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 main objective of this paper is to assess how e-governance can be implemented by the Teachers of educational colleges in Tiruchirappalli district and what are the challenges that students face while using e-governance service. The research findings are based on the responses obtained with the help of self-structured questionnaire. 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. Exploratory and descriptive research designs have been used and data has been calculated with the help of frequency distribution and chi-square test. The paper also suggests some measures for improvement in e-governance services provided by the Teachers of educational colleges in Tiruchirappalli district. Due to their small sample size and restricted research area, the findings of this study cannot be generalized, so I would suggest further research on a large sample to validate the findings.

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

INTRODUCTION

E- Governance has wider compass in every field of education. It covered a lot of space in administration. E – Governance means technology driven governance. E – Governance is the operation of ICT for delivering government services, exchange of information communication deals, integration of colourful daises alone systems and services between government and client, government and business, government and government as well as back- office processes and relations within the entire government frame. E – Governance is the effective use of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) to ameliorate the system of governance that's in place, and therefore give better services to the Citizens. E – Governance is considered as a high precedence docket in India, as it's considered to be the only means of taking to the "Common Public". In every field e – governance becomes the part and parcel due to its utility. In education field use of e – governance came necessary for the quality administration. It's apparent E – Governance is naturally linked with the development of computer technology, networking of computers and communication systems. In developing countries, similar technologies and systems came available with a distinguishable time pause is compared to advanced nations, still in the case of India with the liberalization. E-governance has following phases.

A. Robotization-

In the first phase with the vacuity of particular computers, a large number of government officer got equipped with computers the use of computers began

the word processing, snappily followed by data processing.

B. Networking-
In this phase some units of a many government associations got connected through a mecca leading to partake information and inflow of date between different governments ' realities.

C. On–Line presence
With adding internet connectivity, a need was felt for maintain a presence on the web. This redounded in conservation of websites by government departments and other realities. Generally, these web runners/ web sisters contained information about the organizational structure, contact details, reports and publications, objector and vision statements of the separate government realities.

D. On-Line interactivity
A natural consequence of online presence was opening up of communication channel between government realities and the citizens, civil society association etc. The main end at this stage was to minimize the compass of particular inter face with government realities by furnishing downloaded forms, instructions, acts and rules etc. In some cases, this has formerly led to on Line submission of forms. Utmost citizen government deals have the eventuality of being put on e – governance mode.

E–Governance
E – Governance is a awful tool to bring translucency, responsibility in administration process. It's also a challenge to use this installation. In India laws should be strong to avoid the abuse of e – governance. Proper cyber security is needed for it. According to techno legal experts, e – governance without cyber security is useless in India. But while using this installation director felt some problems. Operation of E – Governance in administration of Bachelor of Education program has also some problems so experimenter felt need to study the e – governance in Bachelor of Education Program. B. Ed program has numerous liaison with these agencies it's linked. It's necessary to find out the present condition of the e-governance in B. Ed Colleges; so numerous problems are faced by the director with functioning of e – governance. Experimenter tried to find out the present status of the e – governance in B. Ed Colleges. The purpose of this exploration is to examine the relationship between e – governance and non-teaching staff, preceptors and scholars. Experimenter tried to suggest some remedies for the quality e – governance. So to study the e – governance in Bachelor of Education Program experimenter named content i.e. study of e – governance for Bachelor of Education Program. Working as a star, experimenter

faced numerous problems while correspondence with the liaison of the B. Ed Colleges.

Experimenter demanded 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. Experimenter also demanded to study the use of e – governance and it's the in B. Ed Colleges. E – Governance is the absolute need of the day. So experimenter named the content of e – governance. Experimenter will find out the benefits and problems of e – governance. It'll be useful for the better working with e – governance in B. Ed sodalities. 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. 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.

Anderson and Rand (2016) also studied the relation between corruption and government and they concluded that well – designed ICT policies were likely to be effective in the fight against corruption.

NEED OF THE STUDY
E – Governance is a awful tool to bring translucency, responsibility in administration process. It's also challenge to use this installation. In India laws should be strong to avoid the abuse of e-governance. Proper cyber security is needed for it.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY
The Present study deals with the E – Governance mindfulness of scholars preceptors 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 conception of each continuum has been organized into four phases of development, with each phase structure upon and completing the former phase. The continuums make unequivocal the abstract understandings that need to be developed at each phase.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
To measure the level of the attitude towards e – governance among the student teachers of college of education.

