ATTITUDE TOWARDS USING MEDIA IN CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION AMONG B.ED.TRAINEES OF VIRDHUNAGAR.

Anandarasu.R
Department of Education, Tamil University, Thanjavur, Tamilnadu, India

Email: arasu2013@yahoo.co

INTRODUCTION

Media selection is the concept borrowed from the world of advertising. It simply means selecting appropriate media for disseminating the message for positioning a product or a service in the market. Media selection has assumed importance owing to the presence of variety of choices available in electronic modes of communication. Rapid changes in communication and information technology have called for guidelines for selecting media relevant and meaningful to the needs of the target audience to maximize the benefits. Media is undoubtedly a vital input in devising classroom instructional strategies.

Need and importance of using media

Media use in the classroom can change the perception of a teacher. Conventionally a teacher was the only source of information to the students. But today the availability of multiplicity of sources to students has geared up the teacher to avoid redundancy and adopt non linear strategies in teaching. Teacher is a more facilitator ensuring access to information and creating opportunities for students to learn. Media therefore, add to efficiency and effectiveness of instructional process.

- To make instruction more effective and more relevant.
- Access to qualitative information
- To make students think and reflect
- To make instruction more innovative and interactive
- To enhance learning outcome
- To deliver the benefits of advanced technology to the students
- To make instruction more imaginative and participatory
- To enrich the power of imagination and create more interest among students.

The concept of attitude has been defined variably. Thurstone also confirms the above view and says, “Attitude denotes the sum-total of a man’s motivations, and feeling, prejudice (or) bias-preconceived notions, ideas, fears, threats and convictions about any specific topic. Thus a man’s attitude about pacifism means here allthat he feels and thinks about peace and war. It is admittedly in subjective and personal affair”.

Statement of the problem

The present study aims to measure that what extent the B.Ed. trainees have current attitude towards using media in classroom instruction in relation to their gender, students and colleges locality, educational status and family type. The investigator adopted the normative survey method for investigation of the problem as it measures the attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees of virudhunagar. The investigator selected B.Ed., trainees because they are studying technology of teaching and learning, including Information and communication technology with media resources. The population comprises of trainees of B.Ed. studying in college of education. Among four colleges two colleges are from rural and two colleges from urban. From the population 224 trainees were selected as samples using purposive sampling technique. The study proves that, the “t” test result reveals that the urban trainees have more attitude than rural trainees. Trainees are studying in hostel have more attitude than days scholar trainees.

Keywords: Attitude, Media, Classroom Instruction and Trainees.

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out whether there is any significant difference between male and female trainees in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.
2. To find out whether there is any significant difference between arts and science trainees in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.
3. To find out whether there are any significant difference between UG and PG trainees in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.
4. To find out whether there is any significant difference between trainees studying in urban and rural colleges in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.
5. To find out whether there is any significant difference between nuclear and joint family trainees in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.
6. To find out whether there is any significant difference between trainees studying in hostel and days scholar trainees in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.

ATTITUDE

Attitude is the basis for the achievement of anything in his/her life.
Hypothesis

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, the following research hypothesis has been formulated.

1. There is no significant difference between male and female trainees in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.
2. There is no significant difference between arts and science trainees in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.
3. There is no significant difference between UG and PG trainees in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.
4. There is no significant difference between trainees studying in urban and rural colleges in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.
5. There is no significant difference between trainees studying in day’s scholars and hostellers in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.
6. There is no significant difference between nuclear and joint family trainees in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Population and sampling

The investigator adopted the normative survey method for investigation of the problem as it measures the attitude towards using media in classroom instruction among B.Ed. trainees of virudhunagar. The investigator selected B.Ed., trainees because they are studying technology of teaching and learning, including Information and communication technology with media resources. The population comprises of trainees of B.Ed. studying in college of education. Among four colleges two colleges are from rural and two colleges from urban. From the population 224 trainees were selected as samples using purposive sampling technique.

Tools used

The investigator developed the tool for collecting data on attitude towards using media in classroom instruction. It consists of 25 items with four point rating scale. They are strongly agree and agree, disagree and strongly disagree. That was scored as 4, 3, 2, 1 for positive questions and 1, 2, 3, 4 for negative questions. The content validity was well established by the investigator with the help of a group of experts in the field. Depending upon the modifications suggested by the Panel of experts, the items in the tools were modified and enhanced. The tool was administered to the 224 trainees, after collecting the data the master table was prepared. The investigator followed mean, standard deviation, ‘t’ test for the 1. analysis of the data. The results and interpretations of the data are presented in the following table.

ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

Mean, Standard deviation and ‘t’ value of the trainees attitude towards using media in classroom instruction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>variable</th>
<th>Sub variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>74.914</td>
<td>6.209</td>
<td>1.854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>76.067</td>
<td>7.450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. subject</td>
<td>Arts</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>70.20</td>
<td>6.870</td>
<td>1.664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>70.788</td>
<td>7.315</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. qualification</td>
<td>UG</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>76.414</td>
<td>7.214</td>
<td>1.745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PG</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>74.909</td>
<td>6.308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. college location</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>75.27</td>
<td>6.94</td>
<td>2.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hostellers</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>77.015</td>
<td>6.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day scholars</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>75.707</td>
<td>7.131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Residency</td>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>72.563</td>
<td>6.866</td>
<td>0.829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint family</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75.320</td>
<td>6.219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINDINGS

1) The calculated ‘t’ value 1.854 with 222 degrees of freedom is lower than the tabulated value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, it is inferred that there is no significant difference between male and female trainees in their mean scores of attitude towards using media in classroom instruction.
2) The calculated ‘t’ value 1.664 with 224 degrees of freedom is lower than the tabulated value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, it is inferred that there is no significant difference between arts and science trainees in their mean scores of attitude towards using media in classroom instruction.
3) The calculated ‘t’ value 1.745 with 222 degrees of freedom is lower than the tabulated value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, it is inferred that there is no significant difference between UG and PG trainees in their mean scores of attitude towards using media in classroom instruction.
4) The calculated ‘t’ value 2.193 with 224 degrees of freedom is higher than the tabulated value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, it is inferred that there is a significant difference between urban and rural trainees in their mean scores of attitude towards using media in classroom instruction.
5) The calculated ‘t’ value 2.217 with 224 degrees of freedom is higher than the tabulated value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, it is inferred that there is significant difference between the day’s scholars and hostellers in their mean scores of attitude towards using media in classroom instruction.
6) The calculated ‘t’ value 0.829 with 224 degrees of freedom is lower than the tabulated value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, it is inferred that there is no significant difference between nuclear and joint family trainees in their mean scores of attitude towards using media in classroom instruction.

Discussion

From the findings of the present investigation, it is concluded that the male and female, arts and science, undergraduate and postgraduate trainees do not differ significantly in their attitude towards using media in classroom instruction. The ‘t’ test results shows that the urban trainees are having more attitude towards using media than rural trainees. This may be due to the fact that the urban trainees have wide exposure about various media and aware of academic programs and the opportunities available to study and learn more than rural trainees. Hostellers are having more attitudes towards using media than day’s scholars. This may be due to the fact that hostellers are having sufficient time to spend their work pertinent to the curricular and co-curricular activities.
CONCLUSION

A study on attitude towards using media in classroom instruction of B.Ed. trainees in relation to certain selected variables is carried by the investigator. The study proves that, the ‘t’ test result reveals that the urban trainees have more attitude than rural trainees. Trainees are studying in hostel have more attitude than days scholar trainees.

References