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**Technology Acceptance Model as a predictor of using information system’ to acquire**

**information literacy skills:**

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is gaining quality for understanding the

relationship between humans and technology through Perceived utility (PU) and

Perceived simple Use (PEU). The foremost explanation for adopting the cap during this study was to gift a foundation for ascertaining the impact of external variables on internal beliefs, personal skills, attitude, mind-set and intention achieve data attainment (IL) skills. The cap is AN system theory that propagates stages to be followed by data seekers or learners within the acceptance, inculcating and usage of latest technology to realize data attainment skills. This study evaluates the TAM’s main variables for data attainment acquisition such as: Perceived utility (the intention to use, user coaching, laptop expertise, system quality) and Perceived simple Use (computer self-efficacy, perception of external management, simple use, web self-efficacy, efficacy of library use, laptop anxiety, data anxiety, perceived enjoyment and objective usability, behavior and intention). we tend to will contextualize the cap by analyzing and explaining however the variables square measure applied in relationship to IL among faculty teachers. the result provides a deeper understanding and development of cap as an appropriate model for data Communication and Technology for Development (ICT4D)/social science/community informatics studies and for explaining the link between data attainment skills and technology acceptance. The study adopted qualitative content analysis technique by choosing journals and conference papers regarding the subject matter of Technology Acceptance, that were evaluated, analyzed and reviewed in detail with relevance data attainment. The study known resistance to data systems as a main reason for the failure of adoption of latest technology achieve information attainment. it had been instructed that acceptable instruction and coaching on the utilization of technology and application to real world state of affairs will result in higher data attainment.

1. Overview of Information Literacy (IL)

The construct of data acquirement skills are wide mentioned by skilled bodies

such as the Society of school, National and University Libraries (SCONUL, 2011),

Association of school and analysis Libraries (ACRL, 2011), yankee Association of

School Librarians (1998), and also the UN instructional Scientific and Cultural

Organization (UNESCO, 2008). The International Federation of Library Associations and

Institutions (IFLA) (2006:17) delineated data acquirement because the ability to spot once information is required, ability to hold out a particular task or for drawback resolution functions, cost-efficiently seek for data, organize or reorganize sources of data,

interpret, analyze and retrieve necessary data, appraise the accuracy and responsibility of

the data, and observe the moral use of data sources. IFLA (2006:7) distinguishes the data acquirement construct from alternative aspects of acquirement like laptop literacy, network acquirement, digital acquirement, data technology acquirement and media acquirement although these varieties of acquirement area unit quite connected. UNESCO (2004) thought-about data Literacy as all activities involved with teaching and learning relating to the entire type of information sources and formats. UNESCO (2004) notes that to be data literate, an individual should be equipped with the why, when, and the way to use all IL tools and develop the ability to assume resolutely regarding the data they supply. According to the Scottish data acquirement Project (2013), data acquirement is that the panacea for promoting drawback resolution skills, particularly those issues that comes with the use of recent facilities channel towards accessing data. The document more shows that IL helps to equip students with vital thinking skills, ability to hunt answers to critical queries, ability to seek out data from varied sources, type intelligent opinions, and valuate sources of data for au courant judgement necessary for higher cognitive process. Information acquirement is very important for variety of reasons particularly to educators. According to SILP (2013), it helps in promoting drawback resolution ability, helps vital thinking, boosts the ability to raise queries and get logical answers, realize data, form opinion, and evaluate sources of data.For a personal, being info literate is imperative so as to be a practical member of the society. Therefore, a government is predicted to integrate the information of knowledge Literacy into educational programmers therefore on create folks become a lot of productive and

equipped as practical world voters of the twenty first century (Rodney-Wellington, 2014:75).Lincoln (2011: 4) ascertained that info acquisition is important owing to the superfluity of readily accessible info which folks are expected to amass acceptable skills

befitting the twenty initial century to find, evaluate, analyze and place to effective use