1. 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.

2. 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.

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 living place.

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 subject.

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 locality of college.

6. 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.

7. 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.

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 annual income.

HYPOTHSES 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.

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

METHODOLOGY
RESEARCH DESIGN OF THE STUDY
The Present investigation was using normative survey method. 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	
		Female	92	200
2	Living Place	Rural	99	
		Urban	101	200
3	Subject	Arts	112	
		Science	88	200
4	Locality of college	Rural	122	
		Urban	78	200
5	Students Teacher's Educational Qualification	UG with B. Ed	130	
		PG with B. Ed	70	200
6	Parents Student Teachers Educational Qualification	Illiterate	92	
		School Education	52	200
		College Education	56	
7	Parents Annual Income	Below Rs. 50,000	81	200
		Rs.51,000 toRs.1,00,000	56	
		Above Rs. 1,00,001	63	200

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 SATEMENTS

STATEMENTRESPONSE		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 TEH 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

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.

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 TECHIQUES 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. The following statistical measures are used here.

➢ Mean
➢ Standard deviation
➢ 't' test
➢ 'F' test

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

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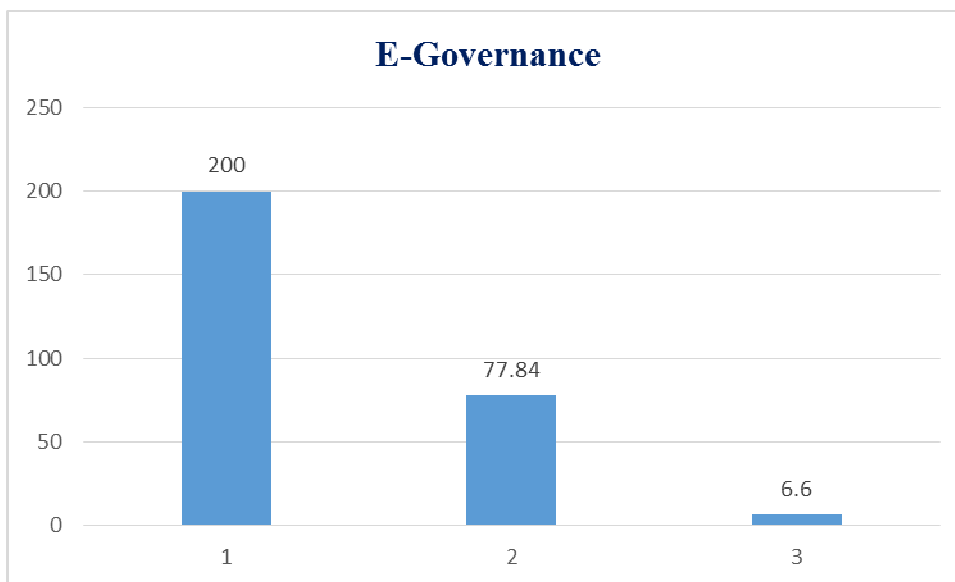
Analysis on the Mean Scores and Standard Deviation on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District in Total

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

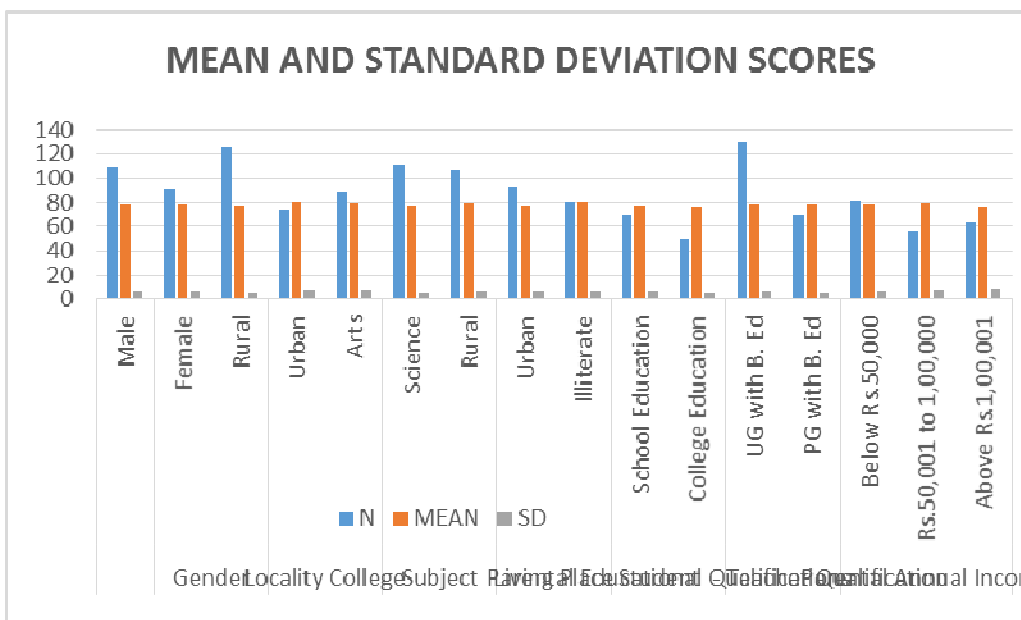| S.NO		N	E - Governance	
			Mean	Mode
1	TOTAL	200	77.84	6.60

