



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

VOLUME - 11 | ISSUE - 6 | MARCH - 2022



“ THE USE OF ICT FOR STUDY MATERIAL BY THE STUDENTS IN THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES IN THE PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR”

Mr. B. D. Lande
Research scholar,
Arts and Commerce College, Madha .

ABSTRACT

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) covers all communication technologies like internet and other digital media that provide access to information and knowledge used for communications. Educational management involves a lot of activities like admission, record keeping, resource management, etc. ICT plays a vital role in supporting all these activities in an efficient manner. It can be used right from student administration to various resource administration in an education institution Education imparted through ICT has an impact on student learning. It enhance learning capacity and increases competency. As a result their performance improves and students get better results. They become more efficient and enthusiastic to solve problem through technology, like internet, or World Wide Web (www). The advancement of technology has improved student learning and its outcome through the online learning environment. It has provided an opportunity to them to explore their learning system. It also depends upon the integration and designing of instruction facilitating the learning among students. The evaluation system in education is the outcome and technologies with changes in modes of examination and learning opportunities for students have changed the learning system. It is observed that , most of the students of the colleges affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holakar Solapur University, Solapur (PAHSUS) have daily usages ICT for study material and notes. Majority of the students get daily accessibility of computer in the affiliated colleges. The range of students get daily accessibility of internet in the affiliated colleges is moderate.



KEYWORDS : Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holakar Solapur University, Solapur (PAHSUS).

INTRODUCTION

Education intends empowering an individual as a citizen of India and reducing poverty and inequality. It is a powerful tool in fostering societal uprightness, economic uniformity and liberty from social troubles. Globalization and technological changes have made a new global economy that also influencing educational sector. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a technology or web based system which is used in education. Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur (PAHSUS) becoming a leading university in the Maharashtra the University increases his span

towards excellence in higher education and that led to the affiliated colleges and the University for adopting ICT in teaching learning and evaluation.

ICT is used in every facets of life. In education it improves efficiency and effectiveness at all levels, both formal and non-formal settings. ICT is needed in education which facilitates communication between the users. For e.g.: Online resources such as email, chat, audio conferencing, discussion forum to support collaborative writing and sharing of information, video-conferencing or teleconferencing, Interactive radio counselling, interactive voice response system, audio cassettes and CD ROM to involve wide range of students from distant geographic areas. ICT programs material, online facility or CD-ROM can be used as sources of information in different subjects iii. It facilitates blended learning by combining conventional, classroom learning with E-learning systems . ICT processes administrative and assessment of data. It also exchanges and share ideas among teachers for the professional growth. It has an ability of internet-based research to enhance educational process. It is efficient due to less paper work, faster information for the learners.

Definitions of ICT

- i. Blurton (2002) proposes a definition of ICT as varied set of high-tech tools and resources used to converse and to create, broadcast, hoard and manage information.
- ii. According to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): 'ICTs are basically information-handling tools- a varied set of goods, applications and services that are used to produce, store, process, distribute and exchange information.

ICT in Education

ICT in education has improved the efficiency and effectiveness at all levels both formal and non-formal settings. It includes laptops, wireless connected to the internet, personal digital assistance, low cost video cameras, 3G cell phones, and tablets PCs which have become affordable, accessible and integrated in large section of the society throughout the world. Social mobility, on the other hand is brought about in two things i.e. Educational approach in ICTs, Virtual Learning through ICT, learners can construct their own formal and informal learning groups and can communicate via email and desktop videoconferencing. Students also benefit from the opportunity to communicate with their peers around the world. Using specialized software, teachers can create Internet-based simulations for role-playing activities in language learning. The virtual learning communities can span the globe and can be formed locally.

Globalization and technological changes have made a new global economy. Technology got a boost through information with the help of knowledge. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a technology or web based system which is used in education involves radio, television, Internet, e-mail or video conferencing study or research. In 1984, the Sampath committee reviewed the trained need for electronics and software. In 1985 standing committee on computer education set up a plan. In 1996 new courses introduced in 400 institutions under the computer manpower development producing 15000 software personnel.

Technology has contributed in all aspect today and even helping teachers in collaborating and sharing their ideas and resources online to be communicated to the students, enhancing good practices of teaching. On the other hand students also develop research and analytical skills and learning in a quick manner. Internet has provided multiple resources of educational information on the websites. With an online system of education, it has changed the view towards the education.

