



Study of Attitude towards Internet using B.Ed and M.Ed students

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INTERNET AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Education system around the world are under increasing pressure to use new technology like internet to teach students the knowledge and skills they need in the 21st century for improving the quality of education through the diversification of contents and methods and promoting experimentation innovation, the diffusion and sharing information and best practice. Higher education institutions may either assumes a leadership role in the transformation of education or be left behind in the swirl of rapid technological change for education to reap the full benefits of internet in learning. It is essential that pre and in-service teachers are able to use these new tools effectively for learning. Higher Education institutions and programs must provide the leadership for pre and in service teachers and model the new pedagogies and tools for learning.

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INTERNET IN EDUCATION

Internet plays an important role in education, research and development. The student can get all information about his subjects, through the relevant website. (For example, www.wikipedia.org) because of the internet, the students can get the application in the internet and apply through online. Now days, online learning become very popular among college students.

The research students can site the research articles, journals and magazines through the internet. So many libraries have hosted their online services. (IGNOU Library, CIEFL Library, British Council Library, etc.,) The student can borrow the book through the online and return it. For some research articles, the user has to pay certain amount. If he has the debit card, he can site those rated articles for his research. Free e-books are also available for all subjects in the internet. (www.ebooks.com) Students can download the books if he/she couldn't get it in the shops. Mostly, it will be in the form of text document or ms-word document or PDF format. The student can easily download it and use it.



APPLICATION OF INTERNET

1. Billions of pages of information are available on the internet on all topics. Hence we can obtain latest and sufficient information on any topic from the internet.
2. Huge number of free software (Freeware, shareware, etc.,) is available in the internet. We can download the software and use them at free of cost.
3. We can communicate through e-mail, video mail or voice mail or chat with anyone on the internet.
4. With the help of Telnet we can connect two remote computers to and from a network.
5. By subscribing to newsgroups, we can get latest news on the topics in which we are interested.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE REGARDING AWARENESS / ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTERNET:

Graziano (2010) studied on “E-Learning in Massachusetts”. This document presents some of the ways schools are going online technologies. The report illustrates how Massachusetts educators are taking advantage of e-learning opportunities to improve student learning. Educators across the state are using online courses and resources, engaging in online events and projects, and showing interest in online professional development. Included in this report is a description of issues related to e-learning, such as 21st century skills, intellectual property, and internet safety.

Tasci (2011) studied on “Online Learning Programs as Learning Organizations: A Case Study of Information Management Programs at Anadolu University, Turkey”. This presentation consists of the results of a study in which facilitators’ attitudes toward effectiveness of various media used in the Information Management Associate Degree Program of Anadolu University, Turkey. The study has shown that although facilitators indicated that textbooks should still be used in online courses, they found text books as being not efficient as multimedia programs and web environments

Wishart (2012) studied on “Using Online Role Play to Teach Internet Safety Awareness”. This paper reports on an evaluation of Net Detectives, a creative online role play



activity aimed at 9-12 year old. Net Detectives form part of Kid smart, an internet awareness programme aimed at school children. It was evaluated through a multiple method data collection using questionnaire surveys; follow up telephone interviews with teachers and observations in use in three UK schools during the summer term of 2012.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the awareness of Govt. & Pvt. College students towards Internet.
2. To study the awareness of male Govt. & Pvt. College students towards Internet.
3. To study the awareness of female Govt. & Pvt. College students towards Internet.
4. To study the awareness of rural & urban Govt. Students towards Internet.
5. To study the awareness of rural & urban Pvt. College students towards Internet.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

1. There is no significance difference in the awareness of Govt. & Pvt. College students towards Internet.
2. There is no significance difference in the awareness of male Govt. & Pvt. College students towards Internet.
3. There will be no significance difference in the awareness of female Govt. & Pvt. College students towards Internet.
4. There is no significance difference in the awareness of rural & urban Govt. College students towards Internet.
5. There is no significance difference in the awareness of rural & urban Pvt. College students towards Internet.

METHODOLOGY

In the present study, normative survey method will be employed to describe and interpret what exists at present. It involves some types of comparison or contrast and attempts to discover the relationship between existing non-manipulated variables. The normative study to educational problems is one of the most commonly used approaches.



TOOL USED IN THE STUDY

AWARENESS/ATTITUDE TOWARDS USING CYBER RESOURCES SCALE” (ATUCRS)

The tool “Awareness/Attitude towards using cyber resources scale/Internet” (ATUCRS) was used which has been constructed and validated by Dr. S. Rajasekar.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The following Statistical Techniques were adopted to realize the given objectives and to test the hypotheses.

- I. Descriptive Analysis (Mean and S.D)
- II. Test of Significance (t-test)

Major Finding:

Hypothesis No. (1) - There is no significant difference in the awareness of Private & Government college students towards using Internet.

