

Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Educational Colleges in Tiruchirappalli District

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ABSTRACT

Teachers of educational colleges play an important role in nurturing and developing intellectual community and contribute to the economy as well. With the help of modern technology Teachers of educational colleges institutes started adopting e-governance to better serve teachers and student community in a more transparent and accountable manner. To ensure quality education, administration and conforming to regulations are the basic purpose of practicing e-governance in Teachers of educational colleges, especially in universities' system. The list of respondents includes over students of B.Ed. courses as well as the research scholars of the Teachers of educational colleges in Tiruchirappalli district. The paper also suggests some measures for improvement in e-governance services provided by the Teachers of educational colleges in Tiruchirappalli district.

KEYWORDS: *E-governance, Teachers of educational colleges, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Quality Education*

INTRODUCTION

E - Governance has wider scope in every field of education. It covered a lot of space in administration. E – Governance means technology driven governance. E – Governance is the application of ICT for delivering government services, exchange of information communication transactions, integration of various stands – alone systems and services between government – to – customer, government – to – business, government – to – government as well as back-office processes and interactions within the entire government framework. Through this, government services will be made available to citizens in a convenient, efficient and transparent manner. It is vital for government officials. E-G is the effective use of information & Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the system of governance that is in place, and thus provide better services to the Citizens. E – G is considered as a high priority agenda in India, as it is considered to be the only means of taking to the “Common Public”.

In every field it becomes the part and parcel due to its usefulness. In education field use of this became

necessary for the quality administration. It is easy to use the teachers and students. It is intrinsically linked with the development of computer technology, networking of computers and communication systems. In developing countries, such technologies and systems became available with a perceptible time lag is compared to developed nations. there has been convergence in the availability of within edge technologies and opportunities in the field of e-governance. Indian experience demonstrates that the onset of this proceeded through the following phases.

A. Computerization -

In the first phase with the availability of personal computers, a large number of government officer got equipped with computers the use of computers began the word processing, quickly followed by data processing.

B. Networking-

In this phase some units of a few government organizations got connected through a hub leading to share information and flow of date between different governments' entities.

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C. On –Line presence–

With increasing internet connectivity, a need was felt for maintain a presence on the web. This resulted in maintenance of websites by government departments and other entities. Generally, these web pages / web sisters contained information about the organizational structure, contact details, reports and publications, objector and vision statements of the respective government entities.

D. On-Line interactivity–

A natural consequence of online presence was opening up of communication channel between government entities and the citizens, civil society organization etc. The main aim at this stage was to minimize the scope of personal inter face with government entities by providing downloaded forms, instructions, acts and rules etc.

E–Governance

It is a wonderful tool to bring transparency, accountability in administration process. In India laws should be strong to avoid the misuse of this. Proper cyber security is required for it. According to techno legal experts without cyber security is useless in India. In education faculty it is the part and parcel of administration. Application of E – G in administration of Bachelor of Education program has also some problems so researcher felt need to study in Bachelor of Education Program. B. Ed program has many linkages like NCTE, SCERT, DIET, Z.P. etc with these agencies it is linked. It is necessary to find out the present condition of the e- governance in B. Ed Colleges; So many problems are faced by the administrator with functioning of e – governance. Researcher tried to find out the present status of the e – governance in B. Ed Colleges. The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between e – governance and non-teaching staff, teachers and students. Researcher tried to suggest some remedies for the quality e – governance. So to study the e – governance in Bachelor of Education Program researcher selected topic i.e. study of e – governance for Bachelor of Education Program. Working as a principal, researcher faced many problems while correspondence with the linkages of the B. Ed Colleges. Researcher needed to study the problems to overcome on it. So he decided to study the present condition of use of - governance related to the B. Ed Colleges.

Researcher also needed to study the use of e – governance and it's the in B. Ed Colleges. E – Governance is the absolute need of the day. Researcher will find out the benefits and problems of e – governance. It will be useful for the better working with e – governance in B. Ed colleges. Now

a day education came across with different dynamic changes.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kaur and associates (2018), had found that in 2005, in the district of Sitapur UP a e - governance project called LOKVANI was launched to provide the public with more efficient and effective means of reporting problems to government. LOKVANI was a G2C interface to solve the problems of the citizens. It dramatically improved the efficiency, transparency and accountability of back – office processes to resolve citizens” complaints. In 2018, 110 LOKVANI Kiosks had been established because lack of computer facility at home.

Pyla (2018) in her paper identified that ICT in administration of educational institutions played a very important role. It simplified the administration tasks by reducing the paper work and replaced the manual maintenance of record keeping to electronic maintenance of records which helped in easy retrieval of any information of students, staff and general within a fraction of 40 seconds could access the required information.

For student administration ICT helped to maintain the student’s personal profile, academic track record, placement participation, student alumni record student assessment etc. Attending quiz & online test and preparing classroom and project presentations and access the information for career enhancements, attendance record in some institutions bio-metric attendance facilities, communicating academic details of students to parents.

