Chapter 5

Summary and conclusions

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The researcher arrives at this stage after rigorous exercise of analysing the data and putting insight to make objectives more fruitful and significant. The writing of research findings is usually the concluding task of a research endeavour. Research is directed towards the goal of discovering new knowledge which can add its contribution to the expansion of the ocean of knowledge.

5.1 Statement of the Problem

New ICT tools generate excitement and fun and also worries and concerns. Since a huge value of time, money and effort is put into these ICT tools, it therefore should display educational value for learners, so as to justify its cost and worth. ICT as a term has been largely investigated on. Nevertheless, since it is largely used, it has not been broadly studied. The statement of the problem is- A study of awareness among 8th class students about the use of ICT tools to enhance the understanding of science

5.2 Objectives of the study

1. To study awareness among 8th class students about the use of ICT tools to enhance the understanding of science.
2. To compare the awareness towards ICT of government and central government student in the subject of science.
3. To compare the awareness towards ICT of government and private student in the subject of science.
4. To compare the awareness towards ICT of central government and private student in the subject of science.

5.3 Hypotheses

- [1]H_0: There is no significant difference between government and central government student related to the awareness towards ICT among 8th class students in science subject.

- [2]H_0: *There is no significant difference between government and private student related to the awareness towards ICT among 8th class students in science subject.*
- [2]H_0: *There is no significant difference between central government and private student related to the awareness towards ICT among 8th class students in science subject.*

5.4 Summary of the study

The aim of this study is to provide information on the importance, benefits of ICT integration and awareness through some barriers of ICT integration. ICTs for education refers to the development of information and communications technology specifically for teaching or learning purposes, while the ICTs in education involves the adoption of general components of information and communication technologies in teaching and learning process. The success of ICT integration depends on the availability of technology and pedagogical design. ICT use has a positive impact on students' achievement and performance. It provides a rich environment and motivation for teaching and learning process. Mostly, teachers have a strong desire for the integration of ICT in education but there are some barriers that they must encounter. There are two different sides of barriers such as teacher-level barriers and student-level barriers. Teacher-level-barriers are grouped as lack of time, lack of confidence, and resistance to change. While, student-level barriers are lack of effective training in order to solve technical problems and lack of access to resources.

5.5 Findings of the present study

In this article, ICT awareness of upper primary students in Bhopal district is observed. The significant finding can be derived from the results. First, most students are aware of the existence of ICT. Second, the interaction between the students and ICT devices or services is more frequent in private and central schools than government schools. Third, most students are familiar with at least one ICT application or skill. In short, it can be concluded that upper primary students have a considerable amount of ICT awareness. They can learn digital competence easily without utilizing advanced teaching methods.

5.6 Educational implications of the study

It is important to note that the findings are also beneficial to university stakeholders. In the marketing domain, they could put more advertisements on ICT services (such as social media) since most upper primary students are aware and familiar with ICT. From the academic perspective, they can put more ICT-based learning in their curricula since most prospective students should be adaptive to it.

5.7 Suggestions for the further study

1. The study could be done on a large sample size.
2. The study could be done on other demographic variables.
3. The study could be done in a large number of schools.
4. The study could be done in other districts of Madhya Pradesh as it was confined to some regions. The study can also be extended to other states of the country.
5. As the data collection for the present study was confined to the government, central government and private secondary school students, therefore it is recommended that similar study may be conducted on other kinds of schools like aided, non-aided, army schools, etc.
6. The nature of the present study is quantitative. Therefore, it is suggested that the replication of the study may be done by employing a mix of both methods quantitative as well as qualitative for better result.