

APTITUDE OF M.ED. TRAINEES TOWARDS THE ONLINE TO OFFLINE MODE OF TEACHING

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Abstract

An aptitude is a component of a competence to do a certain kind of work at a certain level. Outstanding aptitude can be considered "talent." An aptitude may be physical or mental. Aptitude is inborn potential to do certain kinds of work whether developed or undeveloped. The very inception of the so-called online education has brought many changes in the acquisition of knowledge and information by the individual person and society. It has a great deal of impact on the education sector – as a means, and it provides an opportunity to access and get mastery over the knowledge. It has provided assistance to have a connection with students, teachers, etc. on the other; it has brought a radical change and revolutionized the system of the online to offline teaching mode of education. With the invention of different technologies internet technology as one of the most important components of modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for online education which has undergone changes in the education sectors. The advancement of network system has also provided a new means to learning on the part of the students and teachers in a more flexible, personalized and portable way in online to offline mode of teaching.

Keywords: Aptitude of M.Ed. Trainees, Online to Offline Mode

Introduction

Aptitude tests attempt to estimate the degree of achievement expected from individuals in a particular activity. To the extent that they measure past learning, they are similar to achievement tests. To the extent that they measure online to offline learning modes or unplanned learning, they are online to offline aptitude tests that attempt to estimate an individual's ability to achieve better performance with additional training. Competence refers to a natural or acquired ability, especially the tendency, ability, or inclination to learn or understand (Webster's Medical Dictionary, 2002). It refers to the mental part of a person's equipment that gives him a special fitness for any type of endeavor. Such qualifications may be the result of either an innate endowment or specialized training, or both. Mental and physical qualities giving rise to difference in competency is difficult to differentiate.

Ability is developed knowledge, understanding, learnt, or acquired abilities (skills) or attitude. The innate nature of aptitude contrasts with skills and achievement, which represent knowledge or ability that is gained through learning. The present study is proposed to compare the Aptitude of M.Ed. Trainees towards the Online and Offline Mode of Teaching.

- Do you have more convenience in offline teaching than online?
- Can you easily transfer the content material to the students from online to offline teaching?

Rationale of the Study

Modern sophisticated technologies with its advent have brought a drastic change in every field of lifestyles with no exception of the educational field. It has catalytically transformed manually to the digital world. This new trend of technologies has called the present generation for changes from traditional activities to new activities. It is

certain that the quality of teacher education rests entirely on the teacher-educators, from the qualified and qualified teachers of the teachers to how the online and offline modes of teaching emerge. The art of teaching and learning process has changed with the development of internet technology. It has started its information revolution and has totally changed the nature of information access and retrieval. The internet has emerged as a powerful educational tool for instant access to information. It has become the biggest global digital information library and made a tremendous impact on the academic activities of the teachers and students.

Statement of the study: Aptitude of M.Ed. Trainees towards the Online to Offline Mode of Teaching

Objectives-

- To compare aptitude of M.Ed. urban and rural trainees towards the online and offline mode of teaching.

Hypothesis-

- There is no significant difference in Aptitude of M.Ed. Urban & Rural Trainees towards the Online and Offline Mode of Teaching.

Variables-

In the proposed study variables are:

- (a) Independent Variable- **Online and offline mode of teaching**
- (b) Dependent Variable- M.Ed. Trainees

Method of Research:-

In present study Survey method was used. Surveys can be used to collect information on a broad range of things, including personal facts, attitudes, past behaviors, and opinions. Surveys are less expensive than many other data collection techniques. Surveys can be created quickly and administered easily.

Population

M.Ed. Trainees are selected in population.

Sample:

In the present study 80 teacher trainees have been selected by simple random sampling.

Testing of Hypothesis-

There is no significant difference in Aptitude of M.Ed Urban & Rural Trainees towards the Online and Offline Mode of Teaching.