For staff administration ICT helped in maintaining the staff personal profile like personal details, pay scale, grade, performance record common for teaching and non- teaching staff and for teaching administration ICT played a main role in assessment of teaching performance, research work, preparation and presentation of learning materials, duties. For general administration ICT helped in office administration and managerial administration like maintaining financial records of the institutions social working with other institutions, companies and agencies for business transactions and dealings, issue notifications. Facility of fee payments online, scheduling of examinations, and allocation of e- hall tickets to students online, students admissions process and communicating people for events and programs etc.

Hopper et.al., (2017) suggest that electronic delivery of services for example, submitting internet application and tax returns for computer processing could reduce corruption by reducing interactions with

officials, speeding up decisions and reducing human errors.

NEED OF THE STUDY

E – Governance is a wonderful tool to bring transparency, accountability in administration process. It is also challenge to use this facility. In India laws should be strong to avoid the misuse of e – governance. Proper cyber security is required for it. In education faculty e – governance is the part and parcel of administration.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The Present study deals with the E – Governance awareness of students teachers in different types of B. Ed Colleges and achievement. This investigator enables to identify the total scores of test anxiety and total scores of achievement in. The concept of each continuum has been organized into four phases of development, with each phase building upon and complementing the previous phase.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To measure the level of the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of education.
2. To measure the level of the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of educations with respect to demographic variables such as Gender, Living Place, Subject, Locality of College, Student Teacher's Educational Qualification, and Parent's Educational Qualification, Parents Annual Income.
3. To find out the Significant difference in the scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of the college of educations with respect to with respect to their gender.
4. To find out the significant difference in the scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of the college of educations with respect to with respect to their living place.
5. To find out the Significant difference in the scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of the college of educations with respect to with respect to their subject.
6. To find out the Significant difference in the scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of the college of educations with respect to with respect to their locality of college.
7. To find out the Significant difference in the scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teacher of the college of educations with respect to with respect to their Student Teachers Educational Qualification.

8. To find out the significant difference in the scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of the college of educations with respect to with respect to their parents Student Teachers of Educational Qualification.
9. To find out the Significant difference in the scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of the college of educations with respect to with respect to their parents annual income.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The hypotheses of the study are given below

1. The level of attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of educations.
2. There is no significant difference on the mean scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of educations.
3. There is no significant difference on the mean scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of educations with respect to with respect to their gender.
4. There is no significant difference on the mean scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of educations with respect to with respect to their living place.
5. There is no significant difference on the mean scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of educations with respect to with respect to their subject.
6. There is no significant difference on the mean scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of educations with respect to with respect to their locality of college.
7. There is no significant difference on the mean scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of educations with respect to with respect to their Student
8. There is no significant difference on the mean scores on the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of educations with respect to with respect to their Parent's Educational Qualification.
9. There is no significant difference on the mean scores on the attitude towards e – governance

among the student teachers of college of educations with respect to with respect to their parent's annual income.

College, Students Teachers Students Teachers of Educational Qualification, Parents Educational Qualification and Parents Annual Income.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- A. The present investigator is confined only to Tiruchirappalli District in the view of the limitation of time and money.
- B. The present investigator is confined only to student's teachers in view of the limitation.
- C. The study is limited to a few variables such as Gender, Living Place, Subject, Locality of

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN OF THE STUDY
The survey method gathers data from a relatively large number of cases at a particular time. It is interested in knowing some things about the whole population. The present investigation is aware of E-Governance among student teacher's in college of education institutions.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The Present investigation was undertaken by using normative survey method. The survey method gathers data from a relatively large number of cases at a particular time. It is interested in knowing some things about the whole population. The present investigation is aware of E- Governance among student teacher's in college of education institutions.

TABLE 3.1 SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE STUDY

S. No	Classification	Description
1	Nature of the study	Survey Research
2	Sampling design and size	a. Random Sampling Technique b. Sample size 200 College of Education Student Teachers
3	Tools used	"Attitude Towards E – Governance Among Student Teachers College Education"- Developed by the investigator. The tool is four point scales.
4	Variables	Demographic variables Gender : Male / Female Living Place: Rural / Urban Subject: Arts / Science Locality of College: Rural / Urban Student Teachers of Educational Qualification : UG with B. Ed / PG with B. Ed Parents Educational Qualification: Illiterate / School Education / College Education Parent annual income: Up to Rs. 50,000 / 51,000 – 1,00,000 / Above Rs. 1,00,001
5	Statistical Techniques used	Mean Standard deviation 't' Test 'F' Test

METHOD OF THE STUDY

Best (1989) defines the survey Method as one that is consumed with the conditions or relationship that exist. Practices, that prevail views on attitude that are help, process that are going on effects that are being felt or trends that are developed. The survey research gives Maximum contribution when it organized from a problem existing with the frame work of theory and when it is oriented towards the identification of the factors and relationship worthy of investigations under controlled conditions. In the present study, that investigator employed, "Survey Method". Survey method is for collecting and analyzing data obtained from large number of respondents representing a specific population

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

A. Population

The population of the study consists of 800 student teachers who are studying B. Ed, at Tiruchirappalli District.

