Importance of ICT among the madrassa students of district Cachar, Assam

Hussain Md Bajlun Noor
Assam University
hmbnoor@gmail.com

Abstract: Information and Communication Technology is the most important gift of technology and with help of this instrument every form of music can be enjoyed. The cyber society or Information society is only possible because of ICT and without this, the society is still crawling to sip the taste of modernity. Education is the most important tool for the fruitful development and if ICT is avail in the periphery of education than the outcome will flow over the top. Much such research works proved that the modern form of education is far better than that of conventional one. The proper use of Smart classroom, Computer laboratory, and Digital library has taken the Student-Teacher fraternity to a level which is always regarded as the best ever relation. And when these relations stands as best one the society will definitely fly with a different hue.

"Madrassa is an institution of learning, where Islamic sciences including literary and philosophical ones are taught" (encyclopedia of Islam – Leiden E. J. Brill). The main aim and purpose of Madrassa are to inculcate the belief and practice of Islam to its followers and also to guide them to follow the Holy Qur'an and saying Prophet Muhammad (PUBH).Islamic form of education will definitely lead the student to a religious juncture but to walk parallel with other fraternity the system needs a general form of education too. The generalized form of Madrassa education shift itself from pious to modernized form and with inhaling the modern prospect the system edge itself to ICT. Though there are many restrictions in implementing those gift of science. Along with the prospective scholar of Islam, the government to help to implement computer as a subject in the syllabus and after taking the sip of the computer the student as well as a general follower too praising the system as well as the technology. Because of computer everything become easily reachable and the bonding between teacher and student reached its peak. And too computer make the study easier and most interesting one.

INTRODUCTION

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a dynamic field that gives a great impact to the society. The gift of technology has helped to shift the area of today's education to the modernized and most updated form. The advent of ICT has helped to visualize the future of education with proper implication and also helped to dethrone the traditional norms of education. ICT has brought the Renaissance in the field education as we as all. In the arena of globalization the most influential and most important tool is ICT and with the help of this anything and everything can be possible. The shift from paper to digital possible only because of ICT and this ICT will be handicapped without the help of internet. Only because of internet and ICT the twenty-first century is known as the Information society, cyber society. In Indian perspective, ICT can be acknowledged as the most influential and powerful tools to

walk parallel to the global market, to promote political accountability, to propagate local countable development opportunities and improving the qualities and delivery of needy and basic service. More precisely it can be said that because of ICT the step into the area of information-based society and accommodate ourselves to the world of globalization has become possible.

Uncountable exponent like scholars, eminent scientists and intellectuals had shown their kind interest toward the impact of ICT on the Muslim world and also at the same slot they encourage the importance of ICT in the field of promoting and enhancing knowledge and information among the Muslim student.

The proposed research work attempts to shed light on how to utilize the advancement of ICT in order to disseminate the knowledge among students studying in the Madrasa system. It will focus on several issues i.e. adaptation of ICT in Madrasas, ICT applications, Madrasa education in the digital era, current implementations of ICT in Madrasas and obstacles faced while implementing ICT in this field as well as several suggestions to improve it.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Ray and Day (1998) conducted their study to determine the level of use of electronic resources and how students feel about various issues surrounding electronic resources. In their paper titled, "Student Attitude towards Electronic Information Resources", they used questionnaire method. The findings of their study are that 91 percent of respondents acknowledged access to a networked computer via university, and also that more internet access is from workplace than from home. The most popular electronic resources used were CD-ROM and the internet. Only 37.5 percent of the sample population used electronic journals as an information tool.

Lenares (1999) in his research study titled "Use of electronic journals at research institution" found that there was rapidly growing acceptance of electronic journals by faculty within the scholarly community. The increase in electronic journals usage is accompanied by a decrease in the frequent use of print journals. Print journal usage, however, continues to dominate electronic journal usage. Only 14 percent of respondents used electronic journals frequently as compared to 65 percent using print journals frequently. The questionnaire was sent through e-mail to randomly selected faculty members from the university directory.