E-Governance

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.

MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION SCORES

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

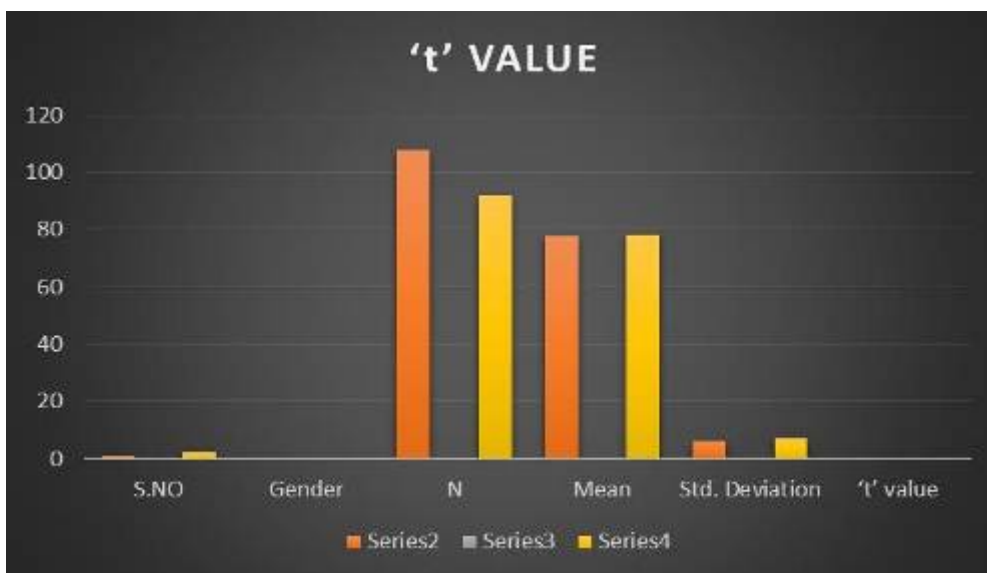| S. NO	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	't' value
1	Male	108	77.65	6.34	2.26*
2	Female	92	78.06	6.91	

*- Significant at 0.05 level

't' VALUE

Table 4.3 revels 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

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 '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.

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
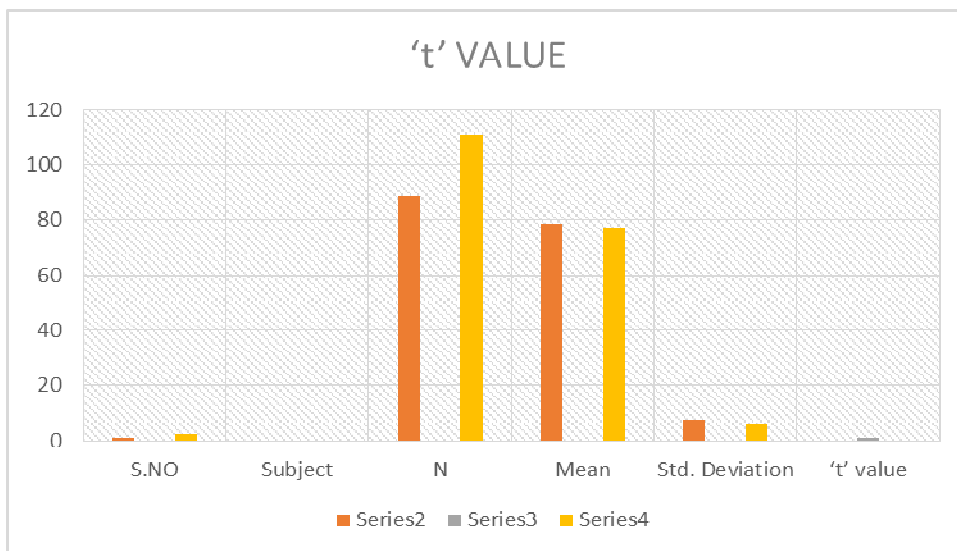
HYPOTHESIS – 4
There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Subject