B. Samples

The samples of the high school students were collected randomly from six schools and finally a total sample size 200 students were selected for the study. The total sample consisted of 120 boys and 80 girls.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES USED

The Present study is adopted with the Survey Method and Random sampling technique. Random sampling is generally the best and simplest way to draw a sample from a population. This method of sampling comes under the probabilistic approach. This method of sampling comes under the chosen from a larger set (a population)

The size of the sample collected in various schools are listed below

TABLE 3.2 LIST OF SCHOOLS AND ITS SIZE OF SAMPLES

S.NO	Name of the School	Size of Sample
1	IMAYAM College of Education, Kannanur	45
2	THIRUMALAI SRINIVASA College of Education, Thuraiyur	53
3	IDHAYAM College of Education, Kannanur	52
4	MAHATMA College of Education, Thuraiyur	50
	TOTAL	200

VARIABLES

A variable is a measureable characteristic that variables can be a number, a name or anything the value can change. The sample wise distribution of variables selected for the arte listed below.

TABLE 3.3 SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BASED ON VARIABLES

S. NO	VARIABLE	SUB VARIABLE	NO.OF STUDENTS	TOTAL
1	Gender	Male	108	200
		Female	92	
2	Living Place	Rural	99	200
		Urban	101	
3	Subject	Arts	112	200
		Science	88	
4	Locality of college	Rural	122	200
		Urban	78	
5	Students Teacher's Educational Qualification	UG with B. Ed	130	200
		PG with B. Ed	70	
6	Parents Student Teachers Educational Qualification	Illiterate	92	200
		School Education	52	
		College Education	56	
7	Parents Annual Income	Below Rs. 50,000	81	200
		Rs.51,000 to Rs.1,00,000	56	
		Above Rs. 1,00,001	63	

TOOL USED FOR THE STUDY

The tests anxiety scale for children was used to measure the test anxiety. The test anxiety scale has been developed and used extensively. The instrument consists of 35 items that refers to some aspect of test or exam situations in the form of 4 point rating scale' responses. The instrument also allowed for a measurement of test anxiety and achievement in.

TABLE 3.4 SCORING PROCEDURE FOR POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

STATEMENT	RESPONSE	POSITIVE ITEMS	NEGATIVE ITEMS
1	Strongly agree	4	1
2	Agree	3	2
3	Disagree	2	3
4	Strongly Disagree	1	4

TABLE 3.5 SERIAL NUMBERS OF THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ITEMS OF THE TOOL

S.NO	TYPE OF STATEMENT	ITEM NUMBER	TOTAL
01	Positive Items	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,21,22,23,25,26,27,28,29	25
02	Negative Items	9,19,20,24,30	5

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL

The Investigator developed the Test Anxiety tool and supervised our guide. It helped the investigator in understanding the problem faced. While doing the research work. The pilot study was conducted on 50 higher secondary school students to established validity and reliability of research tools used in this study and to streamline the instruction to be given for each test.

Validity

The investigator made the items neatly and gave it to three teacher educators. They seriously scrutinized the items and the suggestion was well taken. They selected 35 items out of 50 items on the basis of the suitability. Therefore the tool is said to be highly valid.

Reliability

Reliability is used to measure the extent to which an item, scale or instrument was yield the same when administrated in different times, locations or populations, when the two administrations do not different in relevant variables. The reliability coefficient of the test anxiety questionnaire was calculated by split – half method and the correlation co – efficient is 0.78 which is found to be reliable.

COLLECTION OF DATA

After obtaining the permission of the heads of the institutions and with co – operation of the teaching staff the investigator administered the test. Before administering the test clear instruction and directions as to how the test items should be responded were given to the students. Xerox copies of the tools were distributed. Test Anxiety and Achievement in was administered after explaining the purpose of the test.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

Suitable descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used in the interpretation of data to draw out a more meaningful picture of results from the collected data. In the present study the following statistical measures were used

- Mean
- Standard deviation
- ‘t’ test
- ‘F’ test

A. Arithmetic Mean

The Arithmetic mean or simply the mean is the centre of gravity of the group. It's denoted by the letter X. It is obtained by adding the values of all items in the group. Mean

$(X) = \frac{\sum X}{N}$ where $\sum X$ denotes the “sum of the values” taken by the variables x.

B. Standard Deviation

Standard deviation (S.D) is the square root of the mean of the squares of the deviations of all the items from the arithmetic mean (Root of mean f square deviations – R.M.S Deviation). It is represented by the letter (δ).

For raw data the formula is $= \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N}}$ where $X = X - X$ It can also be calculated by using the formula

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \frac{\sum d^2}{N}}$$

Where $d = x - A$ and A is assumed mean square of standard deviations is known as variance.

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f d^2}{N} - \left[\frac{\sum f d}{N} \right]^2 \cdot i}$$

Where $d = \frac{X-A}{i}$ and i class size

C. ‘t’ test

T ratio = $\frac{M_1 - M_2}{\delta_D}$ Where,

M_1 = Average Mean of the first group M_2 = Average Mean of the second group

$\delta D = \sqrt{\delta M_1^2 + \delta M_2^2}$ Standard error of the difference between the means.