Crawford and Daye (2000) studied "A Survey of the Use of Electronic Services Glasgow Caledonian University library". The survey used the observational and questionnaire-based method. The questionnaire was administered both on paper and electronically. The results show that most of the respondents were full-time students and were using PC rather than Mac, 18 percent used CD-ROMs and only 13 percent used online databases. About one-third of the respondents had a problem in using the lectronic information floor (elf). Information searching restricted to the bulk of the work is the same as that done in other parts of the university.

Choukhande and Kumar (2004) have studied the information needs and use pattern in their paper titled "Analytical Study of Information Needs and Use Pattern of Faculty Members and Research Scholars of Amravati University". They used a questionnaire method with random sampling technique to collect the data. Some of the findings are: users face difficulty in searching information through electronic sources, and they need the skill to use the available sources in the library.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is descriptive in nature so the simple random sample is used as the main method of the study. The study uses a questionnaire, with select questions spread over the areas like the General profile of the respondent, Attitude towards ICT, Use of ICT, ICT skill of rural students, access to Education Information on the Web and Constraints. To facilitate quantification and analysis of data, mainly close-ended questions has been used along with checklists. A random sample of 150 secondary and higher secondary level Madrasa students located in rural and urban areas of Cachar District in Assam was conducted. Out of total government recognized Madrasas total 10% were selected to conduct the survey. In a proportionate way 150 questionnaires were

distributed among the students of secondary and higher secondary level. The government recognized Madrasas in district Cachar of Assam is the universe of the study and samples are drawn from among the students studying in the aforesaid institutions.

TABULATION AND DATA

1. IS COMPUTER IS AN ESSENTIAL TECHNOLOGY FOR EVERYBODY

SI NO	YES		NO	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	196	100%	0	0%

It is proved that Computer becomes the inseparable mode of the instrument for the human fraternity. The above data reveals that the computer is the most essential and most handy instrument to play. Though the respondents are totally out of the frame and kept no relation with this mode still they know the importance of the mode.

2. IS INTERNET HELPS IN CAREER AND GAINING KNOWLEDGE

SI NO	YES		NO	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	196	100%	0	0%

Each and every matter can be available on the internet nowadays. The Internet has become the most effective and most handy library for the researchers. Here the data shows that all are aware of the importance of the same though they are out of reach.

3. IS COMPUTER AND INTERNET BRINGS OPPORTUNITY TO US?

SI NO	YES		NO	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	196	100%	0	0%

Definitely, these two instruments are inseparable from each other as well human fraternity. These two instruments can play the neediest music of the human fraternity as well the needy. Every opportunity rounds around these two and people feel good to be touched.

4. DUE TO UNAVAILABILITY OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET, A STUDENT CAN BE HELD BACKWARD IN HIS STUDIES.

SI NO	YES		NO	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	196	100%	0	0%

With the passage of time the computer is holding the most prominent place in the student concern and now a day the student cannot think without the gift of the scientist and it has to hold the topmost post in the matter of development and prosperity. The computer has crippled the student fraternity and making the world scenario a beautiful and pleasing one to have.

5. IS THERE ANY COMPUTER LABORATORY IN YOUR MADRASSA PREMISES?

SI NO	YES		NO	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	137	69.90%	59	30.19%

The computer is regarded, as the most essential and prominent instrument to be handled with sensitive but before that, the instrument must be approachable to the hand. The good wishes of the present govt. the matter became possible and now a day every govt. including private school has computer laboratory at school premises. The above data shows that show that most school has its computer laboratory at school premises. Out of 196 respondents, 137 respondents with 69.90% tells that they have computer laboratory at their school premises but 59 respondents with 30.19% are without computer laboratory at their school premises.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. To walk parallel in the cyber society a student must wrap with the gift of technology and from above data, it has been seen that most of the 196 sample are satisfied with the question.

2. The Internet is always taken as the most important tools in the present scenario and without whose, the world is taken as a dark spot. Most of the sample of above data are satisfied and feel bless in the presence of internet

3. Computer and internet are taken as the gatekeeper of the development and those who are availed with the gift of technology are the king in the scenario of globalization

4. From the above data, it has been cleared that computer and access to the internet are also one of the main tools for students to move further. So it has been proved that ICT plays an important role in a student life to move ahead and go parallel with the updates methods of studies.

