



## **Impact of ICT on values and personality of B.Ed. Students**

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### **Abstract**

ICT is changing the world we live in, and the way we learn to live ICT changes teaching through its potential as a source of knowledge, a medium to transmit, contents by means of interaction and dialogue. The advancements of the most significant new applications, the internet has been both recent and rapid. However it has also led to formation of the virtual world where people live and forget about the social lifestyle to which they actually belong. This has ultimately deteriorated the value system. Present paper attempts to focus the impact of fast pace use of ICT on human values and personality of students.

**Keywords:** ICT, social, knowledge

### **Introduction**

There has been various forms of revolutions like white revolution, green revolution, industrial revolution, by the names of which various centuries are known for and, these revolutions resulted in long lasting effects on the lives of both human beings and the environment, but 21<sup>st</sup> century saw a huge form of technological revolution which stands tall amidst other forms of revolution. This technological revolution can be described more suitably as “Information communication & technology” in short as ICT.

The World Wide Web started its exponential growth only in 1994. New applications of information communication and technologies such as E-mail, Internet, the World Wide Web and Videoconferences, have created many new communication possibilities for colleges. When pupils work with ICT, they work individually, collaboratively in groups or teams. ICT gives them a means to communicate and to control their communication. The teacher becomes leader, friend, helper, partner and evaluator combining the traditional role of subject expert with that of manager. Basically the term information communication and technology (ICT) is comprised of three words:-

- (1) Information
- (2) Technology
- (3) Communication

### **Information**

It is synonymous with ‘intelligence’ or ‘knowledge’. It is processed form of data which is used for decision making. A message or data received or sent by can be termed as an information only when it can be utilized for arriving at some conclusion or decision. Information should be systematically stored and transmitted. Information should be accurate, reliable and valid. Information should be collected from all the resources. Information should be stored in such a way that its transmission is done accurately.

### **Communication**

The term ‘communication’ comes from a Latin word ‘Communis’ which means common. When we communicate, we key to establish commonness with the other person. It involves at least two persons or more than two also. Through the process of communication a person reaches the other person with his ideas, thoughts, values etc. communication is an interpersonal process in which verbal symbols (e.g. words, sentences) and non-verbal symbols (e.g. body postures, facial gestures) are shared and understood by two or more people.

### **Technology**

The word technology is derived from the Latin word ‘Texere’ which means to weave or construct. It does not necessarily imply use of machines but also refers to any practical art using scientific knowledge. It is a branch of advanced scientific study which deals with the application of knowledge for practical ends, H.J. Leavit defines it as a problem solving invention. It involves highly designed and sophisticated engineering software and hardware.

(Some of the definitions have been mentioned here under) The term ‘value’ has been defined in light of importance of values in man’s life.

(Zavalloni, 1980) Values as “Oriented towards what is considered desirable or preferable by social actors”. As such they express some relationship between environmental pressure and human desires.

(Rogers, 1969) <sup>[43]</sup> “Valuing is the tendency of a person to show preference.”

(Mukherji, 1969) “A value is a belief upon which a man acts by preference.”

(Rathis, Harmin, Simon, 1966) “Out of experiences may come certain guides to behavior. These guides tend to give directions to life and may be called values.”

Personality is the dynamic organization within the individuals of the psychophysical systems which determines his unique adjustment to his environments. Extroversion and neuroticism are two important dimensions of personality.

Extroversion, as opposed to introversion refers to the outgoing, inhibited, sociable proclivities of a person. Neuroticism refers to the general emotional stability of a person, his emotional responsiveness and his stability to neurotic breakdown understress.

(Kline, 1993) [27] Personality is measured as “a set of items, usually questions or statements about feelings or behavior, to which subjects have a respond by answering the questions or agreeing or disagreeing with the statements.”

### Objectives

- 1) To study and compare the use of ICT among graduate & postgraduate B.Ed. students.
- 2) To study the impact of ICT on values of graduate & postgraduate B.Ed students.
- 3) To study the impact of ICT on personality of graduate & postgraduate B.Ed students.

### Hypotheses

- 1) There exists no statistically significant difference among graduate & postgraduate B.Ed. students regarding the use of ICT.
- 2) There exists no statistically significant relationship between ICT and values of graduate & postgraduate B.Ed students.
- 3) There exists no statistically significant relationship between ICT and personality of B.Ed students.