D. 'F' test

To analyze two or more variance F = test will be used $F = \frac{\text{Variance between group (BSS)}}{\text{Variance within group (WSS)}}$

Next chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The present chapter deals with the data analysis of the present study. The collected data as discussed under Chapter III were subjected to different types of analysis. Different Statistical Techniques were applied and the results are presented in this chapter along with the interpretation. The results are presented in two major Marital Stratifications such as Descriptive Analysis and Inferential Analysis. In the Descriptive Analysis and Inferential Analysis “ Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District” were discussed along with the further subdivisions such as Gender, Living Place, Locality of College, Subject, Type of Family, Student – Teachers Qualifications, Parental Educational Qualification and Parental Annual Income were also considered.

ANALYSIS ON THE MEAN SCORES ON THE LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E – GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATIONS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

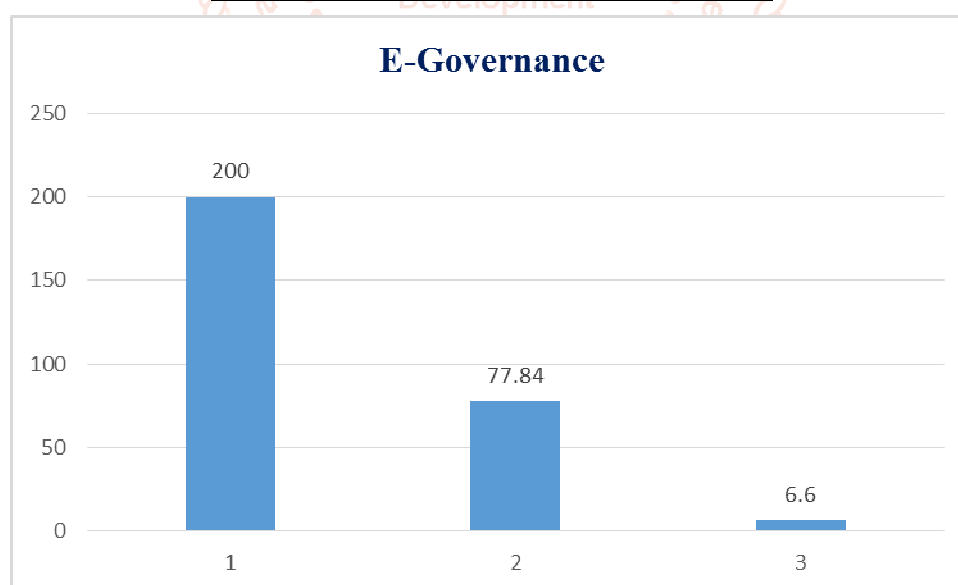
Analysis on the Mean Scores and Standard Deviation on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District in Total

HYPOTHESIS – 1

The level of the Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District is high

TABLE 4.1 MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION SCORES ON THE LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E- GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT IN TOTAL

S.NO		N	E - Governance	
			Mean	Mode
1	TOTAL	200	77.84	6.60



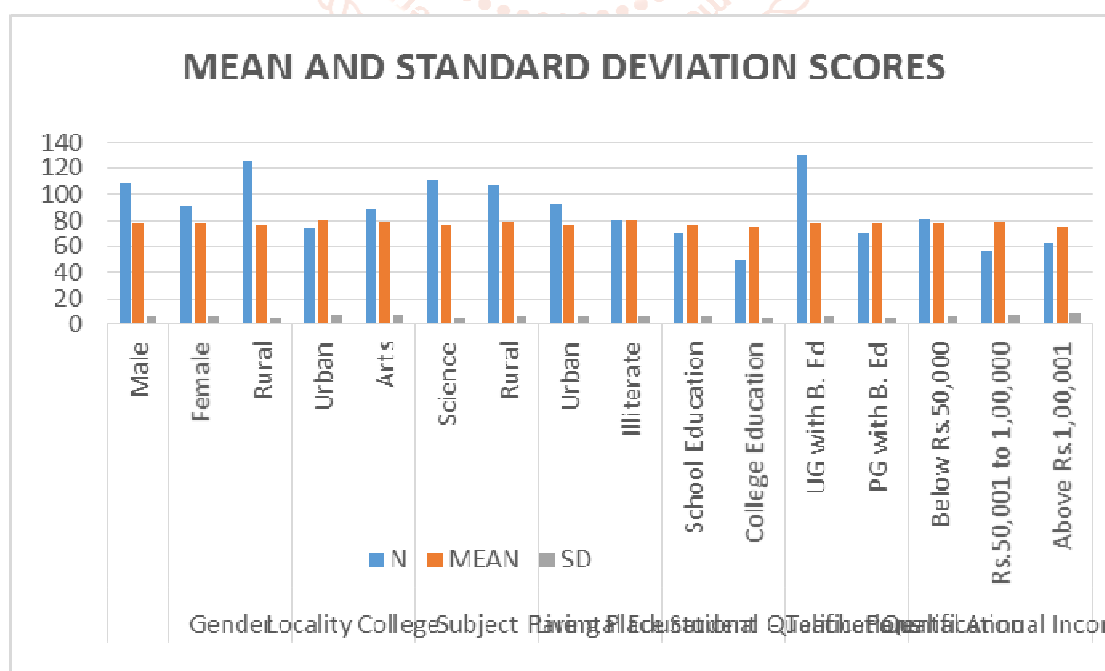
It is understood from the Table 4.1 that Mean and SD Scores in total sample on the level of E – Governance among The Student Teachers of Colleges of Education Scores are 77.84 and 6.60. Therefore, the level of E – Governance among The Student Teachers of Colleges of Education is average.

