

Secondary school student's attitudes towards using Internet as learning tool in Warangal District of Telangana State.

¹Prof. D. Balaramulu, ²K.Uma maheshwari

¹Department of Education- Osmania University-Hyderabad-T.S

²Research Scholar, Department of Education- Osmania University-Hyderabad-T.S

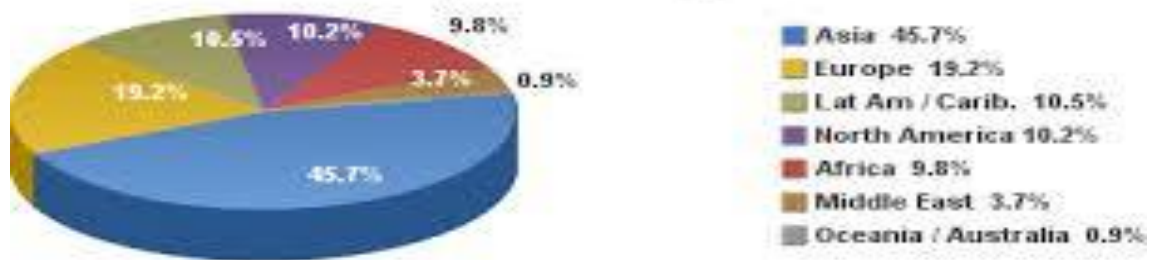
ABSTRACT

Information and communication technology (ICT) is a powerful means of communication, dissemination retrieval of information and educational course delivery. In this study, aimed at find out the Secondary school student's attitudes towards using Internet as learning tool in Warangal District of Telangana state-India. It is found that there is a significant difference between rural and urban students; there is no significant difference between Male & Female, Government & private students and English & Telugu medium students' attitude towards using internet as a learning tool at 0.05 and 0.01 levels.

Introduction:

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is one of the important aspects of modern technical World. Internet is one of the most important parts of ICT. Throughout the developed world, changes in technologies are permitting the more extensive use of electronics and telecommunications to access information. It is a powerful means of communication, dissemination retrieval of information and educational course delivery. Internet is fast becoming a basic feature of global civilization, so that what has traditionally been called "civil society" is now becoming identical with information technology society as defined by Internet use. It has been integrated in every walk of our life. It has changed our way of life and has penetrated in everywhere and its makes our life comfortable and easy. Its impact has also been evident in railway, air reservations, banking and insurance sectors, postal services, biotechnology, bioinformatics, biomedical sciences, health care sector, telemedicine, media and communications, teaching –learning, library and information services, printing technology, e-resources, digitization of documents, digital library, library networking, e-commerce, & trade, entertainment. It is used to enhance social life, academic work, social skill, group relation It is playing a significant role in the field of education. Students and teachers are using it make their teaching learning process more flexible and easy. In educational institutions favorite place to use internet is library. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) has the continuous watch on the organization of the curriculum as per the changing scenario and the need of the society. The policy also keeps an eye on the advancement of the educational technologies and their availability in the education system. Internet is revolutionizing the way of imparting education. The following figure shows the internet users in the world

Internet Users in the World Distribution by World Regions - 2014 Q2



Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.html
Basis: 3,035,749,340 Internet users on June 30, 2014
Copyright © 2014, Miniwatts Marketing Group

Figure-1

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY: The study is significant for the following reasons. 'In today's competitive environment, all people talking about planning their careers and how to succeed at work.

