



Empowerment of Learning and Effective Factors Using Modern Education Technology for Rural Society, Multiple Managerial Decision-Making, Network Analysis with Fuzzy Dimetal Approach

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Abstract

With the decrease in rural population, educational services in the rural community in our country are facing serious challenges. The number of students in primary schools is not reaching the quorum, as well as other people in jobs due to the lack of technical and professional skills in the agriculture, industry and service sectors. has caused a decrease in production productivity. This article is based on the results of the research entitled "Empowering the learning of the effective factors of modern educational technology in the rural community" using the opinion of experts using the DANP method of the fuzzy method. The target community of this research is the rural community, the statistical attribute , the number of primary school students and rural farmers, the model used to determine the sample size is the Cochran model and estimate the number of 53 statistical samples. To measure the reliability and validity of the questionnaire questions, scoring and calculating the inconsistency rate of Cohen's Kappa index were confirmed. gives the most important effective factors of learning among the 6 main criteria, environmental factors in the first rank and sub-criteria of "proper infrastructure in rural society", household income, continuation of education support costs" and "flexibility in time and place" respectively in Ranks 1.2 , and 4 are in the group of environmental factors. Also, the sub-criterion content factors are: "visual, library, banner and poster concepts" and "textbook concepts content" and "instant access to information on the network" in ranking 5, respectively. 6.7 is prioritized. In the criterion of cognitive society and its sub-criteria, computer literacy and its correct application are the best effective factors in empowering learning in rural education.

Keywords: New Educational Technology, Empowering Effective Factors, Fuzzy Dimetal Method.

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Introduction

Education is considered an important issue in economic and social development in the rural society, due to the reduction of population density in the villages, the educational system in the rural society is facing challenges. Not reaching the quorum of the number of primary school students has caused the drop in education and lack of education in people who need education. Also, other people in the rural community have also led to a decrease in production productivity in the sectors of the economy due to the lack of technical and professional skills in agriculture, industry and services. To increase production, the most important issue is the knowledge and education of specialized and efficient human resources. The role of human capital in the rural economy is its main basis, education in elementary schools and in adults, technical and professional jobs that increase production and services. If the scientific foundation of the educational system in the rural society is weak or neglected, we will actually be hindered from the growth of production and the progress of development. Increasing the level of awareness of students and the skills of farmers through modern educational technologies can improve educational gaps and prevent students from dropping out, and in the adult sector, by improving the technical and professional skills of farmers, rural artisans, we can increase production. Undoubtedly, the key element of the development of the rural economy is the improvement of knowledge in production. Food production is the most important concern of all of us and its increase provides the benefits of all households in the country.

State the problem

One of the main problems in the educational system in rural society is the lack of sufficient number of students and the lack of technical and professional skills in agriculture and rural industries, which has led to a decrease in productivity. The improvement of knowledge has a close relationship between poverty and wealth. Human capital is the wealth of any society for sustainable development. The acquisition of knowledge is the determining factor in the relationship between staying in the village or migrating, in other words, whether we are producers or consumers. We all like production. Therefore, knowledge transfer must be done and educational gaps solve the problem in the rural society, that is, to plan for the empowerment of the students and people living in the village for the learning of the day. One of the ways out of the educational problems is to create a new educational technology network for the rural community. This network can manage The chain of knowledge transfer in the field of production and operations and to promote the scientific improvement of students and the technical and professional skills of other people living in villages to improve the performance of activities, economic growth and sustainable social development. But in order to achieve this, it means creating a new educational network in schools with all kinds of cultures and preserving regional religious values, insights and tastes, emotional behaviors, native linguistics and sociological factors in the villages. In addition to the above, we are faced with infrastructure Communication, support, computer literacy, and in terms of providing education for learners and its content should also be given special attention. In management decision-making, it is necessary and necessary that a realistic picture of the factors affecting learning and the relationship of influence that the factors have on each other is available to the management.

Findings

The findings of the research are shown based on table (17). The effective factors of the main criterion in terms of prioritization in decision-making according to the opinion of experts are: environmental factors rank 1, content factors rank 2, sociological factors rank 3, emotional factors rank 4, Physiological factors are ranked 5th, psychological factors are ranked 6th.

Also, the results show sub-criteria for decision-making. Among the environmental factors, its sub-criteria are: suitable infrastructure in rural society, rank 1, household income, continuity of support cost, rank 2, and flexibility in time and place of access, rank 4. Sociological factors and its sub-criteria: computer literacy and its correct use. Rank 3, accuracy and preparation of learners and compliance with people's expectations rank 8, culture and attitude of preserving religious values and rural people are ranked 9. Also, the results show that the physiological factors of the Minister of its criteria: power and transfer of knowledge in terms of time rank 11, intelligence and emotions of rural learners Rank 13, the physical, mental and physical health of the learners are ranked 17. Regarding emotional factors and its sub-criteria: learning motivation and incentives rank 10, teaching in native and non-native languages rank 12, the method of effort and perseverance of rural learners ranks 15. Also, the cognitive factors and its sub-criteria: impact on the fabric of life and culture of the village are ranked 14th, preventing migration and staying in the village 16th, establishing justice and equality are ranked 18th. The results of the criterion of content factors and its sub-criteria: visual concepts, library, look poster rank 5, content of written lesson concepts rank 6, instant access to information and network are ranked 7.

Conclusion

The research findings show. The effective factors of learning in the main criteria according to prioritization based on the opinion of experts are: environmental factors rank 1, content factors rank 2, sociological factors rank 3, emotional factors rank 4, physiological factors rank 5, psychological factors rank 6. Also, the results of the sub-criteria of decision-making show "Appropriate infrastructure in the rural community", rank 1, "Household income, continuation of support costs", "Computer literacy and its correct use" respectively rank 1, 2 and 3 for empowering technology learning. New training is appropriate. The results of the present research and studies compared to other researches show that in this study the entire formal and informal educational system is considered by the researcher. The first one is as training for people who need to be educated and the second one is training for adults in order to improve technical and professional skills to increase production efficiency in the sectors of agricultural economy, industry, construction, mining and services

