

Attitude in usage of internet among B.Ed teacher trainees

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the attitude in usage of internet among B.Ed teacher trainees. The sample consisted of 330 B.Ed teacher trainees from Vellore district of Tamil Nadu. Attitude in usage of internet scale was developed and standardized by research scholar and guide. The data was analysed using “t” test. The results discovered that there is no significant difference between age, marital status, stream and type of family.

Key Words : Attitude, Internet usage, B.Ed teacher trainees

INTRODUCTION

Web technology is altering rapidly every day and the Internet has become a everyday life for people all over the world. Even though Internet use is one of the new social behavior, it is one of the most important factors that induce this change as regards the convenience it brings to communication and other areas. The well-known use of Internet implies the idea that it can also be more widely used for educational purpose. Today, information is everything and it forms the part of any progressive thinking. Information is being recorded, published and distributed through several media, though the print media still dominates. Now-a-days, scholar’s work requires the application on broader scale of new methods and means of searching, processing, storage and transfer of information. Controlling information has a direct relation with the information explosion, which is one of the ever-growing phenomena in the world.

Internet in education :

Education is a process of changing human behaviour in the desirable direction or helping an individual to bring out his/her best potential. Teaching and learning both work independently but are depended each other for certain specified objectives of teaching and learning. The internet is transporting teachers and students beyond the walls of their classrooms by providing access to people around the world. It is a rich streaming media high band with access and advanced website designing are revolutionizing the educational world.

Internet plays an important role in education, research and development. The student can get

all information about his subjects through the relevant websites (For example, www.wikipedia.org). Because of the internet, the students can get the application in the internet and apply through online. Nowadays, online learning becomes very popular among college students.

Need and importance of the study :

The planet earth is experiencing the impact of the development and products of science and technology. One of its main contributions is computer. The introduction of computers in the 1950s to process data has led to many changes in office, practice in officer, shops and schools as well as in large industrial and commercial organization. The computers occupy a key role in our day to day life. It is known fact that no field is untouched by computers. Unless one has the ability to make use of computers in the respective fields, he considered to be an illiterate, even though he is educated. Otherwise he is known as an educated illiterate in the modern era. Even though, having a computer is considered to be a status symbol and many are posing, as if they are using the computers effectively.

They do not possess adequate knowledge about computers and their operating procedures. It is because of the fact, that many people are very much afraid of operating the computers, as the operations involve many technical terms or jargons. Therefore, on many occasions they keep themselves a little away from computer circle, even though the computers have a lot of applications and user friendly in nature. If any one is having a favorable attitude towards computer, then he / she may be tempted to make use of the computer and thereby he / she can gain knowledge about the computer. So, it is a felt need to study the attitude of people towards using internet.

Statement of the problem :

“Attitude in usage of internet among B.Ed teacher trainees”

Operational definitions :

For the purpose of clarity, the definition of important terms in the statement of the problem is given below.

Attitude :

Attitude is the positive or negative degree of effect associated with a certain subject. In the present study attitude refers to persistent tendency of B.Ed teacher trainees attitude towards the usage of internet.

Internet usage :

When students are considered, the use of the Internet is mainly for social, education and entertainment purposes. In the light of the above information, it is vitally important to encourage students to use this invaluable source to get any kind of information they need in their academic studies.

Teacher Trainees :

Students who are studied in the B.Ed colleges.

Objectives of the study :

The following objectives are formulated for the study

1. To find out the significant difference of Attitude in the usage of the internet among teacher trainees based on Age.
2. To find out the significant difference of Attitude in the usage of the internet among teacher trainees based on stream.
3. To find out the significant difference of Attitude in the usage of the internet among teacher trainees based on marital status.
4. To find out the significant difference of Attitude in the usage of the internet among teacher trainees based on type of family.

