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Research Paper Education

Awareness and Usage of ICT for Learning: A case Study on PG Students of Mysore University

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ABSTRACT

"You can't teach people everything they need to know. The best you can do is position them.Where they can find, what they need to know, when they need to know it."- Seymour Papert

The explosive growth of internet penetration in India has opened the door of "anytime anywhere" learning for students. Today e-learning is no more a new paradigm of learning for the learners. It is the accepted way of educating in many ways and is all about effective or enhanced learning. In terms of Cost effectiveness, flexibility of learning anytime anywhere in the globe, uniform delivery to all users, reach ability, affordability, user friendliness, just-in-time learning, increased retention, promotion of team learning and collaboration, and easier access to global community. This has given e-Learning a competitive edge over the traditional method of learning. The boom in Information Communication and Technology sector which has made education reaches to many and affordable to countless of people. The 21st century has witnessed internet and education are totally inseparable for the digital literates. Well designed applications in animations made e-Learning help full for the students to easily grasp the concepts and their curiosity can be better satisfied by having virtual labs for conducting experiments, without fear of wasting resources. The Teachers in the schools now can easily use technology to support classroom instructions.

KEYWORDS : e-learning, ICT

Introduction:

The growth of audio-visual medium in (ICT) education has reflected developments in both technology and learning theory. That has explosion on the thrust on education sector by the learners (students). This necessity of e-education /e-learning is due to the increase number of population and changing patterns of human life. The population is increasing in geometrical proportion and new frontiers of knowledge are being opened up almost daily. The explosions of population and knowledge have raised the serious question of both quality and quantity of education in the global arena including in India.

The efforts and innovations are been made in every country for a sound education system. This can provide the educational needs of all citizens. The quality of education and quality of life go together. Therefore there has been rapid change in the development of communication technology in education at all levels [1].

As the growth of audio-visual education has reflected developments in both technology and learning theory. Open source video tutorial is a virtual classroom has created the students to learn in a Virtual environment. The technology is the exciting combination of computer hardware and software that allows you to integrate video, animation, audio, graphics, and test resources to develop effective presentations on an affordable desktop computer. Audio-Visual Education, planning, preparation, and use of devices and materials that involve sight, sound, or both, for educational purposes. Among the devices used are still and motion pictures, filmstrips, television, transparencies, audiotapes, records, teaching machines, computers, and videodiscs.

Education Technology:

The origin term of educational technology was recognised in 1967 with the establishment of the National council for Education Technology in U.K. The United Kingdom Associations for programmed Learning promptly added "Education Technology" to its title in 1968.In the United States it was a Development of Audio Visual Instruction of the National Education Association for Educational Commissions and Technology in 1970[4].

Today the gadgets that are favour in educational technology are use in the medium as radio, TV, video tapes, audio tapes, and computer based instruction and satellites to reach distant educational markets etc, is revolutionising education. A technological based instruction produces measurable and significant changes in the teaching as well as learners also. The concept of e - Learning includes all forms of electronically supported learning and teaching technology. It is a recent technology in the field of education. The developments in the field of information and communication technology greatly influenced the lifestyle of the people.

Review of literature:

Anonymous (2008) examines that the landscape has changed significantly since the New Media Exemption Order. Several stakeholders suggested that new media broadcasting is becoming an important element of the Canadian broadcasting system that cannot be overlooked if the industry is to keep pace with Canadians' adoption of new media broadcasting technologies.

Adeyemo Lateef Kayode(2011) examine that how youth could constructively use social media in an attempt to build their nations and achieve a promising future not only for themselves but equally for the upcoming generations.

Allen and Seaman (2010), the enrolment of students taking online courses in 2008 has showed an increase of 17% which was a total of 4.6 million students compared to 2007.

Allen and Seaman (2006), over 96 % of the largest colleges and universities in the U.S. provide online courses, Balwi and Koharuddin (2012), many students are interested in attending online courses as well as having a positive view of online courses.

Forster et al. (2005) changes in teaching methods are influenced by the development of information technology and these modern methods are increasingly accepted by the world community.

Objectives:

- To know the students knowledge about e-content and e-learning
- To study the frequency use of computer by students
- To find out the awareness of e-content among PG students
- To study the impact of e- content in higher education.

Scope:

The scope of the study is: From the past two decade the development of multimedia teaching and learning resources has always been integral to education and training, largely the domain of teachers. Multimedia video tutorial combines five basic types of media into the learning environment: text, video, sound, graphics and animation, thus providing a powerful new tool for education.

Methodology:

The study analysis of the usage and awareness of ICT for learning, by pg

students was conducted using a structured questionnaire developed by the researcher according to the research objectives to acquire the views of students about the process of teaching and learning from the post graduate level students. The needs analysis was conducted involving 240 post graduate students who are computer literates going through the different courses in Mysore University. A survey instrument was used to collect data and the answers are "Yes or No", using the 5 point Likert scale and open-ended questions. The 240 questionnaires was distributed to the students of Mysore University, among 160 was received by the respondents. And the secondary was collected by books, web source of e-content, journals.