TABLE - 4.2 MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION SCORES ON TEH LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E – GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT WITH RESPECT TO BACKGROUND VARIABLES

S.NO	VARIABLES		N	MEAN	SD
1	Gender	Male	108	77.65	6.34
		Female	92	78.06	6.91
2	Locality College	Rural	125	76.77	5.76
		Urban	75	79.62	7.50
3	Subject	Arts	89	78.67	7.35
		Science	111	77.18	5.88
4	Living Place	Rural	107	78.89	6.73
		Urban	93	76.64	6.26
5	Parental Educational Qualifications	Illiterate	80	80.10	6.91
		School Education	70	77.01	6.24
		College Education	50	75.38	5.42
6	Student - Teacher Qualification	UG with B. Ed	130	78.08	6.98
		PG with B. Ed	70	77.39	5.85
7	Parental Annual Income	Below Rs.50,000	81	78.45	6.17
		Rs.50,001 to 1,00,000	56	79.17	7.82
		Above Rs.1,00,001	63	75.89	8.50

From the Table 4.2, it is seen that the Maximum and Minimum Mean and SD values of the E-Governance among Student Teachers of Colleges of Education Score are 79.62 and 7.82 and 75.38 and 5.42. Therefore, level of the Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District in average.

1.2.3 Analysis on the Mean Scores and Standard Deviation on the level of attitude towards E-Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Gender.



HYPOTHESIS – 2

There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Gender

TABLE – 4.3 ‘t’ VALUE BETWEEN THE MEAN SCORES ON THE LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E – GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR GENDER

S.NO	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	‘t’ value
1	Male	108	77.65	6.34	2.26*
2	Female	92	78.06	6.91	

*- Significant at 0.05 level



Table 4.3 reveals that the ‘t’ value, 2.26 is a significant at 0.05 level. It is understood from the result that there is a significant difference among the Male and Female Student Teachers of Colleges of Education towards their E – Governance. Female Student Teachers of Colleges of Education are higher than male student teacher of college of education similar level of

E – Governance. Hence the framed null hypothesis is found to be Rejected.

Analysis on the Mean Scores and Standard Deviation on the level of Attitude towards E - Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Locality of College

HYPOTHESIS - 3

There is no significant difference on the Mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Locality of College

TABLE – 4.4 ‘t’ VALUE BETWEEN THE MEAN SCORES ON THE LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E – GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR LOCALITY OF COLLEGE

S.NO	Locality of college	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	‘t’ value
1	Rural	125	76.77	5.76	1.01**
2	Urban	75	79.62	7.50	

** - Not Significant at 0.05 level

It is understood from the above Table 4.4 it is seen that the ‘t’ value, 1.01 is not significant at 0.05 level. It implies from the result that there is no significant difference among the Urban and Rural Student Teachers of Colleges of Education towards their E – Governance. Both Urban and Rural Student Teachers of Colleges of Education are having similar level of E– Governance. Hence the framed null hypothesis is found to be accepted.



Analysis on the Mean Scores and Standard Deviation on the level of Attitude towards E-Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Subject

HYPOTHESIS – 4

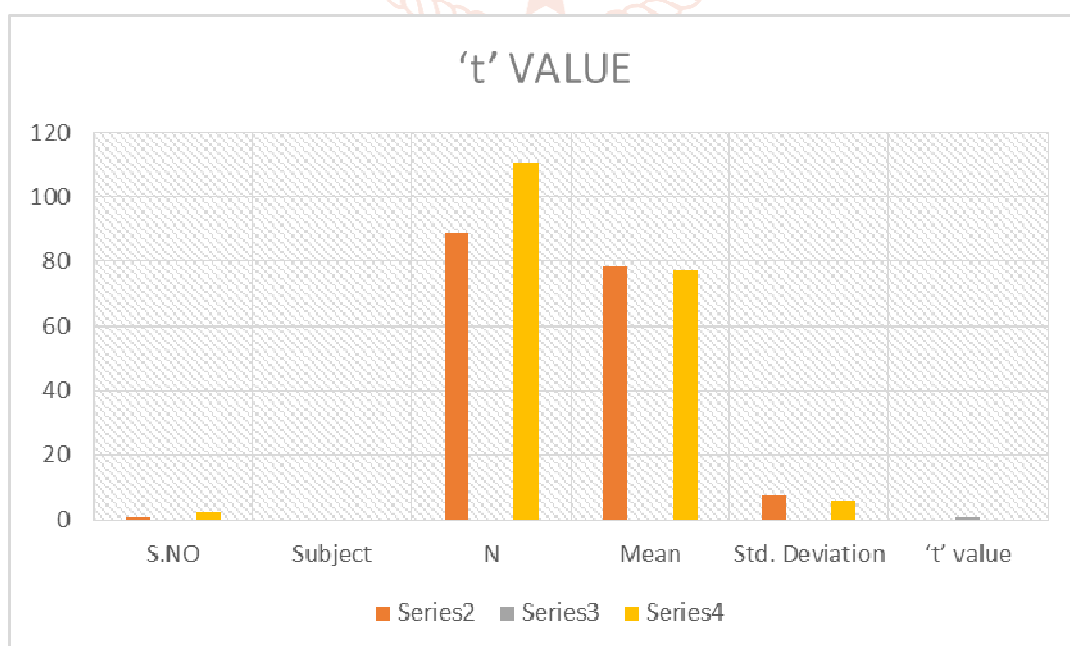
There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Subject