### Delimitations of the study

- 1) The study will be delimited to three variables i.e. ICT, values and personality.
- 2) Sample will be delimited to 200 students of B.Ed. colleges in Amritsar city
- 3) Sample will be delimited to graduate & postgraduate B.Ed. students.

### Research Design

The present study is designed as impact of ICT on values and personality of B.Ed students of Colleges of Education. The design of present study is descriptive in nature. Descriptive method is preferred in this study, because here research is concerned only to impact of variables: ICT, Values and Personality of B.Ed. students.

### Sample

A sample of 200 students belonging to Graduate & Post Graduate from different colleges of education in Amritsar city and adjoining areas is taken.

### Tools Used

The instruments employed for the exploration of new fields are called tools. The selection of a suitable instrument or tool is of vital importance for collection of data in any research study. The collected data should be relevant in quality and quantity. Different tools are suitable for certain kinds of data, yielding information of the kind and in the form that would be most effectively used and should be reliable and valid. Tools used in the present study are:-

- 1) Information Communication and Technology (Self made questionnaire)

- 2) Eight Value Scale Test by Dr. Beena Shah (1986)
- 3) Maudsley-Personality Inventory Test by H.J. Eysenck.

### Statistical Techniques Used

The statistical techniques were employed to give concise picture of the whole data so that it could be easily comprehended. In this study, the following techniques were used:-

1. Mean (M)
2. Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ )
3. Normal distribution (limit formula) ( $M \pm 1 \sigma$ )
  - 1). Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) Value to check the significance at 0.01 level of confidence.

Chi-square is given by the following formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left[ \frac{(fo - fe)^2}{fe} \right]$$

### Analysis & interpretation of results

The bearing of data on objectives and hypotheses of study have been determined by employing techniques of Mean, Standard Deviation, Normal Distribution and Chi-square test.

### Conclusions

#### Hypothesis 4.1

**“There exists no statistically significant difference among graduate and postgraduate students regarding use of ICT”.**

For testing this hypothesis Mean score (M), Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ ), Normal Distribution ( $M \pm 1 \sigma$ ) were calculated for graduate and postgraduate students. After this chi-square value ( $\chi^2$ ) was calculated which comes out to be 0.21 and it was found to be insignificant at 0.01 level of significance. So, this hypothesis is accepted at 0.01 level.

#### Hypothesis 4.2

**“There exists no statistically significant relationship between ICT and values of B.Ed. students”.**

For testing this hypothesis Mean score (M), Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ ), Normal Distribution ( $M \pm 1 \sigma$ ) were calculated for B.Ed. students. After this chi-square value ( $\chi^2$ ) was calculated which comes out to be 2.89, 6.27, 1.31, 628.03, 16.88, 7.55, 4.71 and 2.8 respectively for knowledge value, economic value, aesthetic value, social value, political value, religious value, creative value and humanistic value and it is found that this hypothesis is accepted at 0.01 level of significance for Knowledge, Economic, Aesthetic, Religious, Creative and humanistic Values. And is rejected at 0.01 level of significance for social and political values.

#### Hypothesis 4.3

**“There exists no statistically significant relationship between ICT and personality of B.Ed. students”.**

For testing this hypothesis Mean score (M), Standard

Deviation ( $\sigma$ ), Normal Distribution ( $M \pm 1 \sigma$ ) were calculated for B.Ed. students. After this chi-square value ( $\chi^2$ ) was calculated which comes out to be 3.14 and 2.54 for Neuroticism and Extroversion and it was found to be insignificant at 0.01 level of significance. So, this hypothesis is accepted at 0.01 level.

### Suggestions for further research:

In view of said limitations of the study, the investigator would like to advance some suggestions to future investigators interested in undertaking similar studies:

1. The study may be conducted on a large sample to obtain more reliable results, therefore more Colleges of Education may be taken up for large sampling.
2. The study of value patterns among B.Ed. students may be conducted at various levels of Teacher Education viz. Nursery Teacher's Training, Elementary Teacher's Training and Teachers at Colleges and University Levels.
3. Value of patterns of B.Ed. students may also be studied in relation to other cognitive and non-cognitive variables such as intelligence, socio-economic conditions, creativity, academic records etc.
4. The study may be conducted to find the level of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) among students studying apart from Education Colleges i.e. in Schools, Degree Colleges, Universities etc.
5. Other Techniques such as interviews may be taken for collecting data.
6. The Study can be conducted at district or even at State level.

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