



Effect of Information Technology in Accessing Teaching and Learning for Teachers

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1. Introduction

Today, in every field touching human society, the revolution of science and technology is taking place in Java. Educational technology has influenced the teachers, students, Standard rooms, schools, educational practices, etc. of today. The wonderful use of technology has been increasing in every field. In the education world, there is a new direction of communication. And the most important part is if they have. Science and Technique In this technological revolution, a number of mediums are known to humans. Humans have reached radio, tape recorder, television, computer and now the Internet. The most important responsible information technology is behind many of the best gifts that technology has received to humanity in the 8th century. In the current modern technology age, there has been an explosion of knowledge in every field. Recent advances in the field of progressive humans have accelerated the advancement of the science of science. At the same time, the field of research in the field of education is filling up. The prevalence of education is increasing day by day. But the explosion of information and the increasing appetite for education and both factors raise many questions on the specific purpose of educational work and administrative work management and education in the field of education. With the development of science and technology as well as the latest discoveries and innovations.

2. Rational of the study

Information technology is concerned with the decision making of information management, data collection, data transmission, data production and data base. In addition, information technology is the process of information production, aggregation, collection, presentation and interpretation of information. Information technology touches not just individuals but all parts of society as a whole. In addition, it would be futile to consider information technology without specialized components of technology such as hardware and software equipment and teleconferencing.

"Technology means generally knowledge of the industrial processing system and." There is action. Anyone can apply repetitive activity. Technology is closely related to science and engineering. Science gives man an understanding of his real world. Technologies such as space, substance and the natural properties of functional components and their usefulness in formulating interconnections and applications are related to the devices and processes used to carry out these arrangements. (McGrawHill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology, 1) Information Technology (Technology). It is nothing but a pleasant connection between computers and the messaging system. In the last 4 years, today's tech giant the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, laid the foundation for the use of technology in government. Jawaharlal Nehru emphasized the need for developing a scientific mindset in the country. And as a result, institutions like IIT and IIM continued to grow in the country for two years. As Rajiv Gandhi's Prime Minister, he gave the most momentum to computer rendition in India. Despite the short time he took over, he took the right approach to make dramatic changes in the field of information technology and communications in the country. In this way he has made a suitable role for entering India in the 5th century.

Thus, information technology is information technology, the gathering of information, the creation of information. Proper arrangement of information storing information, disseminating information all of these processes make it possible to identify all the tools that make it possible through the technology. Through this technology, human life has become welfare. Has become progressive. It's getting easier and faster. Has become efficient. So the use of this technology is increasing day by day. And stepping into new habitats. Information technology is about information sharing, dissemination, storage, and so on. In the field of management, advanced technology such as computer, telephone, internet etc. is used for analyzing the data collected to make any important decisions. Information on university courses, dissertations, research papers, famous books, etc. can be obtained from the University website. Students, professors, practitioners of any subject can access and download the information they need and download from the Internet. At present, the student can prepare his time after his / her school / college time so that he can use his time properly.

The human brain is also a kind of computer. Which is associated with the collection and return of information. Information is interpreted by the brain as an analysis, synthesis, decision process, organization process. Today, information from the pre-primary level is infused into the brain. As a result, the child has become like a warehouse for information gathering. Today's baby is stuck in the data base. Today's teaching is engulfed in the rubble of speech. Education is full of 'glossaries'. In the current scenario, three things such as population explosion, knowledge explosion and expectations explosion have broad impact on education. Thus, the teacher is trying to deal with these three things. It can be said that educational technology can only be helpful in this endeavor. Technology in English (Eighth Century) Technology is another option for this in Gujarati. 'Pravidya' In general, technology means 'sculpture' or art. The word zeitgeist is derived from the Greek word zeitgeist. Which means The Latin form of 'art' is taxidermy. Which means. (Weave), build, build, integrate and integrate technology (GIMM) and expertise (ITP).

