

A Study of ICT Adoption in Education Before and During Covid-19

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Abstract - In the year 2020, when corona virus had gigantic effects on education sector, UGC realized the need to update ICT modes in India

Effects of Covid-19 in India is never ending. It had devastated effects on every life whether it be individual, corporate or charitable trusts. Similarly educators were one of them.

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Though Covid-19 brought gigantic waves to educator's life but when they returned back, it left our educators shining bright with new teaching tool in their hands and that is online mode of teaching.

INTRODUCTION

In the year 2020, when corona virus had gigantic effects on education sector, UGC realized the need to update ICT modes in India

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Like every rose online teaching also had thorns which were quite painful but UGC in the year 2020 came up with many initiatives to educate and teach the educators nationwide.

Some of them were:

1. Swayam Online course
2. UG/PG MOOCs
3. E-PG Pathshala
4. Swayamprabha
5. CEC UGC Youtube Channel
6. National Digital Library
7. Shodhganga

8. E-Shodhsidhu

9. Vidwan

What is ICT?

Information and communication Technology is the integration of computer network with telephone network providing audio as well as visual aids while sitting at far distance.

What is ICT in Education?

When an offline classroom got integrated with telephone and computer network with the help of software providing with online education to the students staying apart.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Objective of The Study

1. Challenges faced by the educators while incorporating ICT during Covid-19
2. To study the comparison of utilization and incorporation of ICT during and before Covid-19

B. Sampling

Sampling plays the major role in any type of study. There are two types of sampling techniques:

1. Probability sampling
2. Non Probability Sampling

1. Probability Sampling:

When selection of sample has probable chances of being selected. it is also known as inclusion sampling.

It has a formula:

$$P_i = (N-1)/N$$

Probability Sampling methods are :

- a. Systematic Sampling
- b. Stratified Sampling
- c. Cluster Sampling

d. Simple random Samplin

2. Non Probability Sampling

When Sample is selected on the basis of judgment of the researcher rather than random selection.

Types of Non probability Sampling

- a. Consecutive sampling
- b. Convenience Sampling
- c. Quota Sampling
- d. Purposive Sampling

Therefore for this study Purposive Sampling Technique is used where only educators of tricity were selected. Sample should include all types of educators whether being Coaching teachers, school teachers, college lecturers. The purpose of the study is kept extensive.

Interpretations

Srno.	Question	25-30	31-35	36-40	40above
1	Age Group	30	25	15	10
		male	Female		
2	Gender	46	34		
		Regular	Temporary		
3	Regulaity of job	22	58		
		School	College	Coaching institute	
4	School/College/Coaching institutes	10	8	4	
		no	Yes		
5	Training provided by the Institute	44	36		
		no	Yes		
6	Online orientation and refreshers attended	43	37		
		no	Yes		
7	Teaching Tools provided by the institute	68	12		

Interpretation

1. As observed from the above table, as the age of the educators increase, the reluctance to adopt ICT also increases due to lack of updation.
2. Moreover Temporary educators face the fear and pressure to adopt ICT that is why more temporary educators had tried adopting ICT.
3. One more challenge is that only few institutes initiated imparting training to their educators and remaining educators had to struggle themselves.
4. The other challenge was that many educators didnot had their own laptops, desktop and some had to buy new smart phones as institutes and organizations were not ready to provide the same.

Objective 2. When same 80 educators of tricity were surveyed about adopting ICT before Covid-19. Below was the response

C. Sample Size:

The sample size of the study is 80 teachers for which 12 schools,8 colleges and 4 coaching institutes were included.

D. Data Collection:

Data collection was done through systematic questionnaires sent to the target respondent through google forms.

Analysis and Interpretation

Objective 1. As discussed above Educators had to face many Challenges which were gathered through a questionnaire based survey of approx. 80 educators of tricity, India.

Year	No of educators adopting ICT
2004	3
2009	4
2014	10
2019	16
2020	80

As seen above the same respondents who were facing challenges in adopting ICT during covid-19 had never or sometimes adopted ICT in their teaching.

CONCLUSION/SUGGESTIONS

The above survey is capable of observing some points

1. It is evident that education covid-19 had brought a turning point in education sector.

2. Whether educators are in any situation, to fulfill the needs of their students they adopted ICT
3. One more thing is evident that though ICT was launched in 2004 only few educators tried adopting it
4. If ICT would have been adopted from its initial stage, it may not be that challenging

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