Attitude of Secondary School Teachers Towards The Use of Information Communication Technology In Education

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Abstract

Information and communication technologies (ICT) has emerged as one of the most important aspects of human life and it has affected every aspect of school working including administration, time table, lesson delivery, project work, evaluation, examination system etc. ICT have made teaching-learning process more relevant for the learner and connected to real life. In present study, attitude of secondary school teachers of Rewari district towards the use of information communication technology in education was studied.

Keywords: Attitude, Information and Communication Technology, Rural, Urban

Introduction

The education system is the main source of human resource development. Its focus is on the acquisition of knowledge, self-learning, generic and transferable skills in communication, entrepreneurship, management and technology that are the characteristics of the learning society of today.

Teachers play a crucial role in the adoption and implementation of ICT in education; however, studies show that teachers lack the necessary ICT knowledge and skills.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are generally accepted as a modern instrumental tool which enables the educators to modify the teaching methods they use in order to increase the students interest and it is a new medium, a new way of representing, communicating and working with information. In India, there is serious need for increasing the learning abilities of the students with the help of ICT.
Objectives
1. To study the attitude of male and female secondary school teachers towards use of ICT in education.
2. To study the attitude of urban and rural area school teachers towards use of ICT in education.
3. To study the attitude of private and government school teachers towards use of ICT in education.
4. To compare the attitude of secondary school teachers towards the use of ICT in education in respect to their age

Sample
Researcher used purposive random sampling technique. In the first stage of sample selection, 200 secondary school teachers were selected on the basis of Sex (80 male & 120 female), locality (100 rural and 100 urban), types of organization (100 government & 100 private) and age group (95 above age 40 and 105 below age 40) from different secondary schools of Rewari District of Haryana state.

Method
Descriptive survey method was used for the purpose of conducting the present study.

Tool Used
To get the meaningful results from the study, the researcher has used ICT Attitude Scale developed by investigator herself.

Findings
From the analysis and interpretation of data, the investigator reached at the following findings.
1. Female teachers showed more attitude towards use of ICT as compared to male teachers
2. Teachers of urban areas school showed more attitude towards use of ICT as compared to rural area school teachers
3. Private School teachers showed greater attitude towards use of ICT in education as compared to government school teachers
4. Teachers below 40 age group showed greater attitude towards use of ICT than teachers above 40 age group secondary school teachers

Conclusion
The present inquiry has assessed the attitude of secondary school teachers towards the use of ICT in education. The computer knowledge is very necessary for students and teachers. Teachers need to perceive ICT as primarily a tool for teaching and learning across the curriculum although there are foundations skills in ICT that students need to learn before they can participate fully in an ICT rich classroom.
References