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3. Statement of the research problem

In the research presented, the researcher has prepared a question-and-answer, information technology, for information technology-based teachers.

4. Research title

Effect of Information Technology in Accessing Teaching and Learning for Teachers

5. Operational Definitions of the terms

5.1 Effect

In this present study the score of the teachers on the Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale was considered as the effect.

5.2 Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning

In this present study awareness of the teachers on the Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating used in the Scale was considered.

5.3 Teachers

In this present study teachers serves in the school were considered as the teachers for the study.

6. Objectives of the study

No one acts without a personal purpose. Likewise, any research has a specific purpose. Because purposeless work always fails.

1. To construct and study the Effect of information technology in the teaching-learning process on the teachers and teachers.
2. To study Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning with reference to gender of teachers.
3. To study Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning with reference to habitat of teachers.
4. To study Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning with reference to type of school of teachers.

7. Research variables

A variable is the value of a target that is the component that is moving or in individual cases the variable is a property that can be assigned values to any individual group or any feature of the environment that may change. Identifying and practically defining the variables covered in the research study is the key to the research process. A variable is a attribute that can have different values. The variable is the amount whose prices are constantly changing. The variable is a trait that differentiates individuals according to their group and environment. Examples of variables such as age, sexuality, illiteracy, sectorial level or standard.

The types of variables are as follows.

Table 1: Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Variables for study

No	Type of Variable	Variable	Level	Category
1	Dependent	Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning material		
2	Independent	Gender	2	Male Female
3	Independent	Habitat	2	Rural Urban
4	Independent	Type of school	2	Grant-In-Aid Self-Finance

8. Hypothesis of the study

Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale for secondary school teachers

- H₀₁** There will be no significant difference between mean score of rural habitat male and female secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₂** There will be no significant difference between mean score of urban habitat male and female secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₃** There will be no significant difference between mean score of male and female Grant-in-aid secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.

- H₀₄** There will be no significant difference between mean score of male and female Self-finance secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₅** There will be no significant difference between mean score of male and female secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₆** There will be no significant difference between mean score of rural habitat and urban habitat male secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₇** There will be no significant difference between mean score of rural habitat and urban habitat female secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₈** There will be no significant difference between mean score of Grant-In-Aid rural habitat and urban habitat secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₉** There will be no significant difference between mean score of Self-finance rural habitat and urban habitat secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₁₀** There will be no significant difference between mean score of rural habitat and urban habitat secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₁₁** There will be no significant difference between mean score of rural habitat Grant-in-Aid and Self-finance secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₁₂** There will be no significant difference between mean score of urban habitat Grant-in-Aid and Self-finance secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₁₃** There will be no significant difference between mean score of Grant-in-Aid and Self-finance male secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₁₄** There will be no significant difference between mean score of Grant-in-Aid and Self-finance female secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.
- H₀₁₅** There will be no significant difference between mean score of Grant-in-Aid and Self-finance secondary school teachers on Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale.

9. Research method

In this present study survey method was adopted for the applying research method and descriptive type of the research method applying to the present study. Sample of the teachers and teachers were selected randomly and survey method used to know the Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning among secondary school with reference to variable of gender, habitat and Of teachers as well as their achievement in previous examination.

10. Field of the study

According to the research view to know the Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning among secondary school with reference to variable of gender, habitat and of teachers so it is psychological view of secondary school. According to research level it is applied to the secondary school, so it is as the level of the secondary school. According to the content level Information Technology is the content of the research.

11. Population and sample

Teachers and teachers from the Gujarati medium secondary school of the Mehsana, Patan, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Aravalli district of the North Gujarat during the year of 2018-19 were considered as the population of the study.

12. Random Selection of the sample using lottery system

In this present study 150 teachers and 1038 teachers from the Standard-9 and Standard-10 from the north Gujarat were selected for the present study.

