Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 12, Issue 5, May 2021: 2584- 2592

Research Article

Perception Of Graduate Students Of Sikkim Towards Learning In Smart Class

Pooja Basumatary
Ph.D Scholar, Department Of Education, Mizoram University
Email-Poojabsty@Gmail.Com

Prof. Lokanath Mishra
Professor, Department Of Education, Mizoram University, Aizawl
Email-Munumishra7@Gmail.Com

Abstract

In The Present Paper An Attempt Has Been Made To Study The Perception Of Graduate Students Of Sikkim Towards Learning In Smart Class With Respect To Their Gender And Locality. The Present Study Is Conducted In Gangtok, Sikkim. Descriptive Survey Method Was Employed For The Present Study And The Sample Of The Study Consists Of 120 Graduate Students Having Smart Classroom Facility. The Data In The Present Study Was Analyzed By Using T-Test. The Finding Of The Study Has Shown That Graduate Students Of Sikkim Have Positive Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class.

Keywords*: Smart Class, Perception, Learning*

Introduction

In This Technological Dominated Era, Information And Communication Technologies (Ict) Has Taken Over Every Aspects Of Human Life. Nowadays, We Are Totally Reliant On Technologies. Globalization Of Technology Has Brought The World Nearer And Closer In The Face Of Geographical Distance. Technology Is So Exceedingly Developed That It Plays A Vital Role In Our Communication To Education System And Replaced Our Customary Classroom Into A Smart Class. Smart Class Consist Of A Wide Range Of Technological Devices Like Hardware, Software Applications, Projectors, Lcd Screens, Computers, Laptops, Whiteboards, Audio-Visual Aids Etc Using In The Learning Classrooms. Smart Class Is A Technology Enhanced Learning Environment Where Learners And Teachers Can Access Digital Resources, Interact And Make The Learning More Impactful Along With The Needs Of The Current Development. Smart Class Is The Technology Support Learning Environment Which Helps The Students To Enhance Their Learning In The Classroom. Smart Classroom Learning Is Totally Different As Compared With

Traditional Classroom Learning. Smart Classroom Is The Significant Use Of The Modern Technologies In The Traditional Classroom Like Projectors, Whiteboard, Powerpoint Presentations, Audio Visual Aids, Animations Etc.

The Concept Of "Smart Class" Is Introduced By The Largest Education Companies In India Named; Edu-Comp. Smart Classroom Has Helped The Students To Learn The Complex Subject Materials In A Easy And More Innovative Way. The Visual Display Method Of Learning Content Through Smart Class In The Classroom Has Benefitted Students For Greater Understanding As It Has Always Been Observed That Students Learn Better Through Visualization And Teachers To Explain The Content Through Digital Presentation With Greater Emphasis And Clarity. Teaching And Learning Through Smart Classroom Is Need Of The Modern Digital Age And More Beneficial For The Educational Institutions. Smart Classroom Teaching Can Help The Students To Stay Attentive And Focus In The Content Taught.

Teaching And Through Smart Class Helps The Students To Grasps The Content And Retain It Much Longer As Compared To Lecture Method And It Provides A Better Teaching-Learning Environment. **Singh (2012)** Conducted A Research On The Topic Entitled "A Study On The Perception Of School Management Towards Smart Classroom Education." The Objectives Of The Study Was To Find How Many Schools Are Aware Of Smart Class Technology, To Find How Many Schools Have Smart Class Solution, To Determine Whether To Installing Smart Class Solution In Schools Will Enhance The Result Of The Student, To Determine What Factors Of Smart Class Technology Attracts Schools Towards It And To Find Out The Reason Of Slow Acceptance Of Smart Class Solution In The School. Descriptive Survey Method Was Employed For The Study. The Sample Size Of 50 Was Selected From The School Management Team. Perception Of Schools About Smart Classroom Solution Questionnaire Was Developed By The Investigator Himself. The Findings Of The Result Shows That Most Of The Schools Are Aware Of Smart Classroom But Very Less Number Of Schools Are Taking Advantages Of Smart Class Technology And Has Not Implemented In The Schools Due To Financial Crisis. But In The Study It Has Also Been Shown That Smart Classroom Technology Provides Real Time Learning Experiences In The Classroom And It Has Improved The Learning Outcomes Of The Students After The Implementation Of Smart Classroom. **Kurtz, Kochavi And David (2013)** Conducted A Study On The Topic Entitled "Teachers Perception On The Use Of The Interactive Whiteboard And Its Impact On Their Self Perceptions On The Use Of Ict Literate". The Objective Of The Study Was To Examine The Attitudes Of The Teachers Towards Using An Interactive Whiteboard (Iwb) In Classroom Teaching And Its Impact On Self Image As Ict Literate Teacher. The Mixed Method Research Design Was Employed For The Present Study With Both Qualitative And Quantitative Method. The Sample Sizes Of 16 Teachers Were Selected Teachers From Elementary School In Israel For The Present Study. **Batla And Duran (2015)** Conducted A Research On The Topic Entitled "Attitude Of Students And Teachers Towards The Use Of Interactive Whiteboard In Elementary And Secondary School Classrooms." The Objective Of The Study Was To Study The Attitudes Of Teachers And Students Toward Interactive Whiteboard Technology Along With Differences In Attitudes Resulting From Some Demographic Factors. The Results Indicate That Interactive Whiteboards Are Highly Rated By Both Teachers And Students. Students Mostly Prefer The Usage Of Interactive Whiteboards In Math Courses, And Their Attitudes Differ Across Their Genders And School Levels. As Students Get Elder, Their Positive Attitudes Toward Interactive Whiteboard Technology Decrease, And It Has

