



REVIEW OF RESEARCH



AWARENESS OF LANGUAGE TEACHERS OF MURARJI DESAI SCHOOLS REGARDING COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT:

The objective of this article to find out whether there Awareness Regarding Communication Technologies among Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools. The investigator adopted the survey method for the study. The size of the sample was 200 Teachers. The tool was prepared by the investigator and used for the collection of data. The result indicated that significant difference in the awareness of Post-Graduate and Graduate Language Teachers of Murarji Desai School, Urban and Rural high School Language Teachers and different language Teachers in respect of various modern communication technologies.



KEYWORDS: language Teachers, Kannada language Teachers, Communication Technologies, Post graduate and graduate etc.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The advances in Communication Technology have been revolutionized in educational scenario, also developing with great speed they add a communication dimension to the information technologies, because of which time and space are losing their significant. Examples of these technologies are file sharing, e-mail, websites, navigating, chatting, targeting messages, video conferencing etc. Now those persons are termed to be illiterate who are not aware of latest technology available at their doorstep. In all walks of life person happens to get in contact of these technologies. The communication technologies are more frequently seen in teaching learning process. Many researchers have made an attempt to study about the awareness regarding communication technologies.

In this study, investigator has made an attempt to study the Awareness Regarding Communication Technologies among Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools.

2. OBJECTIVES:

The following objectives were framed for the present study;

- 1) To analyze the awareness of Post-Graduate and Graduate Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of various modern communication technologies.
- 2) To analyze the awareness of urban and rural high school Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of various modern communication technologies.
- 3) To analyze the awareness of Kannada, English and Hindi Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of various modern communication technologies.

4) To analyze the awareness of Kannada Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools having high and low experience in regard to various modern communication technologies.

3. HYPOTHESES:

In pursuance of the above objectives, the following null hypotheses were setup for the present study;

- 1) **H₀1:** There is no significance difference between Male and female Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 2) **H₀2:** There is no significance relationship between Male and female Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 3) **H₀3:** There is no significance difference between Post-Graduate and Graduate Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 4) **H₀4:** There is no significance relationship between Post-Graduate and Graduate Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 5) **H₀5:** There is no difference between urban and rural High School Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 6) **H₀6:** There is no relationship between urban and rural High School Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 7) **H₀7:** There is no difference between Kannada, English and Hindi Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 8) **H₀8:** There is no difference between the Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools having high and low teaching experience in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 9) **H₀9:** There is no relationship between the Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools having high and low teaching experience in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.

4. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED:

The present study the method adopted is a survey study of high school teachers of Murarji Desai Schools.

Sample: For the present study a total number of 200 Language teachers of Murarji Desai Schools were drawn by using stratified random sampling technique. The sample includes Graduate and Post Graduate, Urban and Rural, High and low experienced Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools.

Tool used: "Communication Technologies Awareness Scale (CTAS), the self-structured tool was Prepared by Investigator. This tool was used to collect the data from Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools all standards.

Statistical Technique used: The statistical techniques Mean, SD, 't' ratio, 'F' ratio and r- test were used to analyse and interpret the data.

5. HYPOTHESIS WISE ANALYSIS OF DATA:

In order to test null hypothesis, investigator calculated mean standard deviation, t- ratio, F-test and r-ratio by using appropriate formulas .

5.1. Testing of Hypothesis H₀ 1 and H₀ 2:

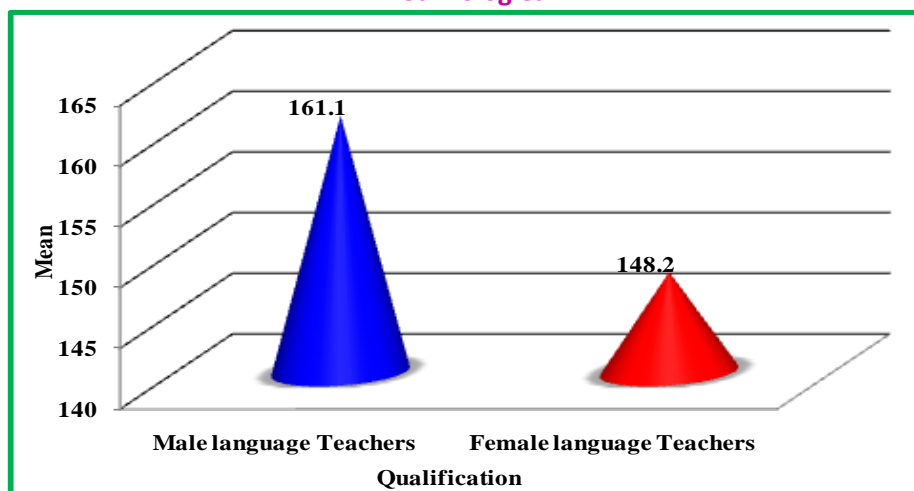
Table-1
Mean, SD and 't' value of Male and female language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the Awareness of Modern Communication Technologies

Sl. No.	Qualification	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	r-value
1	Male language Teachers	100	161.1	22.58	4.34	0.841
2	Female language Teachers	100	148.2	27.59		

It can be observed from the table-1, that awareness of Male and female language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of communication technologies has mean score 161.1 and 148.2 and standard deviation 22.58 and 2.56 respectively. The ratio between these two groups is 4.34 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence hypothesis H₀1, that is there is no significance difference between Male and female language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It indicates that the Male and female language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools have no similar awareness regarding the communication technologies. Male language Teachers have more awareness compared to female language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools.

