

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

Raw data is worthless without analysis. However valid reliable and adequate the data may be it does not serve any worthwhile purpose unless it is carefully edited, systematically classified and tabulated, scientifically analyzed, systematically interpreted and rationally concluded. Good research is characterized by what care has taken in the analysis and interpretation of data after careful and depth answer to the research question of decision making and information users.

Analysis of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent facts or factors in simple parts and putting the parts together in new arrangements for the purpose of interpretation. The process of interpretation is essentially one of the stating the result finding show what do you mean? What is their significance? What is answer to the original problem? This part is the heart of the research. It calls for a critical examination of the result of one's analysis in light of all the limitations of the data gathering.

Interpretation of data refers to that important part of the investigator, which is associated with the drawing of inference from the collected facts after an analytic study. It is extremely useful and important part of the study because it makes possible the use of collected data. Statistical facts by themselves have no utility. It is the interpretation that makes it possible for us to utilize collected data in various fields of activity. The usefulness of the collected data lies in its proper interpretation. It provides certain conclusion about the problem under study. Statistics is a body of mathematical techniques or processes for gathering, organizing, analyzing and interpreting numerical data.

Keeping the objectives of the study in view, the data was collected and interpreted one by one. This chapter includes the analysis and interpretation of data collected for the study from Bhopal city.

4.2 Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretations

This part of the study deals with the analysis, presentation and interpretation of data. Since the study's main objective is to find out the Basic skills of English Language, the investigator for deriving conclusions does qualitative analysis of data. The investigator collected data from the self-made achievement test. The obtained data is presented in tabular form below and is interpreted accordingly. The data is presented, analyzed and interpreted according to objectives of the study as follows-

Objective 1

To know the various ICT resources available for teaching English to 8th standard.

A survey was conducted to teachers to know about the awareness of ICT tools .A questionnaire was designed for knowing the awareness of teachers about UCT resources of teaching present today. The given table will show the teacher's awareness:

| Teacher name | Basic knowledge | Technical knowledge | Internet knowledge | Computer usage |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Preety yadav | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Sangeeta petia | No | No | Yes | No |
| Rajiv sharma | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Sidra javed | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Shazia taqi | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Priyanka jathon | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Ravi shankar | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Najma khan | No | No | No | No |

From the above tables it us shown that:

75% of teachers have basic knowledge of computer.

50% of teachers have technical knowledge of computer.

87.5% of teachers have internet knowledge.

50% of teachers use computer for teaching purpose.

From the above tables it is shown that still teachers are technically unaware of present technical way of teaching.

Awareness test was also conducted for teachers and students which shows that:

- Only 10% of students have computer in their home.
 - 20% of students have knowledge of technology.
 - 50% of teachers use educational CDs and DVDs.
 - 75% use multimedia and presentation as a teaching tool.
- Objective 2 - To study the Effect of ICT on the achievement in English of class 8th students.

Difference between the Achievement of control group & experimental group after the treatment on post test:

| Groups | N | Mean | SD | df | Calculated t- value | Tabulated t-value | Level of significant |
|---------|----|------|-------|----|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Control | 22 | 11.4 | 4.136 | 21 | 2.70 | 1.6(0.05) | Significant at 0.01 level |
| Exp. | 20 | 15.4 | 1.846 | 19 | | 2.42(0.01) | |

The above table shows that the control group contains 22 students and experimental group contains 20 students. For control group and experimental group mean score of post-test obtained after the treatment in teacher made achievement test was 11.4 and 15.4 and standard

deviation is 4.136 and 1.846, as our calculated t value is greater than table value, so it is significant at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, we have to reject the null hypotheses. This shows that there is a significant difference in the mean achievement score of control group and experimental group.

The mean of experimental and control group are 15.4 and 11.4 respectively. The difference between the two group mean is 4 which is in favour of experimental group.