Been Found Out That There Is No Difference Between Teachers' And Students' Attitudes. **Oz (2014)** Conducted A Research On The Topic Entitled "Teachers' And Students' Perceptions Of Interactive Whiteboards In The English As A Foreign Language Classroom." The Findings Of The Shows That Overall Both Teachers And Students Have Favorable Perceptions Of The Iwb Technology And Its Benefits In Efl Classrooms. However, The Results Of T-Test And One-Way Anova Tests Showed No Significant Difference In The Teachers' Perceptions Of Iwb Use With Respect To Their Gender And Years Of Experience. Female And Male Students Did Not Have Any Significantly Different Perceptions Of The Iwb Technology Either. However, The Results Of One-Way Anova Revealed That Students Differ In Their Perceptions According To Their Level Of English Proficiency And Hours Of Weekly Iwb Use. **Srivastava (2015)** Conducted A Study On The Topic Entitled "Efficacy Of Educomp Smart Classroom". The Objectives Of The Study Were To Study The Effectiveness Of Educomp Smart Class For Enhancing Students' Academic Performance And To Study The Attitude Of Students When Multimedia Uses In The Classroom. The Quasi Experimental Method Was Employed For The Study And The Study Group Was Divided Into Two Groups I.E. One Is Experimental Group And Second Is Control Group. Experimental Group Was Taught Through Educomp Smart Classroom Approach And Control Group Was Taught Through Conventional Method Of Teaching. The Sample Sizes Of 40 Students Of Class X Were Selected From Agra City Through Simple Random Sampling Technique, Which Were Divided Into 20 Students For Experimental Group And 20 Students For Control Group. The Pre-Test And Post Test Were Administered. Tools Used For Collecting Data Were Modified Version Of The Computer Attitude Questionnaire Originally Created By Dr. Rhonda Christensen And Dr. Gerald Knezek (Christensen & Knezek, 1997) And Two Achievement Test First Pre Test And Post Test In Math's Was Used For Measuring The Achievement Of The Subjects. The Statistical Techniques Applied For Analysis Of Data Were Mean, Standard Deviation, T-Test. The Findings Of The Study Revealed That Smart Classroom Increases Students' Participation And The Multimedia Instructional Strategy Enhanced The Student's Cognitive Achievement And Also Interest In Math's. It Provides Additional Opportunities For Learning And Students Also Feel That The Active Board Is Easy To Use And That Technology In General Will Benefit Them In The Long Run. **Re**searchers Have Been Done On Students' Academic Achievement, Effectiveness Of Smart Classrooms On Students For The Improvement And Exposure Of Smart Classrooms In The Teaching-Learning Situation In The Different Levels Of Education. But No Research Has Been Done On The Perception Of Graduate Students On Learning Towards In Smart Classrooms In Sikkim.

Objectives Of The Present Study

1. To Compare The Perception Of Graduate Students Of Sikkim Towards Learning In Smart Classroom With Respect To Their Management Type I.E. Central University (Sikkim University) And Private University (Srm University).
2. To Compare The Perception Of Graduate Students Of Sikkim Towards Learning In Smart Classrooms With Respect To Their Gender I.E. Male And Female.
3. To Compare The Perception Of Graduate Students Of Sikkim Towards Learning In Smart Classroom With Respect To Their Locality I.E. Rural And Urban.

Hypotheses Of The Study

1. Sikkim University (Su) And Srm University Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Classroom.

2. Male And Female Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Classroom.
3. Rural And Urban Graduate Students Of Sikkim Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Classroom.