It can also be observed from the table-1 that, the r value between these two groups is 0.841 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence hypothesis H₀2 that is there is significance relationship between Male and female language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. The above data were represented graphically as follows:

Graph-1: Comparison of gender wise language Teachers' Awareness of Modern Communication Technologies



5.2. Testing of Hypothesis H₀ 3 and H₀ 4:

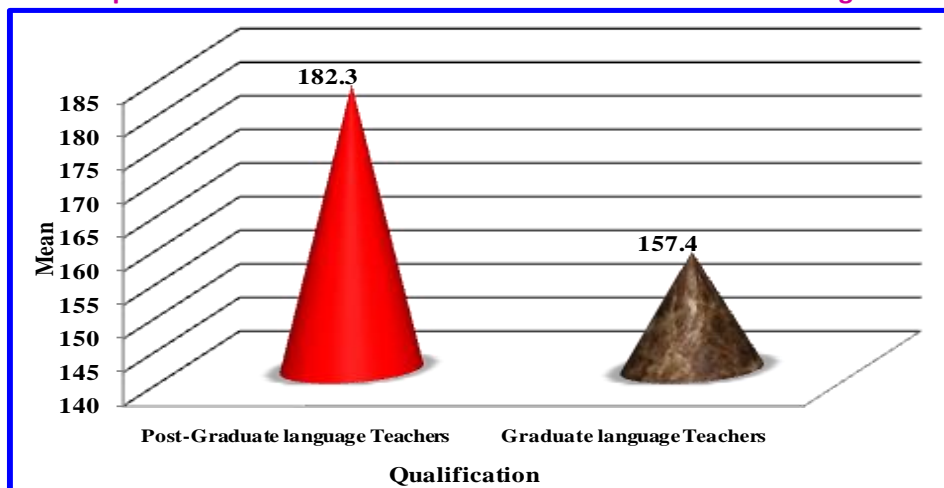
Table-2: Mean, SD and 't' value of Post-Graduate and Graduate language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the Awareness of Modern Communication Technologies

Sl. No.	Qualification	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	r-value
1	Post-Graduate language Teachers	100	182.3	21.63	3.78	0.751
2	Graduate language Teachers	100	157.4	26.40		

It can be observed from the table-1, that awareness of Post-Graduate and Graduate language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of communication technologies has mean score 182.3 and 157.4 and standard deviation 21.63 and 26.40 respectively. The ratio between these two groups is 3.78 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence hypothesis H₀3 that is there is no significance difference between Post-Graduate and Graduate language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It also indicates that the Male and female language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools have no similar awareness regarding the communication technologies. Post-Graduate language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools have more awareness compared to Graduate language Teachers.

It can also be observed from the table-2 that, the r value between these two groups is 0.751 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence hypothesis H₀4 that is there is significance relationship between Post-Graduate and Graduate language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. The above data were represented graphically as follows:

Graph-2: Comparison of Post-Graduate and Graduate language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the Awareness of Modern Communication Technologies



5.3. Testing of Hypothesis H₀ 5 and H₀ 6:

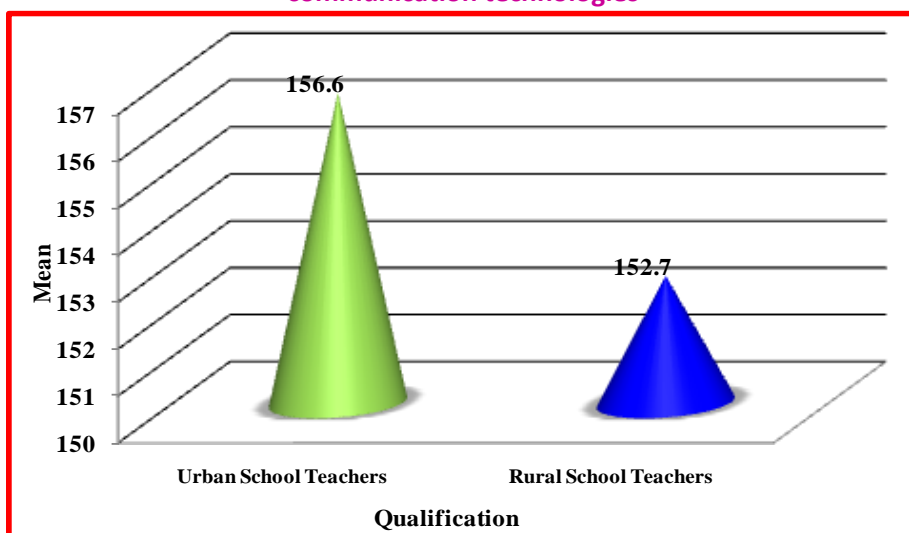
Table-3: Mean, SD and 't' value of urban and rural School Teachers in respect of the Awareness of Modern Communication Technologies

Sl. No.	Locale	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	r-value
1	Urban School Language Teachers	100	156.6	26.12	6.21	0.621
2	Rural School Language Teachers	100	152.7	25.81		

Table-3, Indicates that awareness of urban and rural School Language Teachers in respect of communication technologies has the mean score 156.6 and 152.7 and standard deviation 26.12 and 25.81 respectively. The t-ratio between these two groups is 6.21 which is significant at 0.05 level. It shows that the urban and rural Murarji Desai Schools Language Teachers have the not similar awareness in respect of communication technologies. Urban Language Teachers are having more awareness than that of rural Language Teachers.