5. Most of the students like to have a computer as subject and to use the computer they need a sophisticated laboratory and which directly and indirectly helps the students in the present scenario. It has been also seen that laboratory studies are more beneficial than conventional ways.

CONCLUSION

Computer and ICT have become important means for professional success and have a promising future. The government also has expressed views on the importance of inclusion of computer and ICT tools in Madrasa system. Scheme to provide quality education in Madrasa (SPQEM) from MHRD also emphasizes on the same things. The present study reveals the status of the Madrasa system and efficiency of their students in ICT and computer skills.

The inclusion of technology and computer in the area of modern education has given immense benefit to the student as well as the teacher. The studies become easier and student - teacher friendly. Traditional ways of the education system were restricted to books and classroom but with the advent of Technology in the periphery of education become more wide and globalized. The smart classroom, Computer laboratory, digital library, the updated educational software has taken the system to the new eon of modern, knowledge, updated, cyber, technocratic arena. The students who are using the computer they can easily learn the norm and procedure of grammatical skills, technocratic jargon and also can search the different subtopic of their syllabus on the internet.

There is always a huge difference between the student who is using a computer and who are not using. If it is started from attendance to the result the analysis will be favorable for those who are using a computer. The computer helps to get more focused on their task at home as well educational institutions and also to perform well in collaborative projects with self and others.

The online form of education is always a better, simple, efficient, prospective, and futuristic than those are using the traditional form of education. The computer helps to distribute syllabus and too It drives many of today's innovations, offers enormous potential for further innovations and developments, and brings changes to social life in the coming decades strategize the study materials for scoring better marks with comparing other students. Students can check and re-check the gathered grades, strategize lesson plan online and also can communicate with their teachers sitting over their study table through Email. And the computer has possible to bring the renaissance in the field of the education system and made everything more reachable to students as well as teachers. Students have the realization of the importance of computers and ICT tools for their progress and smartness. They need an educational methodology and system that is equipped with such modern tools.

REFERENCES

1. Kanwal, Ameen. (2008)Barriers in Collection Sharing among Libraries of Pakistan: University Library Managers' Viewpoint. Library and Information Science Research Electronic Journal, 18 (1), March http://libres.curtin.edu.au/ (accessed on 20/5/11)

2. Kuldip, K. (1990). Madrasa Education in India: A Study of its Past and Present. Chandigarh, India: Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development. Kumar, K. (1990) the Political Agenda of Education: A Study of Economic Studies, 28(3), 257-74.

3. Thomas Babington Macaulay, "Minute of 2 February 1835 on Indian Education," Macaulay, Prose, and Poetry, selected by G. M. Young (Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, 1957), pp-721-24,729

4. Zhang, D. Using the Internet for Research: Factors that affect its Adoption and Utilization by Doctoral Students (Diffusion of Innovation, Graduate Students)," 1999 (Doctoral dissertation, Texas A&M Commerce-Commerce) Dissertation Abstracts International, 69, 1095.

5. AL-ZARNÜJI, BURHÄN AL-DIN. 1947. Ta'alim al-Muta'allim: Tariq al-Ta'allum (Instruction of the student: The method of learning), trans. Gustave Edmund von Grunebaum and Theodora M. Abel. New York: Kings Crown Press.

6. Report on National Conference-cum-Workshop on Madrasas for Modernization in Northeast India organized by British High Commission, New Delhi, and PFI Foundation, Assam, 28-30 March 2007, Guwahati.

7. Razaand, M.M and Upadhyaye A.K. (2006) Usage of E-journals by Researchers in Aligarh Muslim University: A Study. The International Information & Library Review, 38 (3), 170-179.

8. Muhammad, M. R., & Muhammad, M. B. (2003)Using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) To Disseminate the Understanding of Islamic Jurisprudence (Fiqh) and Juridical Opinion (Fatwa): A View of a Technologist', Seminar Tekno-Daei. IKIM, Kuala Lumpur.