

**The Relationship between Professional Performance of Teachers with
Information Technology and Communication in Public Vocational Schools
in the First Region of Tabriz Department of Education**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between job performances of Technology Information Communications in public schools is an area of one Tabriz. The model in this study in relation to job performance According to Patterson (1992) in four dimensions, discipline at work, a sense of responsibility at work, co-operate, improve and Technology Information Communications at 7 pm; individual, attitudinal factors, educational factors, technological factors, economic factors, environmental factors, human factors and management have been considered. In addition, in this regard, a main hypothesis and four hypothesis is set. To test the hypothesis, job performance questionnaire, with 16 questions and Technology Information Communications questionnaire with 66 questions, the validity and reliability of the sample that teachers of public schools in Tabriz region 1 137 people had been placed was. Analysis of data using descriptive and inferential statistical methods such as, correlation, and regression was performed through software Spss. The results showed that job performance and its components (discipline at work, a sense of responsibility at work, co-operation, improved work) there is a significant relationship with Technology Information Communications.

**Keywords: Professional performance; Information technology; Communication;
Teachers; Tabriz; Vocation Schools**

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Introduction

Nowadays, we are living in the information age. The information contained in a very short time, double and even multiple times, and in a moment will be released all over the world. It can be said that under the influence of human existence is human intelligence community. Many researchers, community information and multi-faceted multi-modal suburban community know that all the layers and levels that need the information. In such a society access or lack of access to information play a decisive role in all areas plays (Bahman Poor, 1383). Education is trying all possible information and communication technologies for the benefit of educational systems take advantage. After using media such as radio, film and television in the field of education, information and communication technology is very sophisticated turn has come to its activities in the field of education.

After using media such as radio, film and television in the field of education, information and communication technology is very sophisticated turn has come to its activities in the field of education. Therefore, this technology as one of the important developments in human life is a combination of communication, storage, processing and multimedia capabilities (Salehi and Chari Sarsty, 1393). The issues raised in the present era is no longer the solution solved. The main features of today's big issues and the extent of the amount of data and information that must be collected, stored, production, processing, retrieval and analysis.

From the perspective of the mantel, information technology is collecting, storing, organizing, processing and publishing data such as audio, video, text or numbers using computer tools and communication are done. In another definition of Beyoglu Haysom multimedia technology including computers, software, Internet, telephone, TV and work projects, e-mails, blogs, satellite and refers. In addition, briefly Dika and information technology Hamyty combination of computer and communication equipment as well. Several decades of new information and communication technologies to all fields of human activity including education influences. The frapajohsh has been done in this area suggests that this technology has in dealing with three different approaches have been adopted: the transformation of the reform-oriented, oriented, with management. The first approach thought is that this technology is something that could be so in all the pillars of education, ranging from basic tools, the transformation objectives. But proponents of reform-oriented approach are hoping the

technology can the shortcomings and deficiencies of the present education system and solve the global communities, along with the development of the realization of the goal of educational equity because the value, the quality of the teaching and learning process. In information and communication technology management approach, more toward the goal of management, including the setting up of national networks and local schools in order to monitor and guide the performance of the education system will be used (Kafash, 2011). Nowadays, the use of information and communication technology in the process of learning is a necessity and is essential to the educational system to better take advantage of these possibilities, and of any possible method is not short, but nevertheless the question of the attitude of many teachers still use this technology is effective and useful in training as a necessity did not prevent or even do not have enough familiarity with how its application (Tavakoli, 2001). In all aspects of human life, a massive transformation with the development of information and communication technology is created and the current world during a full revolution. Global networking and advanced computer technology, the methods of doing things have shifted. With the rapid progress of information and communication technology in the world and the deep impact tools and electronic equipment in the simplify and expedite tasks and save time and money, every day the importance of these tools and their application to be added (Amoghli, 2007).

Job performance assesses whether a person performs a job well. Job performance, studied academically as part of industrial and organizational psychology (the branch of psychology that deals with the workplace), also forms a part of human resources management. Performance is an important criterion for organizational outcomes and success. Job performance is one of the most important dependent variables and has been studies for a long decade.

Job performance is a very important structure in industrial and organizational psychology is often used as a criterion variable to be reviving it. Roglberg believe the success and failure of an organization to function depends on its employees and nearly the most important industrial and organizational psychologists and administrators struggled with the aim of improving the job performance of employees directly or indirectly. Effective functional organizations will be that when staff at a level beyond what the formal aspects of technicality and firefighters from the designated form, the work payments.