TABLE – 4.5 '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.

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
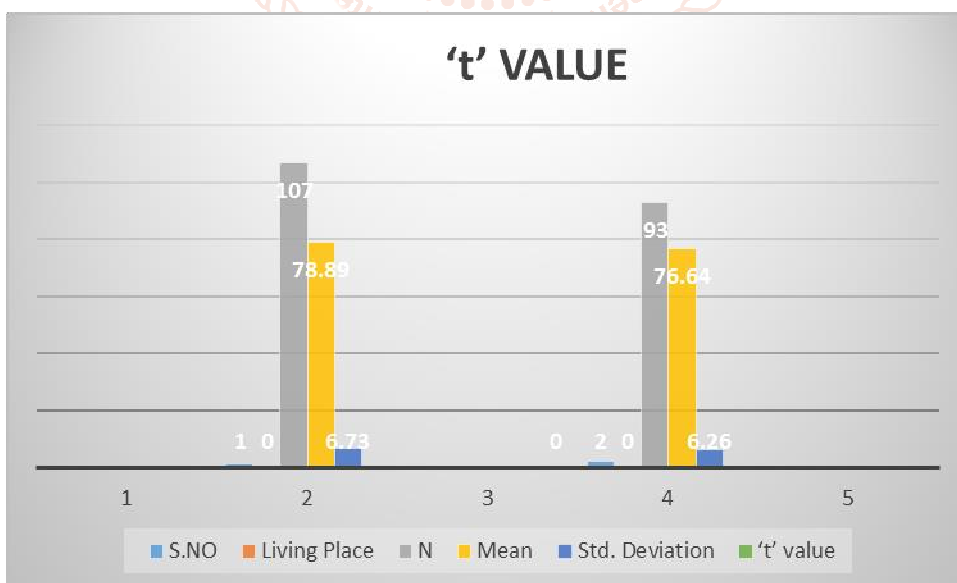
HYPOTHESIS – 5
There is no significant difference on the mean values on the level of Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Colleges of Education in Tiruchirappalli District with respect to their Living Place

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.

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
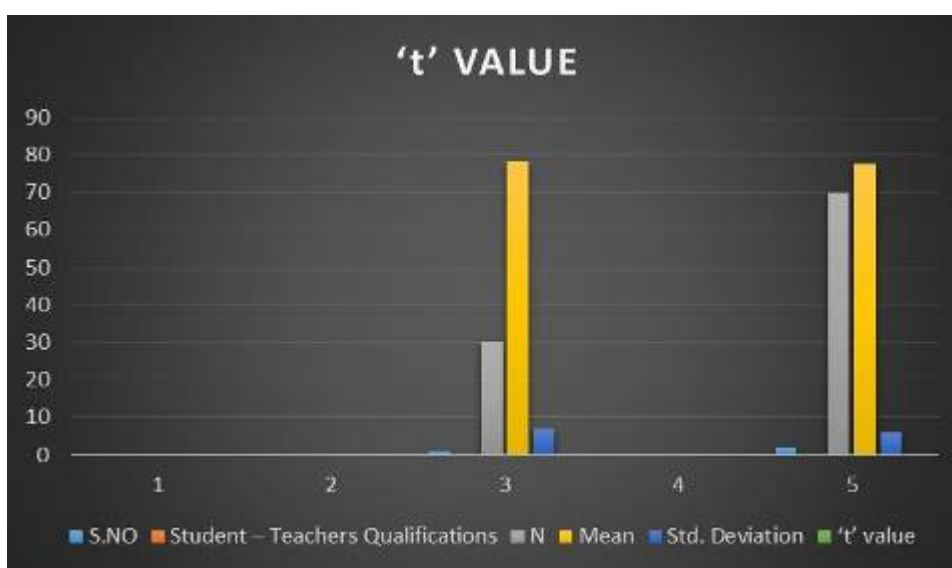
HYPOTHESIS – 6

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 STUDETN – 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.

