Study of Digitalised and Traditional System Usage by Non Teaching Staff with special reference to Jalgaon District

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Abstract:

The latest "smart" teaching programs can not only assess a student's current weaknesses, but also examine why students make certain mistakes. These technologies can enable teachers to better access distance students within their classroom, which can benefit students with weak academic preparation. Policymakers today face a different field of information and communication technology (ICT) rather than the ones that have developed their policies. ICT technology is more widespread than ever: Most people today have access to cell phones rather than electricity, enabling significant growth in global data production. As ICT access approaches the universe, the next challenge for policy makers is to ensure that individuals, businesses, and governments make the best use of their networks and applications. Countries that have reached advanced levels of digital productivity are gaining more and more digital connectivity and making consumers, businesses, and governments reap significant benefits for their economies, communities, and the performance of their social sectors. With regard to the use of Digitalized and Traditional System, the following factors are taken into account, access speed, difficulty finding relevant information, very long viewing / downloading pages, too much retrieved information, difficulty using digital resources due to shortages. IT knowledge, limited access to computers, unavailability of reference required in time, retention of traditional documents etc.

Keywords : Digitalisation, Traditional System, Non Teaching Staff

Introduction :

Policymakers today face a different field of information and communication technology (ICT) rather than the ones that have developed their policies. ICT technology is more widespread than ever: Most people today have access to cell phones rather than electricity, enabling significant growth in global data production. As ICT access approaches the universe, the next challenge for policy makers is to ensure that individuals, businesses, and governments make the best use of their networks and applications. Countries that have reached advanced levels of digital productivity are gaining more and more digital connectivity and making consumers, businesses, and governments reap significant benefits for their economies, communities, and the performance of their social sectors. A lot has changed since we went to high school. Recent technological innovations have created many new opportunities to better serve previously disadvantaged students. First, increased speed and access to the internet can reduce many of the local barriers that place poor students opportunities. Schools that provide high-quality families are often able to hire better teachers and administrators and perhaps the most important school resources even without additional funding. Unlike teachers, however, technology is not a choice in the schools in which they work. Online services, for example, are equally available to all schools with the same internet access and internet access costs the same to all schools in the same area, regardless of the number of students offered. Students can now access online videos that offer instruction on a wide range of topics in a variety of skill levels, and participate in real-time video conferences with teachers or educators located in the area (or even the continent) remotely. Second, the advent of touch screen technology has made very young children participate in technology-assisted education. Before pills, it was difficult for preschool, kindergarten and even primary school students to work with instructional software because it required the use of a mouse or keyboard. There are now hundreds of apps that can effectively expose children to literacy and numeracy skills early on. Third, advances in artificial intelligence technology now allow teachers to segment instruction, provide additional support and appropriate material for advancement to students who know and their ability is significantly lower or higher than the grade-level norms. The latest “smart” teaching programs can not only assess a student’s current weaknesses, but also examine why students make certain mistakes. These technologies can enable teachers to better access distance students within their classroom, which can benefit students with weak academic preparation. And this technology is growing exponentially so that new things (or even a better curriculum) reach more students. Like a well-written textbook, a well-designed educational software or online course can reach

students not just in one classroom or school, but nationally or nationally. While technologies such as visual teaching and intelligent teaching offer a good promise, unless the challenges associated with applying them are fully understood and their shortcomings addressed are almost guaranteed. To date, there is little evidence that digital learning can be done at a level that improves outcomes for disadvantaged students. Hundreds of thousands of students are fully enrolled in online schools, but a study released last year found that students in rented online schools had significantly lower performance in maths and reading, compared to mathematically similar students in public ordinary schools. Computer-assisted instructions have been extensively reviewed over the past twenty-five years and the findings are not encouraging. In general, systems that are widely used and tested rigorously cost nothing to students on average.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the usage of Digitalised and Traditional System
2. To compare the usage pattern of Digitalised and Traditional System

Hypotheses of the Study:

H_o- There is no significant difference among the usage of Digitalised and Traditional System

H_1- There is significant difference among the usage of Digitalised and Traditional System

Scope of the Study:

This study is based on the user capability of the Non Teaching Staff of Jalgaon District. The scope of the study is limited to the use of digital as well as traditional resources and to fulfill the day to day routine work of his duties. It covers the availability of digital resources and services in Jalgaon District. In the fast changing world; academic institutions are now responding to these global changes by adopting institutional digital repositories in their various institutions.

Research Methodology of the Study:

The study is based on critical evaluation and analysis of basically Primary Data. The primary sources include Non Teaching staff of Jalgaon District. A study is undertaken in the sampled regions to see its impact for which a detailed questionnaire is prepared to collect

relevant information from the primary source for the guidance of the researchers. With the help of the questionnaire, detailed discussions were made with the certain sources of primary data to understand their views, thinking and attitude which would help to give the researchers useful recommendations, if any. The questionnaire is processed with the help of statistical tools like tabulations, grouping, percentages, averages, testing of hypothesis etc.

