4 Data Analysis and Findings

4.1 Introduction

Data analysis is the most crucial part of any research. Data analysis summarizes collected data. It involves the interpretation of data gathered through the use of analytical and logical reasoning to determine patterns, relationships or trends. Researchers generally analyze for patterns in observations through the entire data collection phase. An essential component of ensuring data integrity is the accurate and appropriate analysis of research findings.

4.2 Objective wise analysis

In this analysis the collected data were tabulated and statistical techniques applied.

Hypothesis 1

There would be a good level of ICT awareness among the school teachers. The result has been shown in the following table.

Table- 1 Level of ICT awareness among the school teachers.

S.No.	Level of ICT Awareness	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very Poor	1	2.86
2	Poor	3	8.57
3	Average	13	37.14
4	Good	4	11.43
5	Very Good	14	40
Total		**35**	**100**

Table- 1 shows that 2.86% school teachers having very poor, 8.57% having poor, 37.14% having average, 11.43% having good and 40% having very good level of ICT awareness.

Overall the level of ICT awareness is good among the school teachers.

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference between the awareness of rural and urban school teachers towards ICT. The result has been shown in the following table.

Table- 2 Level of ICT awareness among the

rural and urban school teachers.

Groups	Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value
urban	90.59	10.62	1.34
rural	88.80	10.24	

Table-2 shows that the calculated 't' value 1.34 is less than the table value 1.96 at 5% level of significance.

It reveals that there is no significant difference between urban and rural school teachers in their awareness towards ICT.

4.3 Findings

➢ The overall level of ICT awareness is good among the school teachers.

➢ There was no significant difference between the urban and rural trained teachers. But urban trained teachers were little aware in contrast to rural trained teachers.