information from numerous sources. The information of knowledge acquisition may be a should for everyone as a result of it'll verify the extent of success at each skilled level and may be a key element of education. Davis, Lundstrom and Martin (2011:17) cautioned that there may be misconceptions among the fashionable generation UN agency ar info savvy that because they’ve grownup up in associate setting driven by technology that they're info literate, however ability to you trendy info widget doesn't mean being info literate. The information {of info|of data|of knowledge} acquisition is very important as a result of access to information is driven by technology that should be learnt for a personal to be a competent info user (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2010; Mordini 2007:544). Juutinen, Huovinen and Yalaho (2011) emphasise that clasp technology will facilitate in improvement of people’s lives. Info Literacy is a vital talent that's utilitarian in nature owing to the useful result it' on an oversized range of these UN agency embrace the information. in line with Sasikala and Dhanraju (2011: 1), it will result in freelance, self-determining and student-centric learning, rather than associate over reliance on educators to supply solutions to all or any issues. This, they argue, will give students bigger ability to manage their learning method, which is able to influence the expansion of their imagination, logic and resourcefulness rather than academics merely regurgitating facts. Information acquisition is incredibly necessary as a result of it ends up in associate enlightened community. Shane (2011) admitted that the hallmark of knowledge acquisition is that the capability to resolutely evaluate and ethically apply info in realize solutions to issues and encourage people with the spirit of inquiry. he's of the read that even if during this modern era there's a rapid increase in info within the library, internet, television, radio, etc., the provision of information doesn't essentially mean that it's quality info. sadly, knowing a particular IT information nowadays doesn't mean it'll be helpful for the long run owing to the constant changes within the application (Girard and Allison, 2008: 111). Therefore, knowledge of Information Literacy will equip scholars with the ability to adapt to a changing information environment.

**Information Literacy theories**

To come to a much better understanding of the circumstances encompassing the evolution of the TAM, a compact narrative of theories and models preceding its manifestation is essential most especially currently that the employment of technology has perforate each side of human life, which makes it imperative to grasp why technology is rejected or accepted (Nikola and

Granic, 2015: 85). as an example, Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) was developed to predict and comprehend human behavior and attitudes. This theory critically evaluated activity intentions instead of the attitudes as predictors of behaviors , the speculation additionally implies that actual behavior can be determined by previous intentions aboard beliefs that an individual has for the given behavior (Fishbein and Ajzen, 2010: xvii). the speculation of Planned

Behavior (TPB) was developed to require care of the restrictions of the speculation of Reasoned Action (TRA) and embarked on to predict the intention of individuals to interact in behavior among a particular place and time and to explain all behaviors over that a personal has the capacity to use self-control (Ajzen 2006).Fred Davis changed the higher than theories and originated the cap that aims to predict the acceptance and rejection of recent technology.

There are several time- tested data accomplishment theories and plenty of researchers have spoken concerning the importance of analysis theories to own a major impact on learners. Wikgren (2005), and Apostle and Lyn (2013) argued that there's a necessity to style a replacement model within the field of Library and knowledge Studies that ought to embrace not solely information seekers however additionally the someone or data supplier .Research on data accomplishment is increasing and plenty of IL theories and models are produced. Limberg, Sundin and Talja (2012: 93) classified IL theories into 3 theoretical perspectives: phenomenography, socio-cultural theory and Foucauldian discourse analysis. Larsson and Holmstrom (2007:55) thought of the phenomenography theoretical perspective as a qualitative analysis methodology, grounded within the instructive analysis paradigm that

sets dead set investigate the qualitative and various ways that during which individuals expertise one thing or understand sure events. Andretta (2008) ascertained the phenomenon of graphic purpose of read to develop six theoretical outlines of knowledge accomplishment consisting of: the content frame, the

competency frame, the non-public connection frame, the training to find out frame, the relative frame and the social impact frame. In relation to Andretta (2008), Diehm, Rae-Anne and Lupton, and Mandy (2012: 5) identified six categories recounting how to learn Information Literacy which are: finding information, developing a process, building personal knowledge, advancing disciplinary knowledge, contributing to the community and creating a product. Scot and Palincsar (2013) pinpoint that the socio-cultural viewpoint is a theory popular in the field of sociology and is used to describe the understanding of circumstances surrounding individual behavioral patterns relating to environmental, institutional, historical and cultural

factors. Wang, et al. (2011:2) also described socio-cultural theory as a communal

constructivist paradigm which considers human knowledge as a product of social interaction within the community through collaboration. This theory, according to Wang, et al. (2011:7), is based on three key principles: knowledge is a social construct and authoritative dialogic model that can help in acquiring Information Literacy; tools and equipment play a significant role in social relation internalization is an influential model, especially when data is created and evaluated using this research approach.

Foucauldian theory is based on discourse analysis, which is a form of interview analysis, focusing on relationships in society as expressed through language and behavior, as well as the relationship between language and power (Lisa, 2008:249). Kendall and Wickham (1999) identified five stages relevant to Foucauldian discourse analysis: and they are acknowledging dialogue as a statement organized in a logical way; understanding how the statement is constructed; unpacking what statement can be presented in a written and unwritten format; understanding how the new statement can be created; and building practices, material and discursive, simultaneously.

