

A Role of Technology in the Professional Development of Prospective Teachers

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Abstract:

Technology integration in teacher education has revolutionized the way aspiring educators grow professionally by giving them access to cutting-edge resources and techniques to improve their pedagogical abilities. The crucial role that technology plays in encouraging good teaching methods, advancing digital literacy, and equipping aspiring teachers for a variety of classroom settings is examined in this essay. Potential instructors can obtain practical experience in lesson design, classroom management, and student engagement by utilizing digital platforms, virtual simulations, and collaborative tools. Technology also makes it easier to obtain worldwide educational materials, which promotes lifelong learning and career advancement. The study emphasizes how resources like virtual professional communities, learning management systems, and educational applications enable prospective educators to build abilities in line with the demands of education in the twenty-first century. The necessity of technological competence and issues like digital equity are also discussed, highlighting the value of institutional support and organized training. This paper concludes by emphasizing how thoughtful technology integration in teacher preparation programs improves teaching effectiveness, encourages adaptation, and equips aspiring educators to meet the changing demands of contemporary education.

Keywords: Technology, Integration, Professional development, Prospective teachers, Modern Education.

1. Introduction:

Technology is essential in forming the professional growth of aspiring educators by providing them with cutting-edge resources and methods to improve instruction.

Through the incorporation of digital resources including collaboration software, simulation tools, and online learning platforms, teacher education programs cultivate abilities in classroom management, instructional design, and student engagement. Through the use of technology, aspiring educators can participate in online professional forums, access a variety of educational materials, and practice teaching in mock settings, all of which help them get ready for modern classrooms. The ways in which technology enables aspiring teachers to build their skills, adjust to changing educational needs, and design inclusive, productive learning environments are examined in this introduction.

2. Need of the Study:

Technology integration in education has changed how people learn and teach, so it must be incorporated into programs for preparing future teachers. Developing digital abilities is essential for aspiring educators to engage students, support creative pedagogies, and adjust to changing educational environments. There is a knowledge gap, nevertheless, regarding how to best use technology to advance their career advancement. This study is required to investigate how pedagogical knowledge, classroom management, and teaching abilities might be enhanced by resources such as virtual simulations, e-learning platforms, and collaborative technologies. To ensure that aspiring educators are prepared to meet the demands of contemporary education and help enhance student outcomes, it seeks to overcome the dearth of organized frameworks for integrating technology into teacher preparation. Therefore, the researcher is compelled to do this study as "**A ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS.**"

3. Review of Literature:

Kazannikova O (2020) looked into how future social care teachers could employ workshop technology in their professional activities. This study offers diagnostic categories (value-motivational, cognitive, activity, and reflexive) and related indicators based on workshop results to help assess the dynamics of the growth of future social care instructors. The article also presents the workshop course and assesses its efficacy using made-up diagnostic tools, including student questionnaires ("My competence potential as a prerequisite for future professional activity") and an expert assessment sheet for a prospective teacher ("Dynamics of student's professional development for a prospective social care teacher").

Eren A(2014) looked at the relational study of the feelings, emotional styles, and professional plans of aspiring teachers regarding teaching. This research examined the ways in which the emotional types of aspiring educators mediated the relationships between their attitudes toward teaching and their aspirations to pursue teaching jobs. Six hundred and eighty-four prospective teachers specializing in computer education and instructional technology, mathematics, preschool, special education, and English language teaching voluntarily completed the study. Studies using structural equation modeling and correlation were conducted to look at the mediating roles of emotional types. The results showed that the prospective teachers had more joy in mind than anger and worry when they thought about their potential teaching experiences. The overall results of the study suggest that in addition to PTs' emotional types, their sentiments about teaching should be taken into account in order to more accurately and completely understand their future aspirations related to teaching.

4. Objectives:

1. To investigate the extent of technology integration in aspiring teachers' professional development.
2. To determine whether the gender of prospective teachers significantly affects how they integrate technology into their professional growth.
3. To determine whether the types of institutions have a major impact on how prospective teachers integrate technology into their professional development.
4. To determine whether professional development and technology are significantly correlated.

5. Hypotheses of the Study:

1. Prospective teachers' professional development heavily incorporates technology.
2. There are no appreciable gender differences in the way that technology is incorporated into prospective teachers' professional development.
3. There are no notable differences in how technology is incorporated into prospective teachers' professional development across different types of institutions.
4. Professional development and technology don't significantly correlate.

6. Methodology:

The study's sample strategy is stratified random sampling, and the research methodology is a normative survey method.

6.1 Sample:

250 aspiring educators from different educational institutions in the Chengalpattu area make up the sample.

6.2 Instruments Used:

The researcher created the Role of Technology in Professional Development Scale (RTPD) because there was no established instrument for assessing how important technology is to prospective teachers' professional growth. The scale's items aim to quantify how technology affects prospective teachers' professional growth. In the beginning, the scale had 60 components, and the draft instrument was reviewed by experts. Based on the recommendations, the final tool was developed. It includes 48 statements that evaluate the importance of technology in prospective teachers' professional growth on a five-point scale from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." While some objects were added, some were changed, and some were removed.

6.3 Analysis and Interpretation of Data:

The data collected for this study was examined using the t-test, correlation analysis, and a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA).

7. Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis-1

Prospective teachers' professional development heavily incorporates technology.

Table 1- Technology Integration's Mean and Standard Deviation in Prospective Teachers' Professional Development

Variable	N	Maximum Score	Mean	Standard Deviation	Percentage of Mean
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Technology integration in professional development	250	208	182.59	8.728	87.78%
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The table above displays the mean and standard deviation of prospective teachers' use of technology in their professional development. 208 is the highest possible score in professional development technology integration. Technology integration in professional development has a mean score of 182.59 and a percentage of 87.78%. Thus, it is evident from the mean value that the prospective instructors have a very high degree of professional development technology integration.