It can also be observed from the table-3 that, the r value between these two groups is 0.621 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence hypothesis H₀6 that is there is significance relationship between urban and rural School Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. The above data were represented graphically as follows:

Graph-3: Urban and rural school teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of modern communication technologies



5.4. Testing of Hypothesis H₀ 7:

Table-4: Mean, SD and 't' value of between Kannada, English and Hindi Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the Awareness of modern Communication Technologies.

Variable	Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Different language Teachers	Between Groups	1497.76	2	748.880	1.064	0.353
	Within Groups	31663.29	45	703.627		
	Total	33160.98	47			

It is inferred from the above table that the calculated 'F' value 1.064 is higher than the table value at 0.05 level. Hence the mean difference is statistically significant. Hence, the Null hypothesis, H₀8 i.e. there is no difference between Kannada, English and Hindi Kannada Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It shows that the Kannada, English and Hindi Kannada Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools having the not similar awareness in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.

5.5. Testing of Hypothesis H₀ 8 and H₀ 9:

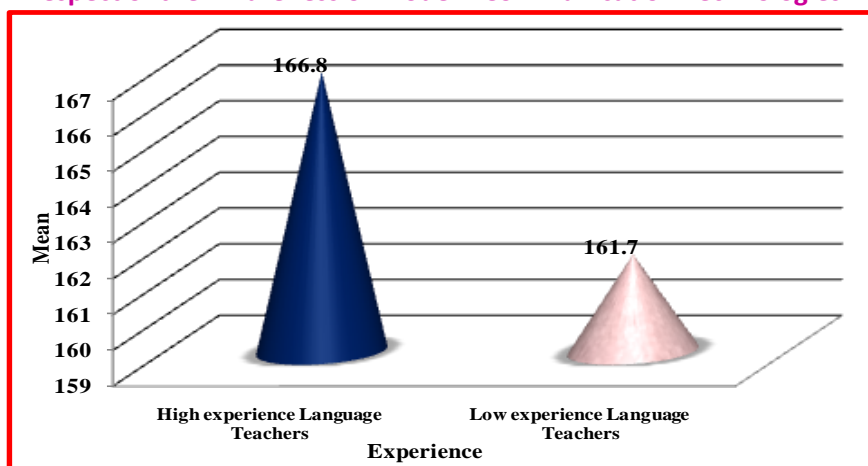
Table-5: Mean, SD and 't' value of Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools having high and low experience in respect of the Awareness of Modern Communication Technologies

Sl. No.	Experience	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	r-value
1	High experience Language Teachers	100	166.8	22.23	8.712	0.561
2	Low experience Language Teachers	100	161.7	27.09		

Table-5, Shows that the awareness of Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools with high and low experience in respect of the communication technologies has the mean score 166.8 and 161.7 and SD were 22.23 and 27.09 respectively. The t-ratio between these two groups is 8.712, which is not significant at 0.05 levels. Further it shows that the mean score of high experienced Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools is greater than the low experienced Language Teachers. However, there is a difference between the two groups in respect of the awareness regarding the modern communication technologies.

It can also be observed from the table-5 that, the r value between these two groups is 0.561 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence hypothesis H₀8 that is there is no significance relationship between urban and rural School Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. The above data were represented graphically as follows:

Graph-4: Comparison of Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools having high and low experience in respect of the Awareness of Modern Communication Technologies.



6. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- 1) There is significance difference between Post-Graduate and Graduate Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 2) There is significance relationship between Post-Graduate and Graduate Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 3) There is significance difference between Male and female Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 4) There is significance relationship between Male and female Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 5) There is difference between urban and rural High School Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 6) There is relationship between urban and rural High School Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 7) There is difference between Kannada, English and Hindi Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 8) There is difference between the Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools having high and low teaching experience in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.
- 9) There is relationship between the Language Teachers of Murarji Desai Schools having high and low teaching experience in respect of the awareness of various modern communication technologies.

7. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- 1) The present study was confined to High School Language teachers of Murarji Desai Schools.
- 2) The present study was restricted to 't' test and 'F' test only.

8. CONCLUSION:

The findings of the study emphasize on high language Post graduate and graduate language teachers, urban and rural high school language teachers, Kannada, Hindi and English language teachers have significant difference in respect of the awareness regarding the modern communication technologies and the language teachers with high and low experience differ significantly. It shows that language teachers are now having more awareness about modern communication technologies.

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