Delimitation Of The Study

The Present Study Was Delimited To The Following Aspects:

1. The State Of Sikkim Has Four Districts. The Study Was Restricted To Only One District I.E. East District Of The State.

2. The Study Was Delimited To Two Universities Only I.E. Sikkim University (Central) And Srm University (Private).

3. The Study Was Confined To Graduate Students Of University Only.

Methodology

Descriptive Survey Method Was Used In The Present Study For Collecting The Perception Of Graduate Students Of Sikkim Towards Smart Class. In The Present Study, All The Graduate Students Of Sikkim Are The Population Of The Study. Keeping The Objectives In Mind, Researcher Used Simple Random Sampling Procedure For Collection Of Data. The Sikkim University (Central University) And Srm University Are Selected For The Study. Hundred Twenty Under Graduate Students Were Selected From The Above Two University I.E. 60 From Sikkim University And 60 From Srm University, (Out Of 60, 30 Male And 30 Female From Each University) Graduates Students Were Selected Randomly For The Study. To Collect The Requisite Data, The Investigator Used A Self-Made Perception Scale On Smart Class.

Analysis And Interpretation Of The Data

The Details Of The Analyses Of Data Collected From The Selected Sample On The Perception Of Graduate Students Of Sikkim Towards Learning In Smart Class Are Presented As Under.

$H_0$1: Sikkim University And Srm University Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class.

Table 1- University Wise Comparison On Perception Of Graduate Students Towards Smart Class

Groups	No. Of Students	Mean	Sd	Sd_e	Df	T-Value	P-Value
Sikkim University	60	52.13	9.28	1.19	118	-.749	.456
Srm University	60	53.43	9.72	1.25			

It Is Revealed From Table 1 That T-Test Was Calculated By Comparing The Mean Score Of University Graduate Students (N=120) Perception Of Graduate Students Towards Smart Class Between The Students Studying In Sikkim University (N= 60, M= 52.13, Sd= 9.28) And Graduate Students Of Srm University (N= 60, M= 53.43, Sd= 9.72). The'T' Value Is Found To Be -.749 With Df= 118. The Calculated 'P' Value Is .456 Which Is Above Than 0.05 As A Result; This Indicates That Sikkim University And Srm University Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Mean Scores On Smart Class. Hence, The Hypothesis That "Sikkim University And Srm University Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class" Is Accepted. Hence, It May Be Inferred That Sikkim University And Srm University Graduate Students Exhibit More Or Less Similar Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class.

$H_0$2: Male And Female Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class.

Table 2- Gender Wise Comparison On Perception Of Graduate Students Towards Learning In Smart Class

Groups	No. Of Students	Mean	Sd	Sd_e	Df	T-Value	P-Value
Male	60	52.40	9.04	1.16	118	-.441	.660
Female	60	53.166	9.97	1.28			

It Is Revealed From Table 2 That T-Test Was Calculated By Comparing The Mean Score Of Male And Female Graduate Students (N=120), Perception Of Graduate Students Towards Smart Class Between Male Graduate Students (N= 60, M= 52.40, Sd= 9.04) And Female Graduate Students (N= 60, M= 53.166, Sd= 9.97). The'T' Value Is Found To Be -.441 With Df= 118. The Calculated 'P' Value Is .660 Which Is Above Than 0.05 As A Result; This Indicates That Male And Female Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Mean Scores On Smart Class. Hence, The Hypothesis That "Male And Female Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class" Is Accepted. Hence, It May Be Inferred That Male And Female Graduate Students Exhibit More Or Less Similar Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class.

$H_0$3: Rural And Urban Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class

Table 3- Locality Wise Comparison On Perception Of Graduate Students Towards Learning In Smart Class

Groups	No. Of Students	Mean	Sd	Sd_e	Df	T-Value	P-Value
Rural	60	54.98	9.04	1.16	118	2.600	.011
Urban	60	50.58	9.49	1.22			

It Is Revealed From Table 3 That T-Test Was Calculated By Comparing The Mean Score Of Graduate Students (N=120), Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class Comprising Rural Graduate Students (N= 60, M= 54.98, Sd= 9.04) And Urban Graduate Students (N= 60, M= 50.58, Sd= 9.49). The'T' Value Is Found To Be 2.600 With Df= 118. The Calculated 'P' Value Is .011 Which Is Above Than 0.05 As A Result; This Indicates That Male And Female Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Mean Scores On Smart Class. Hence, The Hypothesis That "Male And Female Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class" Is Accepted. Hence, It May Be Inferred That Rural And Urban Graduate Students Exhibit More Or Less Similar Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class.