- Internet usage about school students
- Increasing the effectiveness of learning process. It makes a student to have Interest on study
- Maximizing the output: It has maximized the learning facilities. It is because it uses the principles indoctrinated by psychology, Sociology, mathematics and other social & scientific subjects.
- Optimum use of Resources: the teaching technology has developed the techniques like radio & television with which appreciable assistance has been sought for the expansion of mass education.
- It is strongly recommended that students should be exposed to improve learning skills.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To pursue the Secondary school student's attitudes towards using Internet as learning tool in Warangal dist the study was conducted in the following objectives.
2. To study the attitudes of secondary school students towards using internet as learning tool.
3. To compare the secondary school students attitudes towards using Internet as learning tool of Boys & Girls.
4. To compare the secondary school students attitudes towards using Internet as learning tool of Rural and urban schools.
4. To compare the secondary school students attitudes towards using internet as learning tool of Government & private schools.
5. To compare the secondary school students attitudes towards using internet as learning tool of an English & Telugu medium schools.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY: The researcher has formulated following Hypothesis based on objectives of the study.

1. The secondary school students have a favorable attitude towards using internet as a learning tool.
2. There will be no significant difference in secondary school students attitudes towards using Internet as learning tool of Boys & Girls.
3. There will be no significant difference in secondary school students attitudes towards using Internet as learning tool of Rural and urban schools.

4. There will be no significant difference in secondary school students attitudes towards using internet as a learning tool of Government & private schools.
5. There will be no significant difference in of secondary school students attitudes towards internet as learning tool of English & Telugu medium schools students

METHODOGY:

Population: In this research the population consists of secondary school students of Warangal district.

Sample: The researcher used simple random technique for selecting the sample from the population. The sample consists of 100 secondary school students of Warangal District.

Tools: In the present study the researcher has adopted a Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education-TOJDE October 2004 ISSN 1302-6488 Volume: 5 Number: 4) and same tool has been adopted with certain modifications.

Administration of the tool: The tool was administered on the sample after seeking permission from the concerned authorities. A requisition letter was given to the respondents seeking co-operation for the present study. The investigator personally collected the data from 100 secondary school students. The test is administrated individually on 52 rural, 48 urban secondary school students.

Scoring and coding procedure:

The investigator prepared 35 items providing three categories for each item were developed 3 types of scoring. Such items in the scale followed by three category responses indicating degrees of strength of stress of opinion were:

Category	Score	
	Positive	Negative
Strongly Agree (SA)	5	1
Agree (A)	4	2
Undecided (UD)	3	3
Disagree (DA)	2	4
Strongly Disagree (SD)	1	5

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRITATIONS:

1. Hypothesis: There will be no significant difference in attitudes of secondary school students towards using internet as a learning tool of Male & Female students.

Table-1

S.No.	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Level of significance
1	Male	50	75.18	7.68	0.471	It is not significant at both levels 0.01 and 0.05
2	Female	50	75.84	6.8		
	Total	100				

Table -1(a)

S.No.	Subject	Value
1	Calculated value	0.471
2	Degrees of freedom	98
3	Table value at 0.05 level of significance	1.98
4	Table value at 0.01 level of significance	2.63

- The Calculated t-ratio value 0.471 is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 and 2.63 at 0.01, it is not significant at both levels for df 98. **Hence Null hypothesis is accepted.** There exists there is no significant difference between Male & Female students attitude towards using Internet as learning tool.

Hypothesis – II : There will be no significant difference in attitudes of secondary school students towards using internet as a learning tool of Rural and urban schools.

Table-2

S.No.	Location	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Level of significance
1	Rural	52	77.7	5.95	4.41	It is significant at both levels 0.01 and 0.05
2	Urban	48	77.1	7.65		
	Total	100				

Table-2 (a)

S.No.	Subject	Value
1	Calculated value	4.41
2	Degrees of freedom	98
3	Table value at 0.05 level of significance	1.98
4	Table value at 0.01 level of significance	2.63

- The Calculated t-ratio test 4.41 is greater than the table values 1.98 at 0.05 and 2.63 at 0.01 levels so, it is significant at both levels for df 98. **Hence Null hypothesis is rejected.** There exists there is a significant difference between rural and urban students attitude towards using Internet as learning tool.

Hypothesis – III : There will be no significant difference in attitudes of secondary school students towards using internet as a learning tool of Government & private schools.

