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D.El.Ed., Students' Perceived Assistance of **Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness**

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Abstract

This study was under taken to find out the D.El.Ed., Students' Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness. Normative survey has been adopted. The investigation was conducted in the area of Palakad, Ernakulam and Malapuram Districts of Kerala, India.Random sampling technique was used in the selection of the sample of 177 D.El.Ed., students from 3 Teacher Training institutions. Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness Scale constructed and validated by Rajkumar J & Venkataraman S (2017), was used for the study. The findings of the study shows that there is a high level of assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness perceived by the D.El.Ed., Students.

Key words: D.El.Ed., Students'. Mobile Phones, Course Ubiquitousness

Introduction

Ubiquitous is something that seems to be present at the same time, everywhere. Computers are becoming increasingly ubiquitous. Mobile devices will be widely used in the field of education and learning. The increased use of Mobile devices has prompted educators to consider using mobile devices in the classroom. Mobile technologies open up new learning opportunities and allow people to collaborate from anywhere. One of the key advantages of adopting Mobile devices is that it allows to contact people who live in distant areas where there are no educational facilities.

Because of the growing usage of wireless technology and mobile devices in the teaching and learning process, training and education sectors cannot afford to overlook the use of mobile devices in the teaching and learning process (Shrikant G. Jadhav, G.N,2012). Mobile phones have changed communication in India, and the country is currently one of the fastest growing markets for mobile phone services, with increased usage and dispersion.

The advent and popularity of Mobile Phones have ushered in an era of Communication Revolution. Parents offer their children cell phones to shield them from common security and safety threats in addition to learning opportunities.

Advantages of Mobile phones for the students

Parents and Teachers now a days believes that students' use of cell phones is a good thing. They believe that using such advanced technology gives them a sense of mastery and makes them feel good about themselves. It simplifies and improves class management, including attendance and administration. It improves collaboration between professors and students on a time-management level. It gives students more access to the course and additional educational materials. Games, music, and other forms of recreation are stress relievers.

Objectives of the study

To find out the D.El.Ed., Students' Perceived level of Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

To find out whether there is any significant difference between Male and Female D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

To find out whether there is any significant difference between Rural and Urban D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

Hypotheses of the study

- 1. D.El.Ed., Students' Perceived high evel of assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.
- 2. There is no significant difference between Male and Female D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.
- 3. There is no significant difference between Rural and Urban D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

Method of Study

For the present study, Normative survey has been adopted.

Location of this study

The present investigation was conducted in the area of Palakad, Ernakulam and Malapuram Districts of Kerala, India.

Sample of this study

Random sampling technique was used in the selection of the sample of 177 D.El.Ed., students from 3 Teacher Training institutions.

Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness Scale constructed and validated by Rajkumar J & Venkataraman S (2017), was used for the study.

Analysis of Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness Scores

The Mean and SD were calculated for the Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness scores of entire sample and its sub samples. It is show in Table No.1.

Table No.1
The Mean and SD of D.El.Ed., Students' Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness score

Demographic Variable	Sub sample	N	Mean	SD
Entire	177	73.17	9.168	
Gender	Male	21	61.33	7.296
	Female	156	74.76	8.187
Locality	Rural	124	72.42	9.093
	Urban	53	74.92	9.188

Entire sample

From the calculations computed for the D.El.Ed., Students' Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness score, It is inferred that the D.El.Ed., Students have scored high level of Perceived Assistance for Course Ubiquitousness (M=73.17).

Gender

The mean score shows that Male D.El.Ed., Students (M=74.76) have scored high in their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness than Female D.El.Ed., Students (M=61.33).

Locality

The mean score shows that Urban D.El.Ed., Students (M=74.92) have scored high in their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness than Rural D.El.Ed., Students (M=72.42).

Null hypothesis

There is no significant difference between Male and Female D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

In order to test the above Null hypothesis 't' value has been calculated.

Table No. 3

Difference between Male and Female D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness

Sub Sample	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance at 0.05 level
Male	21	61.33	7.296	7.800	g: :c:
Female	156	74.76	8.187		Significant

Since the 't' value is significant at 0.05 level, the above Null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference between Male and Female D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

Null hypothesis

There is no significant difference between Rural and Urban D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

In order to test the above Null hypothesis 't' value has been calculated.

Table No. 4 Difference between Rural and Urban D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness

Sub Sample	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance at 0.05 level
Rural	124	72.42	9.093	4 699	Not significant
Urban	53	74.92	9.188	1.677	

Since the 't' value is not significant at 0.05 level, the above Null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

Findings of the Study

D.El.Ed.. Students have scored high and hence, it is inferred that they are having high level of Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

There is significant difference between Male and Female D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

There is no significant difference between Rural and Urban D.El.Ed., Students with respect to their Perceived Assistance of Mobile Phones for Course Ubiquitousness.

Conclusion

The present study state that D.El.Ed.. Students have perceived high level course Ubiquitousness. Mobile phones helps to access the internet to enable users discover definitions and reference information while on the move are a handy kind of self-tutoring. Students can use their phones to communicate with teachers and other students, reschedule meetings, get schedule and assignment data, discuss assignments, manage study groups, and seek help with academic and life concerns. For student-related concerns, mobile phone technology is a very cost-effective way to boost communication between parents, instructors, other professionals, schools, and base offices.

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