TABLE – 4.5 ‘t’ VALUE BETWEEN THE MEAN SCORES ON THE LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E – GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR SUBJECT

S.NO	Subject	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	‘t’ value
1	Arts	89	78.67	7.35	1.10**
2	Science	111	77.18	5.88	

** - Not Significant at 0.05 level

It is understood from the above Table 4.5 it is seen that the ‘t’ value, 1.10 is not significant at 0.05 level. It implies from the result that there is no significant difference among the Arts and Science student – teachers are having similar level E – Governance. Hence the framed null hypothesis is found to be accepted.



Analysis on the Mean Scores and Standard Deviation on the level of Attitude towards E-Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Living Place

HYPOTHESIS – 5

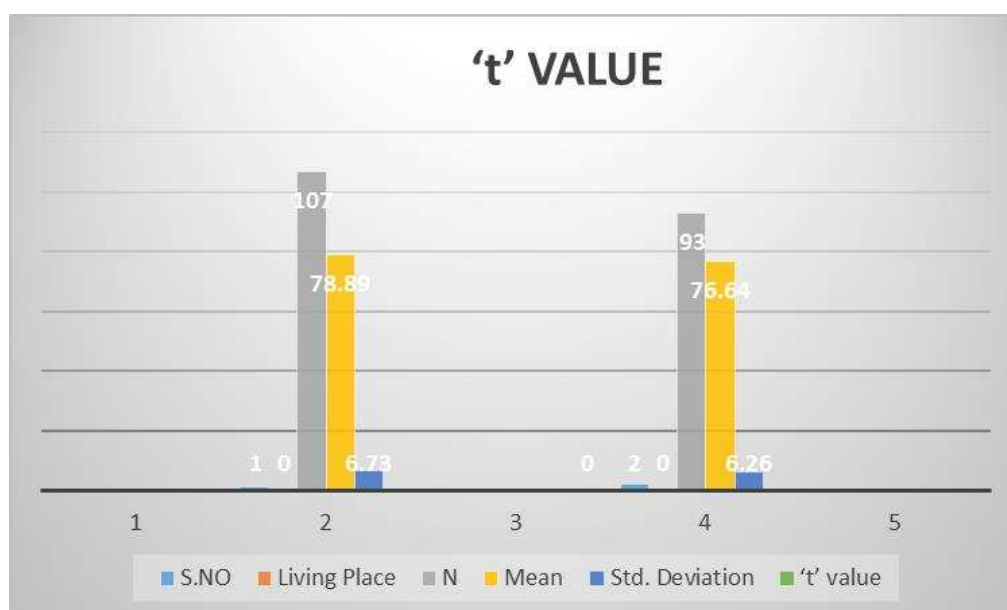
There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Living Place

TABLE – 4.6 ‘t’ VALUE BETWEEN THE MEAN SCORES ON THE LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E – GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR LIVING PLACE

S.NO	Living Place	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	‘t’ value
1	Rural	107	78.89	6.73	0.92**
2	Urban	93	76.64	6.26	

** - Not Significant at 0.05 level

It is understood from the above Table 4.6 it is seen that the ‘t’ value, 0.92 is not significant at 0.05 level. It implies from the result that there is no significant difference among the rural and urban Student Teachers of Colleges of Education towards their E – Governance. Both rural and urban Student Teachers of Colleges of Education are having similar level of E – Governance. Hence the framed null hypothesis is found to be accepted.