As far as usage of Digitalised and Traditional System are concerned, following factors are taken into consideration viz, access speed , Difficulty in finding relevant information , too long to view/ download pages , Too much information retrieved , Difficulty in using digital resources due to lack of IT knowledge , Limited access to computers , unavailability of the required reference at the time of need, maintenance of traditional documents etc

Research Area :

Researchers selected Non Teaching staff from colleges from Jalgaon District. Sample sizes of 150 Non Teaching staff from Jalgaon District. Researcher collects data through Primary and Secondary sources. Researcher distributed 150 questionnaires among the respondents.

Review of literature :

Understanding the role of employees in digital transformation: conceptualization of digital literacy of employees as a multi-dimensional organizational affordance by Cetindamar Kozanoglu in Journal of Enterprise Information Management, ISSN: 1741-0398, Vol. 34 No. 6, pp. 1649-1672, November 2021: Most of the recent academic and professional interest in exploring digital transformation and business plans focuses on the technology or external capabilities of organizations, leaving internal aspects, especially employees, to be ignored. The purpose of this paper is to explore the digital knowledge of employees as an organization to identify aspects of context in which digital technology exists and is used. This paper applies to cost-effectiveness theory, and develops a new framework for designing digital literacy for employees as a way to pay for an organization. We do this by categorizing digital literacy at the individual and organizational level, and by exploring digital knowledge through Knowledge / Understanding and Social Performance / Speaking. The current paper contributes to the idea of being able to pay an organization by examining the impact of interaction between employee technologies through the digital knowledge of employees in the use of digital technology. We provide a novel concept of digital literacy to enhance understanding the role of employees in digital transformation and the

implementation of business plans. Therefore, our definition of digital literacy provides an extension to the latest discussions in IS books on real-world cost-effectiveness by bringing a staff lens to the process.

How Technology Is Changing Work and Organizations by Wayne F. Cascio in Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior · March 2016, 3:349–75: Given the rapid development and increased reliance on technology, the question of how to change jobs and employment is very important for organizational psychologists and organizational ethics (OP / OB). This article seeks to interpret the progress, direction, and purpose of current research on the effects of technology on the workplace and in organizations. After reviewing key achievements in technology development, we consider the disruptive effects of emerging information and communication technologies. In the digital age, people are focused on producing and trading products and services with digital data, information, and information. This period is based on the infrastructure that integrates information and communication technologies. This new infrastructure not only helps people to do things better and faster than in the past, but also creates new ways to manage, coordinate, and work more easily, at a lower cost, governed by cost-cutting legislation. That is, due to the properties of digital goods, the cost per unit of limited or additional production decreases exponentially, while the value of all other aspects of production remains unchanged. As digital resources become accessible, processed, transmitted and stored regardless of location or time, geographical boundaries and distances are no longer as important as before, and completely new unseen electronic spaces are now available.

Limitations of the study :

1. The study is based on limited geographical area.
2. Further variables could be added for the purposes of detail study.

Data Analysis :

Researcher prepared the questionnaire for respondents and distributed it among them. After receiving the questionnaire researcher analyse the questionnaire.

Table No1: Information of questionnaire

Sr. No	Respondents	Questionnaire distributed	Questionnaire received	Questionnaire rejected (due to incomplete, wrongly filled etc)	Net Sample size for study
1	Non Teaching staff	150	141	4	137

Testing of Hypothesis :

H_0: There is no significant difference among the usage of Digitalised and Traditional System

H_1: There is significant difference among the usage of Digitalised and Traditional System

Mathematically :

	DIGITAL LIBRARY	***TRADITIONAL LIBRARY***
Mean	8.09	4.50
Variance	0.76	0.43
Observations	137	137
Pooled Variance	0.60	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	272	
t Stat	38.59	
P(T<=t) two-tail	2.4770E-112	
t Critical two-tail	1.97	

****Here level of significance is 0.05**

Thus, our null hypothesis *"There is no significant difference among the usage of Digitalised and Traditional System"* is rejected. Alternatively we accept our alternative hypothesis *"There is significant difference among the usage of Digitalised and Traditional System"*

Findings :

1. The most vital factor about usage of Digitalised and Traditional System among the respondents' perception is that, they have started to get in flow with digital formats as compared to traditional one which helps systems to get reenergised
2. The one more important issue is come out from this analysis in which respondents were more interestingly responding about unavailability of the required reference at the time of need in traditional system specially.

Conclusion :

From the above analysis, we can conclude that, whatever the situation may arise, the mindset of respondents' have been changed as far as usage of Digitalised and Traditional System is concerned. It also suggested that, Awareness should be generated about the online documents to obtain current information, The University administration should create programmes and infrastructures to train its staff on ICT with particular reference to the use of digital resource facilities etc

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1. How Technology Is Changing Work and Organizations by Wayne F. Cascio in Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior · March 2016, 3:349–75
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