Data Analysis: N=160

1) Gender

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	Male	100	62.5%
2	Female	60	37.5%
3	Transgender	0	00.00%
4	Total	160	100%

Table 1: shows the distribution of gender group, the respondents under the study, it is found from the above table that more respondents are male (62.5 %), and less were female (37.5%).

2) Are you computer literate?

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	Yes	152	90.5%
2	No	08	9.5%
3	Total	160	100%

Table 2: explains about respondents about computer literates, the more no of respondents 90.5% of them are computer literate, and very less no of respondents 9.5% were computer illiterates.

3) Do you have personal computer?

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	Yes	56	39.50%
2	No	104	60.50
3	Total	160	100%

4) Do you have internet connection?

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	Yes	120	100%
2	No	0	0
4	Total	160	100%

5) What do you prefer the most?

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	Information	144	36.00%
2	Entertainment	160	40.00%
3	Education	96	24.00%

Table 5: indicated about the respondents prefer content ,the majority (40%) of respondents prefer entertainment content following 36% information and minority of respondents (24%) prefer to watch at other place.

6) Which is your favourite web site?

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	You tube	88	22.00%
2	Gmail	96	24.00%
3	Face book	112	28.00%
4	Wikipedia	104	26.00%

Table 6: indicated about the respondents favourite web site, the majority (28%) of respondents prefer face book following Wikipedia (26%),Gmail 24% and minority of respondents (22%) prefer to watch You tube.

7) Frequency of using internet?

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	1-2	24	15.00%
2	2-4	116	72.50%
3	4-6	16	10.00%
4	<6	2	02.50%
	Total	160	100%

Table 7: revile about the respondents frequency of usage internet, the majority (72%) of respondents prefer to use 2-4 hrs and minority of respondents (2.50%) prefer to more than 6hrs.

8) What type of academic information do you download?

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	Text information	40	25.00%
2	Audio information	24	15.00%
3	Video information	96	60.00%
	Total	160	100%

Table 8: indicated about the respondents prefer to download academic information, the majority (60%) of respondents prefer to download video and minority of respondents (15%) prefer to download audio content.

9) Does it influence the boosting the level of your academic knowledge?

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	yes	136	85.00%
2	no	24	15.00%
3	Total	160	100%

Table 9: indicated about the boosting knowledge level by internet, the majority (85%) of respondents say yes and minority of respondents (15%) say no.

10) Do you know about E-Content?

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	yes	96	60.00%
2	no	64	40.00%
	Total	160	100%

Table 10: indicated about the respondents awareness about e-content, the majority (60%) of respondents say yes and minority of respondents (40%) say no

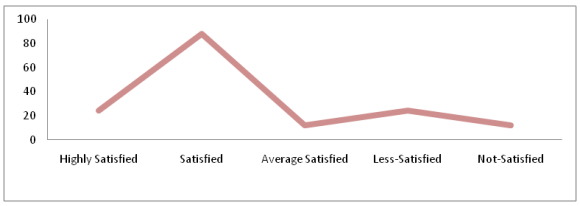
11) Do you think using e-content programmes will enrich you knowledge level?

Sl No	Particulars	No of Respondents	% age
1	Yes	132	82.50
2	No	8	05.00
3	Don't Know	20	12.50
4	Total	160	100%

Table 11: says about the respondents enrichment from e-content, the majority (82.5%) of respondents say yes and minority of respondents (0.5%) say no.

12) How much are you over all satisfied by using ICT for education?

Particulars	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Average Satisfied	Less-Satisfied	Not-Satisfied	Total
No of Respondents	24	88	12	24	12	160
% age	15.00%	55.00%	7.00%	15.00%	08.00%	100%



Over all user perception on ICT for learning

Table 12: indicated about the respondents overall satisfaction level, the majority (88%) of respondents say they are satisfied following (24) of them say they are highly and less satisfied and minority of respondents (12%) say average and not satisfied.

Findings:

1. 90% are Computer literates
2. 100% are aware internet
3. 72% of frequency of respondents use computer 2-4 hrs daily
4. Computer influence the boosting level of your academic knowledge
5. 55% of respondents know about e-content
6. More no of respondents say they need training in downloading e-content

Conclusion:

Distance Learning is a method of learning at a distance rather than in a classroom. Late 20th-century communications technologies, in their most recent phases multimedia and interactive, open up new possibilities, both individual and institutional, for an unprecedented expansion of home-based learning, much of it part-time. Like home study, independent study, external study, and, most common, though restricted in pedagogic means, correspondence study.

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