DATA ANALYSIS

Descriptive Analysis

A descriptive analysis is a summary statistic that quantitatively describes features from a collection of information. Descriptive statistical analysis limits generalization to the particular group of individual observed during the study. No conclusions are extended beyond this group and any similarity to those outside the group can't be assumed. The data elaborated in one group and that group

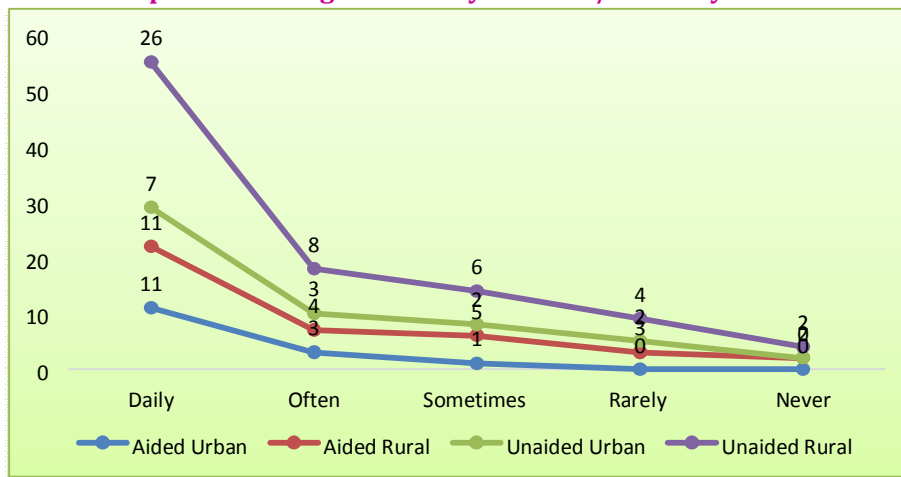
only. Much simple action research involves descriptive and provide valuable information about the nature of a particular group of individuals under study.

Table : 1 - ICT Usages for Study Material/ Notes by Student

Study Material/ Notes	Frequency				Percentage (%)
	Aided		Unaided		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Daily	11	11	07	26	55.00
Often	03	04	03	08	18.00
Sometimes	01	05	02	06	14.00
Rarely	00	03	02	04	9.00
Never	00	02	00	02	4.00
Total	15	25	14	46	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Graph 1 : ICT Usages for Study Material/ Notes by Student



Source: Primary Data

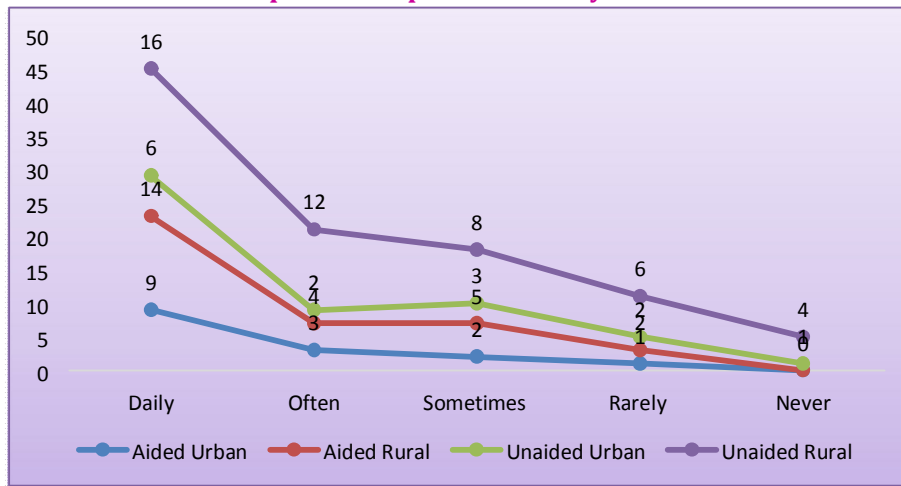
Above Table/Graph discloses Information and Communication Technology Usages for study material and notes by students in affiliated colleges to the university. Information and Communication Technology is provide a useful tool for collecting study material and preparing notes. Mostly, 55% students of colleges have daily usages ICT for study material and notes. However, 18% and 14% students of colleges have often and sometimes usages ICT for study material and notes respectively. While, only 4% students of colleges have never usages ICT for study material and notes purpose.