**Resistance to technology:**

In spite of all the advantages of mistreatment new technology, an oversized range of researchers attest to the fact that individuals have developed a resistance towards the employment of contemporary technology in accessing info. Kim and Kankanhalli (2009: 567) known resistance to info systems as a significant reason for the failure of adoption of latest technology. within the opinion of Siegel (2008:2), resistance and small incentive to utilize new technology create a significant difficulty that persists among several professionals everywhere the globe. The Technology Acceptance Model was fictional to expand extra behavior constructs to extend the

understanding of latest technology. Siegel (2008:9) additionally holds that resistance to technology illustrates a reluctance to embrace associate initiative, perception, plan and action or opposing. untoward circumstances. Therefore, it's necessary for any organization to grasp the reason for resistance by people so as to understand resistant behavior and notice away out. A potential answer is to supply applicable instruction and coaching on the employment of technology and application to reality scenario double-geared towards overcoming the explanation for resistance.

Berna-Martinez and Macia-Perez (2012: 148) determined that various cultural, technological,business and hierarchal levels will aid the adoption and rejection of latest technology, however conclude that coaching will assist folks in overcoming resistance to technology.

According to Rivard and Lapointe (2012: 897), technology resistance has additionally been viewed as

an essential issue in IT implementation that, if not well managed, will cause organizational problems. the 2 researchers prompt ways of response that ar positive responses to the resistance: inaction, acknowledgment, rectification, and dissuasion.

In the opinion of Selvaganapathi and Raja (2012:22), worry of latest technology is said as ‘technophobic’, that could be a feeling of hysteria connected with the introduction to new technology. people who are flooded by a sense of distress or psychological feature anxiety notice it difficult to embrace the employment of recent technology, that is common within the 21st century owing to the recognition of technology applied to each facet of human life. Selvaganapathi and Raja (2012:22) counsel that this sense of insufficiency is mirrored in nervousness and also the constant feeling of discontentment and apprehension.

**Effective use of technology** needs correct integration to create it a lot of productive and foster educational development that additionally entails correct utilization of data resources and the technology that promote its usage (Erişti, Kurt and Dindar, 2012: 30). consistent with Dennis, Wixom and author (2012:6) Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is that the procedure of deciding however Associate in Nursing data system (IS) will sustain data desires, designing the system. Curry; McGregor and role player (2007: 905) additionally declared that System

Development Life Cycle (SDLC) as a procedure any organization ought to undergo to

optimize the utilization of recent technology. this idea counseled phases to be followed in optimizing the utilization of technology, that area unit practicability study, analytic thinking, systems design, system implementation, integration and testing, Maintenance and system auditing. To have a technology that may be promptly accepted by the folks, Hut (2008) steered that feasibility study of what's expected is vital, that is that the act of setting objectives, clearly stating the necessity of the meant technology, verify the sensible procedure and monetary implication of the projected transformation.

1. **What are some of the basic features that you would put in the application?**

**The following are some things to think about once implementing one thing new**:

Control – grasp that there are aiming to be things that are out of your management. whether or not it’s the technology that you just are implementing or the perspective towards the new technology. It’s necessary to know that typically that’s simply the method that things are. Moving forward and attempting to focus the positive impact of the implementation is vital.

Big or Small? – One size doesn’t match all. Smaller implementations, sometimes at intervals a department, need less coaching and project management. It’s simple to implement as a result of largely everybody has bought into the concept and the way they're aiming to adapt to the amendment. Larger implementations need additional levels of experience and views, and infrequently need a major quantity of designing, organization, and coordination, additionally to the technical parts like coaching and documentation.

Technology doesn’t amendment a method – a typical thought is that you just use technology to alter method. it's quite common for a method to remain an equivalent even through the technology has modified. a straightforward example is once your smartphone will a code update. The code updates get put in, however the method by that you employ your phone stays an equivalent. guaranteeing those who AN implementation isn’t aiming to rip the carpet out from beneath them is vital. Draw similarities between the present set of steps to perform a task to the new method. victimization this method diffuses a great deal of uncertainty and eases the reluctant cone to alter technology and processes.

Communication – act the advantages of latest technology in a simple to know manner can facilitate produce motivation and excitement for its implementation. Many times, we have a tendency to implement one thing new while not obtaining a decent perspective for what the impact to the user are. attempting to know their perspective and trade implementations to them eases the rollout. Communication doesn’t need to be continuously positive. Knowing ANd act the growing pains and the way we have a tendency to are overcoming them is additionally necessary from an implementation perspective additionally because the user perspective.