Table -3

S.No.	Management	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Level of significance
1	Government	50	76.4	6.15	1.785	It is not significant at both levels 0.01 and 0.05
2	Private	50	73.9	8.1		
	Total	100				

Table -3(a)

S.No.	Subject	Value
1	Calculated value	1.785
2	Degrees of freedom	98
3	Table value at 0.05 level of significance	1.98
4	Table value at 0.01 level of significance	2.63

- The Calculated t - ratio value 1.785 is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 and 2.63 so, it is not significant at both levels for df 98. **Hence Null hypothesis is accepted.** There exists there is no significant difference between government and private school students attitudes towards using Internet as learning tool.

Hypothesis – IV: There will be no significant difference in attitudes of secondary school students towards using internet as a learning tool of English & Telugu medium schools students.

Table -4

S.No.	Medium	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Level of significance
1	EM	52	75.63	8.34	0.331	It is not significant at both levels 0.01 and 0.05
2	TM	48	75.13	6.65		
	Total	100				

Table-4(a)

S.No.	Subject	Value
1	Calculated value	0.331
2	Degrees of freedom	98
3	Table value at 0.05 level of significance	1.98
4	Table value at 0.01 level of significance	2.63

- The Calculated T-ratio value is 0.331 less than the table values 1.98 at 0.05 and 2.63 at 0.01 levels so, it is not significant at both levels for df 98. **Hence Null hypothesis is accepted** . There exists there is no significant difference between English & Telugu medium school students attitude towards using Internet as learning tool.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- The similar study may be conducted on large sample.
- The Similar study can be conducted on govt. teachers.
- The Similar study can be conducted on lecturers.
- The Similar study can be conducted on B.Ed. trainees in teaching practice.
- The Similar study may be conducted on teacher educators also.
- The similar study may be conducted on school going children.

REFERENCES:

- Aytekin(2004) , “Attitudes of Students towards Internet” Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education-TOJDE ,Volume: 5 Number: 4 .
- Black, T.R (1999). Doing Quantitative Research in the Social Sciences. SAGE Publications: London
- Carlson, S. (2002). *The missing link in educational technology: trained teachers*. Accessed from <http://www.TechKnowLogia.org> on 30-10-2010
- Fuchs. T., & Woessmann, L. (2004). Computers and Student Learning: Bivariate and Multivariate Evidence on the Availability and Use of Computers at Home and at School, *CESifo Working Paper*. No. 1321
- Garret, H.E.(1969). ‘Statistics in Psychology and Education’. Bombay: Vakil feffors and Simons, Pvt Ltd.
- Hernes, F., Hestmann, M., & Haaland, E. (2002) *Knowledge and competence in ICT among teachers in Norway*. Accessed from <http://ifip.org/con2000/icent2000/iceuta-04.pdt> on 30-10-2010
- Jegede, P. (2007). Computer Attitude as correlates of computer self-efficacy among south Western Nigerian Higher Education Teachers, Proceedings of Sixth International Internet Education Conference.
- Jegede, P., Dibu-Ojerinde, O.O., & Olugbenga, M. (2007). Relationships between ICT competence and attitude among some Nigerian tertiary institution lecturers. *Educational Research and Review*, 2 (7).

- Karsten, R., & Roth, R. (1998). Computer self-efficacy to achievement in introductory computer literacy courses. *Journal of Research on Computing in Education*, 31(1), 14-22
- Liu, L., Maddux, C., & Johnson, L. (2004). Computer Attitude and Achievement: Is Time an Intermediate Variable?. *Journal of Technology and Teacher Education*, 12(4), 593-607.
- Mangal S.K (2005), *Advanced Educational Psychology*. Prentice Hall of Indian Pvt.
- Sujatha , H.R (2011). ' on Analysis of Internet Use in Undergraduate Colleges of Mangalore *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, Vol. 31, No. 1, January 2011, pp. 35-40d. New Delhi.

