is greater than 0.05. Thus t-value is not significant at 0.05 level of significance, indicating that hypothesis "There exists no significant difference between mean scores of computer awareness among male and female student-teachers." is not rejected at 0.05 level of significance. Thus it can be elicited that there is no difference between computer awareness of male and female student-teachers.

Hypothesis-2

Table 2: There exists no significant difference between mean scores of computer awareness among urban and rural student-teachers.

Computer awareness

Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	t	df	Sig.
Urban	26	2.1154	.95192	1.649	33	.109
Rural	9	2.6667	.50000			

In above table, t value is 1.6499 at df=33 with significant value p= 0.109. This p-value is greater than 0.05. Thus t-value is not significant at 0.05 level of significance, indicating that hypothesis "There exists no significant difference between mean scores of computer awareness among urban and rural student-teachers." is not rejected at 0.05 level of significance. Thus it can be elicited that there is no difference between computer awareness of rural and urban student-teachers.

Hypothesis-3

Table 3: There exists no significant difference between mean scores of computer awareness among urban and rural student-teachers.

Computer awareness

Stream	N	Mean	S.D.	Std. Error
Arts	8	2.7500	.70711	.25000
Commerce	11	2.0000	.89443	.26968
Science	16	2.1875	.91059	.22765
Total	35	2.2571	.88593	.14975

Table 4: ANOVA

Computer awareness

	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Between groups	2.748	2	1.374	1.837	.176
Within the groups	23.938	32	.748		
Total	26.686	34			

In above table, F value is 1.837 at df =33 with significant value p= 0.176. This p-value is greater than 0.05. Thus t-value is not significant at 0.05 level of significance, indicating that hypothesis "There exists no significant difference between mean scores of computer awareness among urban and rural student-teachers." is not rejected at 0.05 level of significance. Thus it can be elicited that there is no difference between computer awareness of student-teachers belonging to different streams.

Major findings of the study

Computer awareness of student-teachers is not significantly affected in relation to their gender, locality and stream.

Discussion of the study

The results of the study reveals that scores of computer awareness of student-teachers of school of education, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidhyalaya are not significantly affected regarding their gender, locality and stream. Male and female student-teachers have no difference in their computer awareness. Same is with urban & rural and arts, commerce, science student-teachers. This might be due to the exposure they are getting at institution. Another reason might be due to the small sample size. One of the significant reason that needs to be mentioned here is during covid situation, every student and teacher had to learn the technological methods so that learning could not get hampered, despite their limitations. The timing of the study is a very important factor in this study.

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