Ease of transition – it's necessary to ease into the transition of any new technology. begin with the best “phase”, and ride that foundation to additional implement additional advanced options. operating in phases provides users longer to induce acquainted with the code and are available up with their own concepts for a way they need to use it. nobody likes to come back to figure sooner or later to seek out out that they need a brand new laptop that they need to reconfigure everywhere once more. employing a phased approach reduces surprises and offers individuals time to regulate to the new technology by talking with others that have more matured the transition already.

Support system – make sure that you've got the correct resources offered to support the implementation. whether or not this can be coaching, videos, or employees resources to answer any queries. The web ought to be responsive, strong, and extremely customer-centric. additionally, the web must always act positive regarding the technological amendment and push the implementation forward.

2.How can you measure the potential success of the program before it is implemented?

Data collection happens before analysis and reporting.

Valid and reliable data is the backbone of program analysis. Collecting this data, however, is just one step in the greater process of measuring outcomes. The five steps include:

Identify outcomes and develop performance measures.

Create and implement a data collection plan (discussed in this lesson).

Analyze the data.

Communicate the results.

Reflect, learn, and do it again.

3.Who are your stakeholders in the project and how can they be useful to you in answering the question of whether or not they would use the program?

Stakeholders

“A neutral is a private, group, or organization WHO might have an effect on, be laid low with or understand itself to be laid low with a choice, activity, or outcome of a project.” In alternative words, you'll be able to say that a neutral may be a person, cluster of individuals or a corporation that has Associate in Nursing interest in your project or is laid low with its outcome either directly or indirectly; this might embrace your project team members, project sponsors, your organization members, and folks outside of your organization similarly.

The neutral list could also be low if the project is little. However, if the project is giant and opened up in an exceedingly giant geographic area, you will have a large variety of stakeholders, which can embrace communities or the final public.

All neutrals aren't equal; each stakeholder has totally different necessities and expectations. you must treat each neutral consistent with their necessities and expectations. Failing to try and do thus will jeopardize your project’s success .If you recognize each neutral, their desires, expectations, and necessities, it'll increase the possibility of the project’s success. If you miss any necessary neutral, you will face several difficulties within the later stages of the project like delay within the project, cost, and within the most severe cases, they'll terminate the project.

**Type of Project Stakeholders**

Project stakeholders are often classified into 2 categories:

Internal Stakeholders

External Stakeholders

Internal Stakeholders

Internal stakeholders area unit internal to the organization. For example:

A sponsor

An internal client or consumer (if the project arose because of an enclosed would like of Associate in Nursing organization)

A project team

A program manager

A portfolio manager

Management

Another group’s manager internal to the organization (e.g., practical manager, operational-o

ll manager, admin manager, etc.).

External Stakeholders

These stakeholders area unit external to the organization. For example:

An external client or consumer (if project arose because of a contract)

An user of project’s outcome

A supplier

Subcontractors

The government

Local communities

The media

Stakeholders are often positive or negative.

A positive neutral sees the project’s positive aspect and enjoy its success. These stakeholders facilitate the project management team to complete the project with success.

On the opposite hand, a negative neutral sees the negative outcome of the project and will be negatively compact by the project or its outcome. this kind of neutral is a smaller amount probably to contribute to your success of the project.

I have been asked over and over whether or not competitors area unit negative stakeholders. Please note that competitors aren't negative stakeholders as a result of you have got to manage your stakeholders proactively to complete your project with success, however you are doing not manage your competitors or fulfill their necessities; the target of your project isn't to satisfy your competitors’ necessities.

In some cases, the final public are often a neutral. during this case, it'd be impractical to manage the complete population thus you'll consult their public figures or leaders to know their necessities and expectations higher. Some samples of this kind of project area unit associated with mining, the surroundings, road, rail, dam building, etc.

It is very important for you to spot your project stakeholders at a awfully early stage of the project. you must conjointly put in writing their details, requirements, expectations, power, and influence on the project within the neutral register.

Some of these stakeholders can have a minimum interest or influence on the project. However, you have got to require care of them similarly, as a result of nobody is aware of after they can become dominant stakeholders and if the dominant stakeholders can quieten down important.

Stakeholders area unit people WHO area unit compact by your project or have Associate in Nursing interest in it. Stakeholders are often internal, external, positive, negative, high power, low power, etc.

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July 7th sat