Analysis on the Mean Scores and Standard Deviation on the level of Attitude towards E-Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Student – Teachers Qualifications

HYPOTHESIS – 6

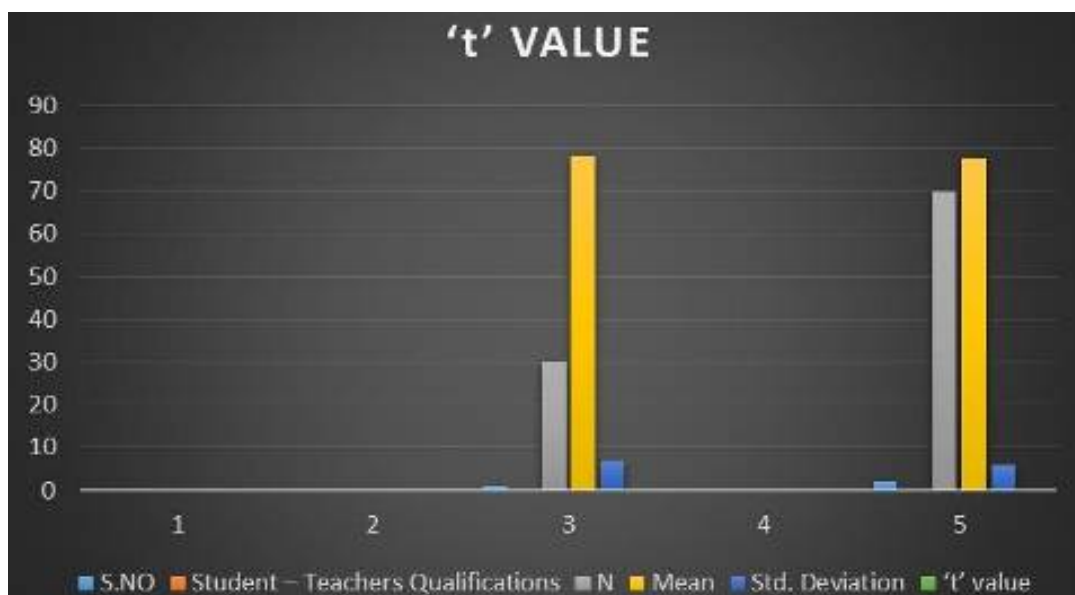
There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Student – Teachers Qualifications

TABLE – 4.7 ‘t’ VALUE BETWEEN THE MEAN SCORES ON THE LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E – GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR STUDENT – TEACHERS QUALIFICATIONS

S.NO	Student – Teachers Qualifications	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	‘t’ value
1	UG with B. Ed	30	78.08	6.98	2.62*
2	PG with B. Ed	70	77.39	5.85	

*- Significant at 0.05 level

It is understood from the above Table 4.7 it is seen that the ‘t’ value, 2.62 is a significant at 0.05 level. It implies from the result that there is a significant difference among the UG with B. Ed and PG with B. Ed. Qualification teachers towards their E – Governance. PG with B.Ed. Student Teachers of Colleges of Education are high then UG with B. Ed. Qualification teachers the level of E – Governance. Hence the framed null hypothesis is found to be rejected.



Analysis on the Mean Scores and Standard Deviation on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Parental Educational Qualifications.

HYPOTHESIS – 7

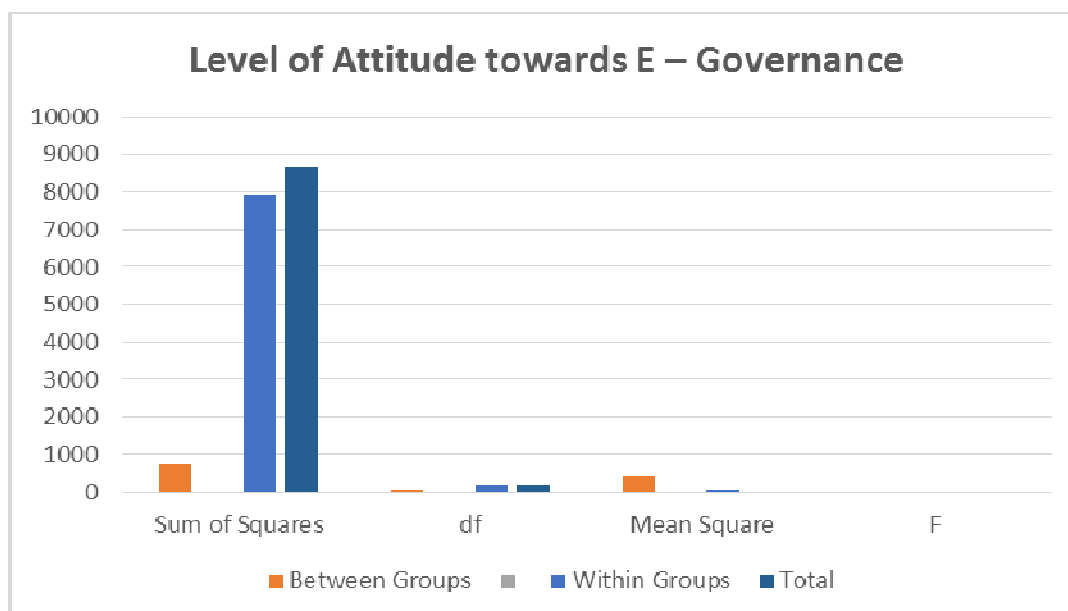
There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Parental Educational Qualifications.