Table 1

Mean, S.D. & C.R Value of Private & Government College students’ awareness towards using Internet.

S.No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	Df	C.R. value	Level of significant
1.	Awareness of Pvt. College students towards using Internet	200	63.33	5.22	398	3.22	Significant at both levels i.e. .05 & .01 level
2.	Awareness of Govt. College students towards using Internet	200	61.79	4.29			
		df= 398	.05=1.96		.01=2.33		

Hypothesis- (2) There is no significant difference in the awareness of Male Private & Male Government college students towards using Internet.

Table 2



Mean, S.D. & C.R Value of Male Private & Male Government College students’ awareness towards using Internet.

S.No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	Df	C.R. value	Level of significant
1.	Awareness of Male Pvt. College students towards using Internet	100	65.71	5.60	198	4.89	Significant at both levels i.e. .05 & .01 level
2.	Awareness of Male Govt. College students towards using Internet	100	62.23	4.40			
		df= 398	.05=1.96		.01=2.33		

Hypothesis- (3) There is no significant difference in the awareness of Female Private & Female Government college students towards using Internet.

Table 3

Mean, S.D. & C.R Value of Female Private & Female Government College student awareness towards using Internet.

S.No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	Df	C.R. value	Level of significant
1.	Awareness of Female Pvt. College students towards using Internet	100	62.72	4.31	198	3.93	Significant at both levels i.e. .05 & .01 level
2.	Awareness of Female Govt. College students towards using Internet	100	59.35	4.23			
		df= 198	.05=1.97		.01=2.35		

Hypothesis- (4) There is no significant difference in the awareness of Urban & Rural Government college students towards using Internet.

Table 4

Mean, D.D. & C.R Value of Urban & Rural Government College student awareness towards using Internet.



S.No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	Df	C.R. value	Level of significant
1.	Awareness of Urban Government College students towards using Internet	100	59.26	4.22	198	3.63	Significant at both levels i.e. .05 & .01 level
2.	Awareness of Rural Government College students towards using Internet	100	57.12	4.10			

df= 198

.05=1.97

.01=2.35

Hypothesis- (5) There is no significant difference in the awareness of Urban & Rural Private college students towards using Internet.

Table 5

Mean, D.D. & C.R Value of Urban & Rural Private College student awareness towards using Internet.

S.No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	Df	C.R. value	Level of significant
1.	Awareness of Urban Pvt. College students towards using Internet	100	61.72	4.31	198	3.98	Significant at both levels i.e. .05 & .01 level
2.	Awareness of Rural Pvt. College students towards using Internet	100	58.35	4.23			

df= 198

.05=1.97

.01=2.35

In Hypothesis No. 1- There exists significant difference between Private & Government College Students regarding awareness towards using internet. The calculated value of C.R. is more than standard table value at both levels of significance; therefore hypothesis No. 1 is rejected. Further it is analyzed that the mean value of Private College Students is more than Government College Students regarding awareness of using Internet. It is finally concluded that the awareness of



using Internet of Private College Students is more than Government College Students towards using internet.

In Hypothesis No. 2- There exists significant difference between Male Private & Male Government College Students regarding awareness towards using internet. The calculated value of C.R. is more than standard table value at both levels of significance, therefore hypothesis No. 2 is rejected. Further it is analyzed that the mean value of Male Private College Students is more than Male Government College Students regarding awareness of using Internet. It is finally concluded that the awareness of using Internet of Male Private College Students is more than Male Government College Students towards using internet.

In Hypothesis No. 3- There exists significant difference between Female Private & Female Government College Students regarding awareness towards using internet. The calculated value of C.R. is more than standard table value at both levels of significance, therefore hypothesis No. 3 is rejected. Further it is analyzed that the mean value of Female Private College Students is more than Female Government College Students regarding awareness of using Internet. It is finally concluded that the awareness of using Internet of Female Private College Students is more than Female Government College Students towards using internet.

In Hypothesis No. 4- There exists significant difference between Urban & Rural Government College Students regarding awareness towards using internet. The calculated value of C.R. is more than standard table value at both levels of significance, therefore hypothesis No. 4 is rejected. Further it is analyzed that the mean value of Urban Government College Students is more than Rural Government College Students regarding awareness of using Internet. It is finally concluded that the awareness of using Internet of Urban Government College Students is more than Rural Government College Students towards using internet.

In Hypothesis No. 5- There exists significant difference between Urban & Rural Private College Students regarding awareness towards using internet. The calculated value of C.R. is more than standard table value at both levels of significance, therefore hypothesis No. 5 is rejected. Further it is analyzed that the mean value of Urban Private College Students is more than Rural Private College Students regarding awareness of using Internet. It is finally concluded that the awareness of using Internet of Urban Private College Students is more than Rural Private College Students towards using internet.



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