Findings

On The Basis Of The Analysis The Investigator Of The Present Study Arrived At The Following Findings Which Have Been Presented Below;

1. Sikkim University And Srm University Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class.
2. Male And Female Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class.
3. Rural And Urban Graduate Students Do Not Differ Significantly With Respect To Their Perception Towards Learning In Smart Class.

Conclusions

Smart Class Is An Effective Way Of Instructional Method In The Classroom For Both The Teachers And Students. In This Study, It Has Been Observed From The Data Analysis And Interpretation Of The Data That Students Have A Positive Perception Towards Learning In The Smart Class. Smart Class Helps The Students To Create Interest And Engage Them In The Classroom Learning. Smart Class Makes The Learning Interesting, Enjoyable And Enhances Their Creativity.

References

1. Gupta And Singh (2017). Effect Of Smart Classroom Teaching On Achievement Of Students: A Closer Focus On Gender And Intelligence. *Imperial Journal Of Interdisciplinary And Research (Ijir)*, 3(1), 1077-1086. Retrieved From Https://Www.Onlinejournal.In/Ijirv3i1/190.Pdf Dated On 24/08/2018.
2. Chachra, Inderpreet Kaur (2017). Effect Of Smart Classroom Assisted Teaching On Academic Achievement Of Students Of Different Intelligence Level In Social Science. *Abhinav National Monthly Referred Journal Of Research In Arts And Science,* 4(6), 4-10. Retrieved From Https://Abhinavjournal.Com/Journal/Index.Php/Issn-2277-1182/Article/Download/714/Pdf On Dated 27/08/2018.
3. Bano, Dr. Nasreen And Ganaie, M.Y. (2016). Smart Classroom Learning Environment And Performance Of First Grade Students- A Study. *International Journal Of Scientific And Research And Education*, 4(2), 4938-4941. Retrieved From Http://Ijsae.In/Ijsaeems/Index.Php/Ijsae/Article/Viewfile/1097/763 Dated On 24/08/2018.
4. Malik And Shanwal (2017). A Comparative Study Of Traditional And Smart Classrooms In Relation To Their Creativity And Academic Achievement. *Integrated Journal Of Social Sciences*, 4(1), 15-19. Retrieved From Http://Www.Pubs.Iscience.In/Journal/Index.Php/Ijss/Article/Download/706/388 Dated On 24/08/2018.
5. Menon, Dr. Anita (2015). Effectiveness Of Smart Classroom Teaching On The Achievement In Chemistry Of Secondary School Students. *American International Journal Of Research In Humanities, Arts And Social Sciences*, 9(2), 115-120. Retrieved From Https://Citeseerx.Ist.Psu.Edu/Viewdoc/Download?Doi=10.1.1.1078.1000&Rep=Rep1&Type=Pdf On Dated 24/08/2018.
6. Siddiqui, Ahmad Tasnim And Mehedi, Masud (2016). A System Framework For Smart Class System To Boost Education And Management. *International Journal Of Advanced Computer Science And Applications*, 7(10), 102-106. Retrieved From Https://Thesai.Org/Downloads/Volume7no10/Paper_13-A_System_Framework_For_Smart_Class_System_To_Boost_Education.Pdf On Dated 24/08/2018.
7. Tiwari, Dr.Shruti (2017). Improving Teaching-Learning Through Smart Classes. *Suresh Gyan Vihar University Journal Of Engineering & Technology*, 3(2), 40-44. Retrieved From
8. Balta, Nuri And Muharrem, Duran (2015). Attitudes Of Students And Teachers Towards The Use Of Interactive Whiteboards In Elementary And Secondary School Classrooms. *The Turkish Online Journal Of Educational Technology*, 14 (2), 16-23.
9. Pancholi, Ms. Aparna And Bharwad, Dr. Amrut Bhai J. (2015). Effectiveness Of Smart Class Among Secondary School's Students Of Ankur Vidyalay, Ahmedabad. *International Journal For Research In Education,* 4(7), 9-13.
10. Srivastava, Dr. Sarita (2015). Efficacy Of Educomp Smart Class. *International Journal On Recent And Innovation Trends In Computing And Communication,* 3(4), 1884 – 1894.

11. Kurtz, Gila; Kochavi, Etty And David, Keren David (2013). Teachers' Perceptions Of The Use Of The Interactive Whiteboard And Its Impact On Their Self-Perceptions As Ict Literate. *Journal Of Modern Education Review*, 3(2), 155–161.