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.
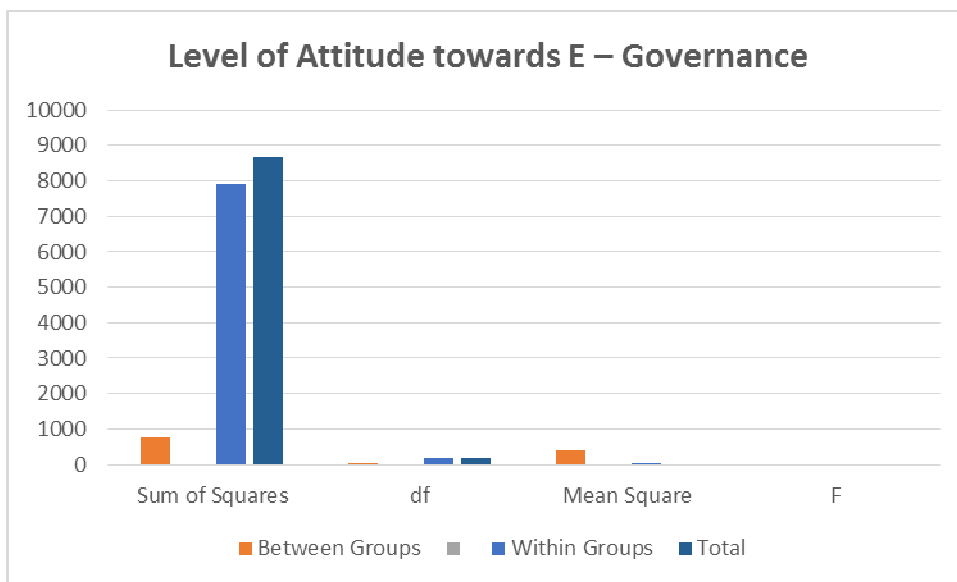
HYPOTHESIS – 7

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 – GOVERANCE 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.

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
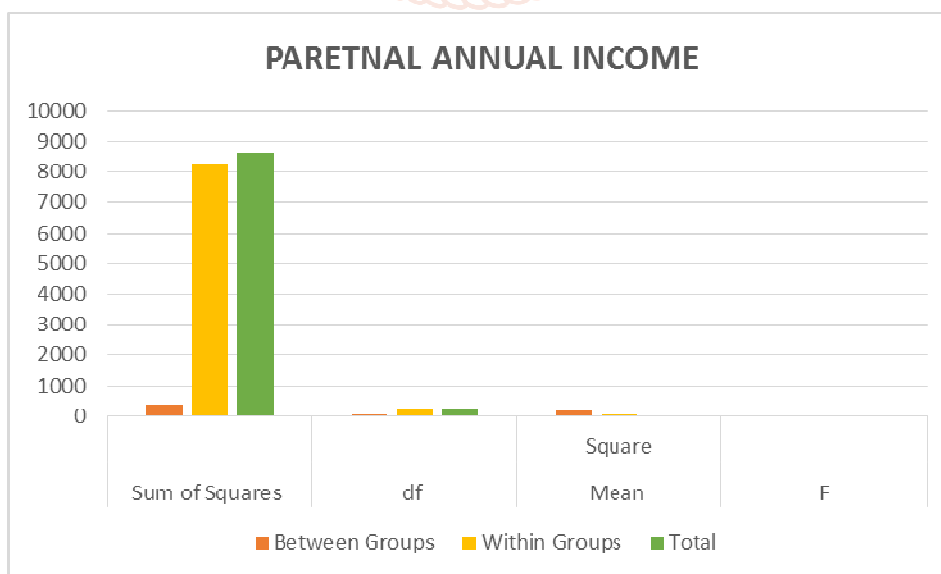
HYPOTHESIS – 8

TABLE – 4.9 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

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.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

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

NEED OF THE STUDY

"Everything can be thought of a problem. 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. 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. 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 Educational colleges is average.
2. The Level of the Attitude towards E – Governance among the Student Teachers of Educational colleges 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 Educational colleges 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 Educational colleges 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 Educational colleges 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 Educational colleges 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 Educational colleges 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 Educational colleges 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 Educational colleges 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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