Category	Total Student (N)	Mean (M)	Standard deviation (S)	t Value	Result
Rural M.Ed Trainees	40	20.33	1.72	2.58	hypothesis accepted
Urban M.Ed Trainees	40	21.63	2.68		

Degree of Freedom (df) =

$$N_1 + N_2 - 2$$

$$40 + 40 - 2$$

$$78$$

Value of **t** at 0.05 level =

$$1.990$$

Value of **t** at 0.01 level =

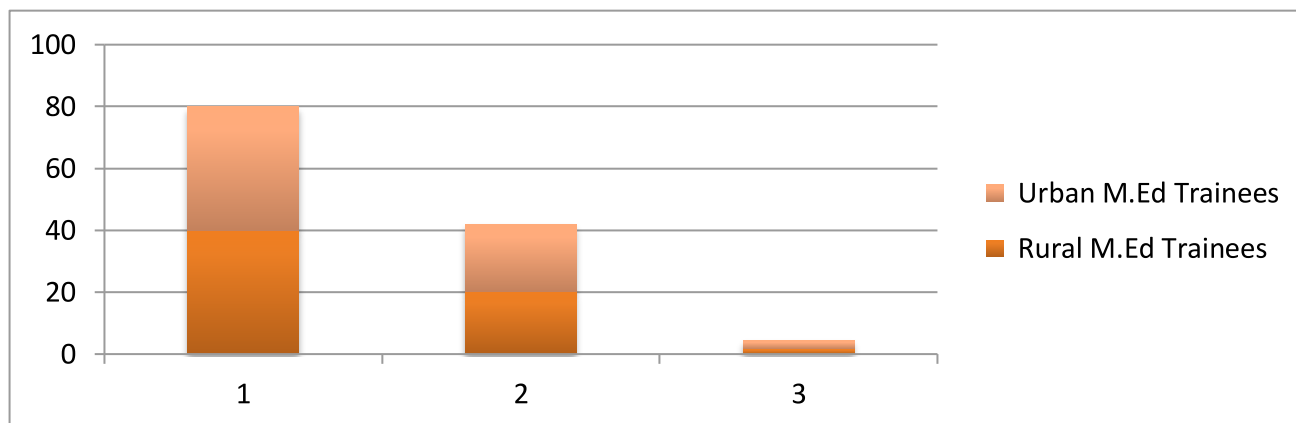
$$2.639$$

Analysis

The t value of Aptitude of online to offline teaching mode of education obtained by calculation in above table is 2.58 which is greater than t value 1.990 and Less than 2.63 of 0.05 and 0.01 level given in t table index. MEAN of both the group is 20.33 and 21.63 standard deviation is 1.72 and 2.68 Therefore, a significant difference was not found in the null hypothesis is no significant difference in problem faced by M.Ed Urban & Rural Trainees towards the Online and Offline Mode of Teaching and hypothesis was accepted.

Conclusion

Therefore, on the basis of the conclusion, it can be said that the mean value of Urban M.Ed Trainees was seen more than that of Rural M.Ed level Trainees and in standard deviation also the standard deviation of Urban M.Ed level Trainees was seen more than Rural M.Ed level Trainees. Hence the t-value was found to be 2.58 and the above hypothesis is accepted at 0.01 level of confidence.



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Graphical Presentation

Major Findings

- Therefore, based on the conclusion, it can be said that the mean value of Urban female was seen more than that of Rural female and in standard deviation also the standard deviation of Urban was seen more than Rural female. Hence the t-value was found to be 4.31 and the above hypothesis is not accepted at 0.05 level of confidence.
- Therefore, on the basis of the conclusion, it can be said that the mean value of Urban M.Ed Trainees was seen more than that of Rural M.Ed level Trainees and in standard deviation also the standard deviation of Urban M.Ed level Trainees was seen more than Rural M.Ed level Trainees. Hence the t-value was found to be 2.58 and the above hypothesis is accepted at 0.01 level of confidence.

Educational Implications

- The findings of the present study have proven that offline learning resources played an effective role in the learning process of the students both in terms of study habits and in terms of performance level. Therefore, in the light of these findings students should keep using offline learning resources over the online learning resources.

- The findings of the present study have also shown some effectiveness in terms of online learning resources in both study habits and performance level of the students. So also online learning resources have its value that cannot be ignored. Therefore, the use of online learning resources should not completely interrupt in various contexts.

Conclusion

Throughout the ages, learning has remained as a pervasive and vital activity requiring many mental and cognitive processes. The invention and advancement of modern ICTs have brought learning approaches from manual labour to digital labour with greater opportunities ahead. In response to this, the Government of India, launched the MOOCs (Massive Open Online Course) platform SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-learning for Young Aspiring Minds) on 15 August 2016, with the aim to provide quality and affordable education to the people, which can be accessed anywhere and anytime. In connection to this, today several Indian institutes have collaborated with SWAYAM, and different courses from class IX to post-graduation level are offered to students in different disciplines along with the study resources accessible from any computer at any location through the Web. Therefore, both the online and offline learning resources are important sources for learning which serves the same aims and objectives in two dichotomy ways.

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