The performance of the task shall be included in the rftari activities related to the transformation of the Organization, such as in the production and maintenance of the product, the sales and services zirdstan management, goods involved. However, the performance of the field shall be defined as behavioral therapy on social and organizational psychology, work will be done such as cooperative with others, to make the case for reaching the objectives of the Organization and adherence to the laws of the problem of the effect. In fact, the performance of background to those job-related activities is said (such as hard work and helping others) that generally have the effect of ghirresmi on the effectiveness of the Organization, but specifically as a part of official duty or a job are not considered:

1. Mastery and skill on the job
2. Mastery and general skills (out of jobs)
3. Written communication proficiency and shfahi
4. Try and prevail
5. Keep the personal discipline
6. Assistance and co-operation with both categories
7. Team performance
8. Leadership, management and oversight

Research Hypothesis

There is a sihgnificant difference between job performance and information and communication technology in Vocational schools of the first region of Tabriz department of education.

There is a significant relationship between order at work and information and communication technology in vocational schools of the first region of Tabriz department of education.

There is a significant relationship between responsibility and informationa nd communication technology in vocational schools of the firsat region of Tabriz department of Education.

Methodology

This paper undertakes a review and synthesis of job performance on the basis of the investigated variables in the recent literature on job performance to advance in this research. This study focused on examining factors affecting job performance. The data collection in this study include text book, research, publication, Internet, and online databases.

in this regard, a main hypothesis and four hypothesis is set. To test the hypothesis, job performance questionnaire, with 16 questions and Technology Information Communications questionnaire with 66 questions, the validity and reliability of the sample that teachers of public schools in Tabriz region 1 137 people had been placed was. Analysis of data using descriptive and inferential statistical methods such as, correlation, and regression was performed through software Spss.

Results

There was a significant level of a significant level of domain, Pearson r test for job performance variables, observe work discipline, a sense of responsibility in the work, working at work, improving work order against 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000,,, and this level of 0.000 at least significant level (0.05) is smaller and also according to the value of r is calculated for each of the job performance variables, observe work discipline, a sense of responsibility in the work, collaboration At work, improving work order against 0.693, 0.595 0.600, is 0.483, 0.584, and this critical value, values of Pearson at the level of reliability is greater than 0.95, so there was no significant relationship between job performance variables, observe work discipline, a sense of responsibility in the work, working at work, improving work with information and communication technology. To test the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable (before the between), this hypothesis of regression test has been used.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of research variables

	order at work	responsibility at work	cooperation	improvement	information and communication technology
number	137	137	137	137	137
no response	0	0	0	0	0
mean	2.4672	2.3856	1.3265	2.36985	3.0002
variance	0.677	0.3569	0.526	0.456	0.258
standard deviation	0.82293	0.9856	0.25896	0.4587	0.5623
range of changes	4	3	4	3	2
minimum	1	1	1		1
maximum	5	5	5	5	5

Since there was a significant level of each of the corresponding test against 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000, 0.000, can be such a claim that the above error test 0.01 or 0.99 significant confidence level. Diagnosis of the coefficient (R²), which is simply the ratio of the variation explained by the variable x to the total variation, respectively against 0.481, 0.354, 0.233, 0.360, 0.341. The expression can be approximately 48.1% of the changes in the dependent variable (information and communication technology), by changes in the independent variables (job performance) and about 35.4 percent of the changes in the dependent variable (information and communication technology), by changes in the independent variable (the observance of the discipline in the work), about 23.3 percent changes in the dependent variable (information and communication technology), by changes in the independent variable (the sense of responsibility in the work), about 36 percent of the changes in the dependent variable (information and communication technology), by Changes in the independent variable (in collaboration), about 34.1 percent of the changes in the dependent variable (information and communication technology), by changes in the independent variable (improve) explanation.

Discussion and Conclusion

As the results of the original hypothesis and test the hypothesis of subsidiary 1 to 4 indicate, for each of the research hypothesis at the level of the domain is a significant, significant levels of each of the hypotheses of 0.05 was smaller then any five research hypothesis have been approved in other words each of the dimensions (job performance, observe work discipline, a sense of responsibility in the work, working at work,

improving work) with Information and communication technology in the public area of the teachers a significant relationship of Tabriz.

The research literature also indicates the influence of job performance and each of its dimensions (observe work discipline, a sense of responsibility in the work, working at work, improving work) on information and communication technology in the public area of the teachers a Tabriz. Therefore, in the midst of these dimensions, then the next highest work and cooperation in the sense of responsibility in the work of the lowest impact on the information and communication technology in the public area, teachers have a Tabriz. As well as the results achieved with previous research results of research as well.

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