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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

ICT INTELLIGENCE OF B.Ed. TRAINEES IN MADURAI DISTRICT

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Abstract:

The study was intended to find out the ICT Intelligence of B.Ed. Trainees in Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, India. Random Sampling Technique was used to compose a sample of 1000 B.Ed. Trainees Mean, Standard Deviation and t value were calculated for the analysis of data. The result revealed that the Gender, Locality, Type of family had no significant difference but, subject group and Internet users exhibited significant difference in respect of their ICT Intelligence of B.Ed. Trainees.

KEYWORDS:

ICT Intelligence, B.Ed. Trainees.

INTRODUCTION:

ICT Intelligence has been defined as ways including logic, abstract thought, understanding, self-awareness, communication, and learning, retaining, planning, and problem solving towards ICT. Computational intelligence is a set of nature-inspired computational methodologies and approaches to address complex real-world problems to which traditional approaches, i.e., first principles modeling or explicit statistical modeling, are ineffective or infeasible. Many such real-life problems are not considered to be well-posed problems mathematically, but nature provides many counterexamples of biological systems exhibiting the required function, practically. Cyber intelligence solutions that help law enforcement, national security, intelligence, and other government agencies detect, investigate, and neutralize criminal and terrorist threats. Signals intelligence (often contracted to SIGINT) is intelligence-gathering by interception of signals, whether between people ("communications intelligence"—COMINT) or from electronic signals not directly used in communication ("electronic intelligence"—ELINT), or a combination of the two. As sensitive information is often encrypted, signals intelligence often involves the use of cryptanalysis. Also, traffic analysis—the study of who is signaling whom and in what quantity—can often produce valuable information, even when the messages themselves cannot be decrypted. As a means of collecting intelligence, signals intelligence is a subset of intelligence collection management, which, in turn, is a subset of intelligence cycle management.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Ramaswami and Rama, (2009) conducted a study on “Artificial Intelligence: Is the Future Now for A.I.?”. In education, artificial intelligence (AI) has not made much headway. In this article, the author takes a look at several software developers that are making notable enhancements to their AI technology

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and at the schools that use these technologies. Ekici, Summani, (2011) reported a study on "Multiple Intelligence Levels of Physical Education and Sports School Students".The purpose of this research is to analyze the multiple intelligence levels of academies of physical education and sports students. According to the multiple intelligence levels results between the sexes in the study, significant differences were found in the subscales of visual (p=0.000) and rhythmic intelligence (p=0.000).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem selected for the present study may be stated as follows, "ICT Intelligence of B.Ed. Trainees in Madurai District"

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The researchers have framed following objectives for the study to find out the difference in ICT Intelligence if any, among:

1. Male and Female B.Ed. Trainees
2. Rural and Urban area B.Ed. Trainees
3. Arts and Science group B.Ed. Trainees
4. B.Ed. Trainees coming from Nuclear and Joint family
5. Internet users and non users of B.Ed. Trainees

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

For the present study, based on the objectives the researchers framed the following hypotheses,

1. There is significant difference between Male and female B.Ed. Trainees in respect of their ICT Intelligence.
2. There is significant difference between Rural and urban area B.Ed. Trainees in respect of their ICT Intelligence.
3. There is significant difference between Arts and Science group B.Ed. Trainees in respect of their ICT Intelligence.
4. There is significant difference between Nuclear and Joint family B.Ed. Trainees in respect of their ICT Intelligence.
5. There is significant difference between Internet users and non users B.Ed. Trainees in respect of their ICT Intelligence.

METHODS OF THE STUDY

Normative survey method was employed. The tool is administered to the samples of 1000 B.Ed. Trainees. The data was collected and subjected to statistical analysis to arrive at a conclusion.

TOOLS USED

ICT Intelligence test was constructed and standardized by Naga subramani P.C. (2011). This test consists of 42 multiple choice questions. The maximum mark for a question is 1 and the minimum mark is 0. Therefore one can get a maximum score of '42' and a minimum score of '0' for this test. The test used in this study, in order to measure students ICT intelligence has construct validity. Also the intrinsic validity found by the author (Naga subramani P.C.) of this tool was 0.81 and the reliability was found to be 0.66 by the split-half technique.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

In this present study, 1000 B.Ed. Trainees studying in different B.Ed. Colleges were taken as sample. The random sampling technique (kothari, 1985) has been used in the selection of the sample. The samples were collected from the B.Ed. Trainees of various B.Ed. Colleges in Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, India.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The following statistical techniques have been used in the present study for the analysis of collected data.

1.Descriptive Analysis
2.Differential Analysis

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEANS OF THE ICT INTELLIGENCE

SL. NO	VARIABLE		NUMBER	MEAN	S.D	`t'	Significant value
1.	Gender	Male	440	21.78	26.81	0.64	NS
		Female	560	20.90	28.95		
2.	Locality	Rural	410	20.20	28.69	1.42	NS
		Urban	590	18.89	27.65		
3.	Subject group	Arts	610	19.06	28.19	2.19	S
		Science	390	22.89	27.96		
4.	Types of family	Nuclear	625	22.18	28.93	1.19	NS
		Joint	375	21.29	26.96		
5.	Internet Users	Yes	395	20.17	27.34	2.02	S
		No	605	18.99	28.83		

S=Significant NS=Not Significant

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

(i)The verification of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is no significant difference in the ICT Intelligence of Male and female B.Ed. Trainees (t=0.64).
(ii)The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is a no significant difference in the ICT Intelligence of Rural and urban area B.Ed. Trainees (t=1.42).
(iii)The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is significant difference in ICT Intelligence of Arts and Science group B.Ed. Trainees (t=2.19) and it is inferred that the Science group B.Ed. Trainees have more ICT Intelligence than the Arts group B.Ed. Trainees.
(iv) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is no significant difference in the ICT Intelligence of Nuclear and Joint family B.Ed. Trainees (t=1.19).
(v) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is significant difference in ICT Intelligence of Internet users and non users B.Ed. Trainees (t=2.02) and it is inferred that the Internet users B.Ed. Trainees have more ICT Intelligence than the non users B.Ed. Trainees.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the following conclusions have been reached in the light of the present investigation. Gender, Locality, Type of family had no significant difference but, subject group and Internet users exhibited significant difference in ICT Intelligence of B.Ed. Trainees in Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, India.

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