Table 2 - Computer Access by Student

Computer Access	Frequency				Percentage (%)
	Aided		Unaided		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Daily	09	14	06	16	45
Often	03	04	02	12	21
Sometimes	02	05	03	08	18
Rarely	01	02	02	06	11
Never	00	00	01	04	05
Total	15	25	14	46	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Graph 2 : Computer Access by Student



Source: Primary Data

Above Table/Graph reveals information of computer access by student for academic use. Computer accessibility is an identical means for acquiring advanced knowledge and gathering study material through internet. Majority, 45% students get daily accessibility of computer in the colleges. Whereas, only 5% students have never get a chance to access computer in the college.

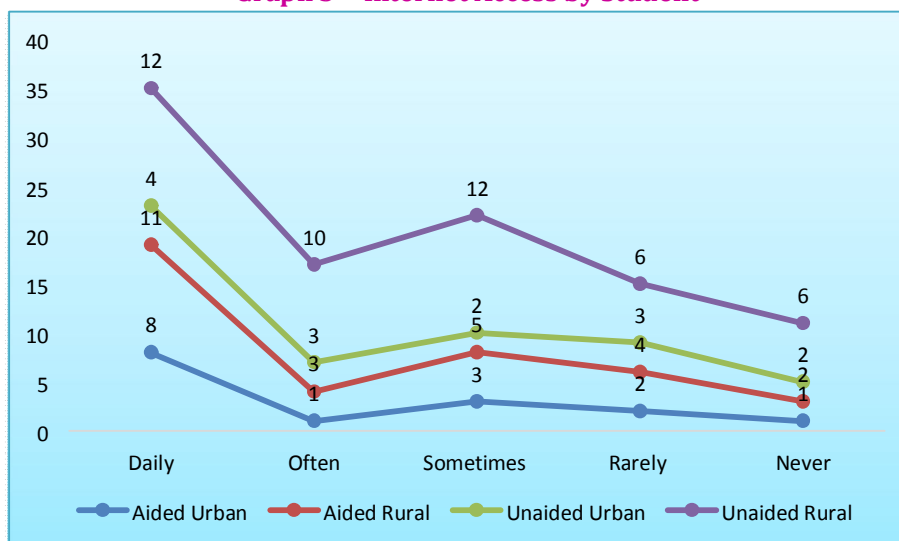
However, 21% and 18% students of colleges have often and sometimes access computer in the colleges respectively.

Table 3 - Internet Access by Student

Internet Access	Frequency				Percentage (%)
	Aided		Unaided		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Daily	08	11	04	12	35
Often	01	03	03	10	17
Sometimes	03	05	02	12	22
Rarely	02	04	03	06	15
Never	01	02	02	06	11
Total	15	25	14	46	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Graph 3 - Internet Access by Student



Source: Primary Data

Above Table/Graph displays information about Internet access by student for academic use. Internet accessibility is an ultimate source for procuring progressive information over internet. Mostly,35% students get daily accessibility of internet in the colleges. While, only 11% students have never get a chance to access internet in the college. However, 17% and 22% students of colleges have often and sometimes access internet in the colleges respectively.

CONCLUSION

Information and Communication Technology are introducing new possibilities of teaching and learning methods This study analysed the use of ICT by the students for study material in the college affiliated to the Solapur University. The attitude of students towards ICT was also studied under the research. Samples for the study was chosen by survey sampling method. Most of the students of the affiliated colleges have daily usages ICT for study material and notes. Majority, of the students get daily accessibility of computer in the affiliated colleges. The range of students get daily accessibility of internet in the affiliated colleges is moderate.

REFERENCES :

Bibliography

1. Abott, Chris. (2001). ICT- Changing Education. London: Routledge Falmer.
2. Devi, S., Rizwaan, M., & Chander, S. (2012). ICT for Quality of Education in India.

Webliography

1. www.ugc.ac.in
2. www.inflibnet.ac.in
3. www.unipune.ac.in
4. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource>
5. <http://su.digitaluniversity.ac>