TABLE – 4.8 SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEAN SCORES ON THE LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E – GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR PARENTAL EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Parental Living Place	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	759.878	2	379.939	1.47**
Within Groups	7900.108	197	40.102	
Total	8659.986	199		

**- Not Significant at 0.05 level

It is understood from the above Table 4.8 that the 'F' value, 1.47 is not significant at 0.05 level. The result shows that there is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Parental Educational Qualifications. Hence the framed null hypothesis is found to be accepted



Analysis on the Mean Scores and Standard Deviation on the level of Attitude towards E-Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Parental Annual Income

HYPOTHESIS – 8

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEAN SCORES ON THE LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E – GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR PARETNAL ANNUAL INCOME

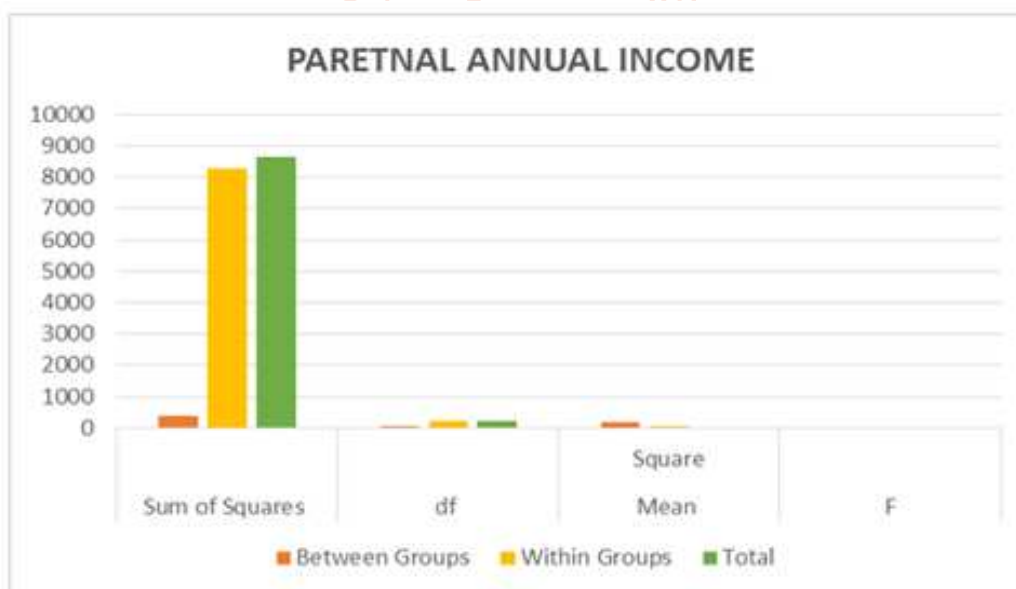
TABLE – 4.9

Parental Annual Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	368.839	2	184.419	1.38**
Within Groups	8291.147	197	42.087	
Total	8659.986	199		

** - Not Significant at 0.05 level

It is understood from the above Table 4.9 that the 'F' value, 1.38 is not significant at 0.05 level. The result shows that there is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Students Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Parental Annual Income. Hence the framed null hypothesis is found to be accepted.

The following chapter discusses the major findings and suggestions of the present study.



SUMMARY OF FINDING AND CONCLUSION STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The statement of the problem states that “ATTITUDE TOWARDS E – GOVERNANCE AMONG THE STUDENT TEACHERS OF COLLEGES OF EDUCATION” in Tiruchirappalli district.

NEED OF THE STUDY

“Everything can be thought of a problem. “The investigator started to think that this particular problem too challenging for even the greatest of problem solvers. As she looked more closely, she began to see that some students where academically very capable yet struggle. This realization her first clue as to hoe to meet the needs of all students in y classroom. She wonders some students feel relaxed and competent in,

here as others feel nervous and stressed anytime that they are confronted with questions. This real affliction is called Test Anxiety.

It is ironic that the subject seen as the most logical and intellectual is also the one that ignites so many passionate emotions. Many people think of as a punishment or something that includes stress. It is a feeling, an obsession that “Everyone knows that I don’t understand. I’d better not draw attention to myself by asking questions.”

The basic need of this study is to eradicate Test Anxiety among the Higher Secondary students and make them shine in too. Thus the investigator selected this topic

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The female Student Teachers are having higher level of Attitude towards E – Governance than the male Student Teachers.

1. The level of E – Governance among The Student Teachers of Colleges of Education is average.
2. The Level of the Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District is average.
3. There is significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Gender.
4. There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli with respect to their Locality of College.
5. There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Subject.
6. There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Living Place.
7. There is significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Student – Teachers Qualifications.
8. There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Parental Educational Qualifications.
9. There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Parental Annual Income

CONCLUSION

The present study is useful to study the current status of E – Governance. Now a day in India e – governance is the key to good governance. Study of a e – governance of B. Ed. Colleges is the requirement for bringing the transparency in administration. It is necessary to study the present condition of e – governance in B. Ed. Colleges. If it is possible to find out the problems in working with e – governance, then it will be useful to minimize the problems.

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