Table 1: Sample of Teachers the study

No.	District	Area	School	Male	Female
1	SANBARKANTHA	RURAL	1	4	1
			2	3	2
			3	4	1
		URBAN	1	2	3
			2	3	2
			3	3	2
2	BANASKANTHA	RURAL	1	4	1
			2	3	2
			3	2	3
		URBAN	1	3	2
			2	4	1
			3	4	1
3	ARAVALLI	RURAL	1	3	2
			2	4	1
			3	3	2
		URBAN	1	4	1
			2	4	1
			3	3	2
4	MEHSANA	RURAL	1	3	2
			2	4	1
			3	3	2
		URBAN	1	4	1
			2	3	2
			3	4	1
5	PATAN	RURAL	1	3	2
			2	4	1
			3	3	2
		URBAN	1	4	1
			2	3	2
			3	3	2
	TOTAL	RURAL		50	25
		URBAN		51	24
TOTAL				101	49
				150	

In this present study Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning among secondary school teachers with reference to variable of gender, habitat of teachers. Selection of the sample of the teachers of the year of the 2018-19 of the secondary school was made by the selection of the Gujarati medium secondary school of the Mehsana, Patan, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Aravalli district of the North Gujarat were selected by using lottery system for the selection of the school using random

sample of the selection of sample. Selection of the teachers form the selected sample of the school using random sample of the selection of sample.

13. Construction of the tool

In this present study two types of the tools were used for the data collection. (1) Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale for teachers.

13.1 Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale for teachers

Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale used to know the level of the teachers of secondary school. To finalize the tool 18 experts have given their ideas to making tool for data collection with necessary changes and suggestion to improve the quality of content for the data collection. In the preliminary test total rating scale with 47 items were administrated on the 200 sample of the teachers and applied to Lickert method for finalizing items for the final data collection. Data were calculated as per the negative and positive items of the study. Five-point rating scale administrated for the scoring of the data. After applying the Lickert method finally 40 statements were selected for the data collection of the present research purpose. Finally, tool used for data collection to know Effect of Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning among secondary school teachers with reference to variable of gender, habitat and Of teachers.

14. Delimitation of the present research

Present study is delimited as here under as follows.

- Present study is delimited to Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning among secondary school teachers with reference to variable of gender, habitat and Standard of the teachers.
- Present study is delimited to selected sample of the teachers of the year of the 2018-19 of the secondary school.
- Present study is delimited Gujarati medium school only.
- Present study is delimited to the sample of the teachers and teachers of the Mehsana, Patan, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Aravalli district of the North Gujarat Gujarati medium school only.

15. Data Collection and Data Analysis

In this research data were collected by using achievement test in both groups as well obtained score was interpreted for the research conclusion. In this present research data were analyzed according to the selected variable of the selected group. Mean, SD, t-value, ANOVA and Correlation Statistical technique were applied for the selected group of variables of data. The analysis of results was done with the help of computers through excel. The teachers t- test were worked out along with mean and standard deviation. Quantitative data were analyzed by the frequency distribution as the variables of the objectives of the research. Mean, median, t-value and correlation value calculated for the present research. Wherever, necessary data were presented through bar graphs.

16. Major Findings of the study

16.1 Impact of Information Technology Impact of Teachers Information on Received

Gender-wise, Habitat-wise and School-wise effect of information technology in accessing teaching and learning rating scale of secondary school teachers

Gender-wise, Habitat-wise and School-wise effect of information technology in accessing teaching and learning rating scale of secondary school teachers there is no any significant Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning Rating Scale for teachers, hence it can be said Information Technology in accessing teaching and learning found same with reference to gender, habitat and school of the teachers.

17. Conclusion

The present study examined the impact of information technology on teachers in the subject matter. The information for the student was structured into the subject of the impact of information technology. In addition, a structured answer test was designed to measure teachers' academic achievement. The achievements in the test were interpreted by the value of the. The present study was useful to develop an interest in the subject matter of information technology in the information technology of teachers. This chapter summarizes the entire study, outlines the findings of the findings and directions for future research.

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