Hypothesis-2

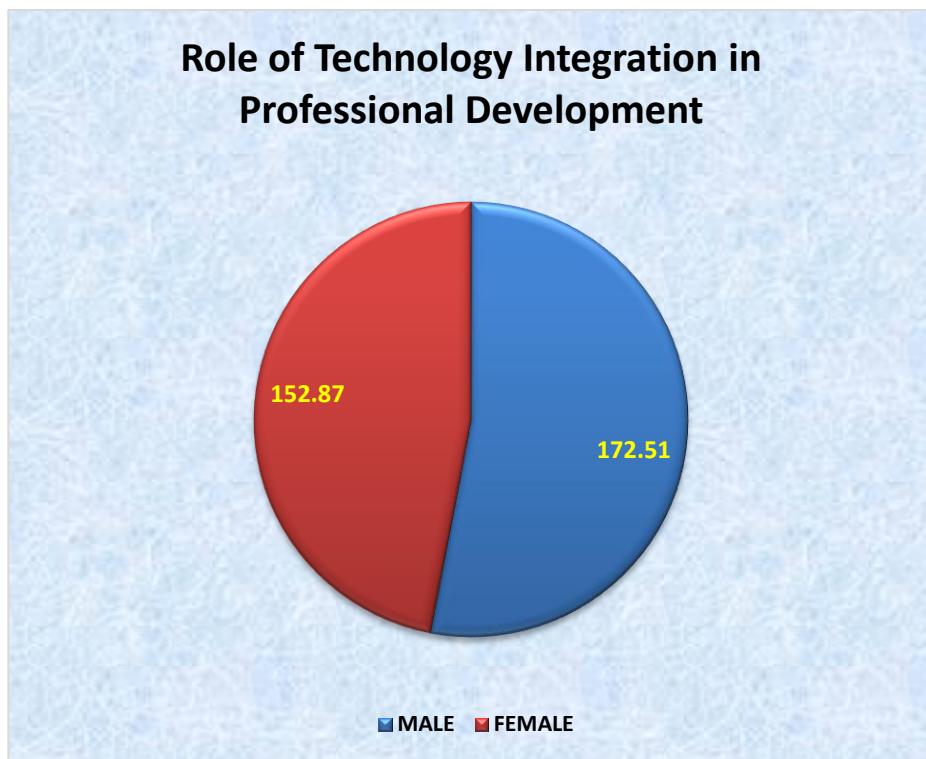
There are no appreciable gender differences in the way that technology is incorporated into prospective teachers' professional development.

Table 2

Table illustrating the relevance of the mean difference between male and female prospective teachers with regard to their use of technology in professional development

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t - value	Level of Significance
Role of Technology Integration in Professional Development	Male	105	172.51	8.655	3.329	Significant at 0.01 level
	Female	145	152.87	6.805		

Table 2 indicates that, at the 0.01 level, the obtained t-value is higher than the table value. Regarding their role in integrating technology into professional development, prospective teachers who are male and female exhibit notable differences. As a result, the null hypothesis—that there is no discernible difference between the genders of prospective teachers in terms of the incorporation of technology in their professional development—is rejected. It is evident from the mean value that male prospective teachers use technology more frequently than female prospective teachers for professional development.



Hypothesis-3

There are no notable differences in how technology is incorporated into prospective teachers' professional development across different types of institutions.

Table 3- Table demonstrating the relevance of the mean difference in the role of technology integration in professional development among prospective teachers enrolled in various types of institutions (government, government-aided, and management).

Variables	Type of Institution	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F – ratio	Level of Significance
Role of Technology Integration in Professional Development	Government	80	114.97	8.131	2.451	Not Significant
	Government-aided	70	112.07	8.034		
	Private	100	151.01	9.201		

The computed F-ratio from Table 3 is less than the table value at the significance level of 0.05. Regarding their role in integrating technology into professional development, prospective teachers

enrolled in various types of institutions (government, government-aided, and management) are found to be similar. Therefore, it is believed that there is no discernible difference in the way that technology is incorporated into the professional development of aspiring teachers across different types of institutions.

Hypothesis-4

Professional development and technology don't significantly correlate.

Table4

Values of the Correlation Coefficient for Professional Development and Technology

Sl. No.	Variables	N	Correlation Coefficient	Result
1	Technology and Professional development	250	0.192	0.01 Significant

According to table 4 above, the correlation between technology and professional development is 0.192, which is greater than the table value of 0.081 and significant at the 0.01 level of significance. These two variables have a strong and positive association with one another. Thus, it is discovered that technology and professional development have a substantial and favourable link.

8. Implications for Education:

By incorporating technology into their professional development, aspiring teachers become more adaptable educators who can use tools like virtual reality and AI-driven simulations to create immersive lesson plans. This not only improves teaching abilities but also prepares aspiring educators to close the digital divide in the classroom, eventually fostering innovative, fair learning settings that get kids ready for a world that is more reliant on technology.

9. Conclusion:

When it comes to the professional development of future teachers, technology is essential for encouraging creativity and empowerment. This study has demonstrated that integrating technologies such as virtual simulations, online collaborative platforms, and AI-powered personalized learning systems offers prospective educators the 21st-century skills they need while also promoting

adaptability, creativity, and inclusivity in their instructional strategies. Technology transforms teacher preparation programs from static curricula into dynamic ecosystems that link theory to practical application, reflecting the realities of modern classrooms.

10. References:

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