Hypotheses of the study :

The following Hypothesis have been formulated for the present study :

1. There is no significant difference of Attitude in the usage of the internet among teacher trainees based on Age.
2. There is no significant difference of Attitude in the usage of the internet among teacher trainees based on stream.
3. There is no significant of Attitude in the usage of the internet among teacher trainees based on marital status.
4. There is no significant difference in Attitude towards internet usage among teacher trainees based on type of family.

Delimitations of the study :

The study has been limited to the following.

1. The study is confined to Tirupattur Educational District of Tamil Nadu State.
2. The present investigation is confined to pupils of Bed teacher Trainees only.
3. A few Bed colleges only were selected for this study.

METHODOLOGY

Population :

The population of the study included B.Ed teacher trainees in and around Tirupattur Educational District, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.

Sample of the study :

In the present study, sample was selected from the B.Ed., student teachers from Vellore District, Tamil Nadu. The data were collected from 330 student teachers from five Education colleges, which were selected at randomly.

Tools used :

Attitude in usage of internet scale were used.

Description of the tool and scoring procedure :

The questionnaire comprises two parts.

Section A : This section was designed to collect preliminary information regarding B.Ed student teacher *i.e.* age, marital status, stream of the student and type of family.

Section B: Attitude in usage of internet scale used was developed and standardized by the

Research scholar and guide. The tool has 60 items under 6 areas: a) Internet Knowledge, B) Search Knowledge, C) Internet Willingness, D) Search Willingness, E) Internet Ability and F) Search Ability.

Scoring Procedure:

The items were scored on a four point scale.

The scoring for the positive items are for strongly agree, a score of ‘4’ is given, for agree a score of ‘3’ is given, for disagree a score of ‘2’ and for strongly disagree a score of ‘1’ is awarded.

- a) Strongly Agree, b) Agree, c) Disagree, e) Strongly Disagree
 (4) (3) (2) (1)

The scoring for the negative items are for strongly agree, a score of ‘1’ is given, for agree a score of ‘2’, for disagree a score of ‘3’ and for strongly disagree a score of ‘4’ is awarded.

- a) Strongly Agree, b) Agree, c) Disagree, d) Strongly Disagree
 (1) (2) (3) (4)

Higher score represent the higher attitude in internet usage. The maximum attitude in internet usage is 240 (60 items × 4 marks) and the minimum attitude usage in internet is 60 (60 items × 1 mark).

Statistical techniques used :

With the help of SPSS package, the ‘t’ test were applied to analyze the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis and interpretation :

Hypothesis 1 :

There is no significant difference in Attitude towards internet usage among B.Ed teacher trainees based on their age.

Dimensions of Attitude in usage of Internet	Age				‘t’ Value	Significant level
	Below 27		Above 27			
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
Internet Knowledge	35.52	1.796	35.86	1.934	.653	NS
Search Knowledge	36.07	1.560	36.41	1.498	.977	NS
Internet Willingness	35.76	2.00	35.9765	2.14352	.111	NS
Search Willingness	35.4816	1.29179	35.6706	1.34862	.802	NS
Internet Ability	36.5714	1.97526	36.6	1.86573	.359	NS
Search Ability	35.702	1.75701	36.0118	1.78282	.973	NS
Attitude in usage of Internet	215.208	8.11	216.659	8.41421	.530	NS

The result shows that the below 27 years old and above 27 years old B.Ed teacher trainees slightly differ in attitude in usage of internet. It indicates that above 27 years old B.Ed teacher trainees have better attitude in usage of internet compared to the below 27 years old B.Ed teacher trainees.

Table 1 reveals that the mean scores of below 27 years old and above 27 years old B.Ed teacher trainees on attitude in usage of internet are 215.208 and 216.659 respectively. Further the 't' value 0.530 shows that it is not significant at 0.05 level. So the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis 2:

There is no significant difference in Attitude towards internet usage among teacher trainees based on their marital status.

Dimensions of Attitude in usage of Internet	Marital status				't' Value	Significant Level
	Married		Unmarried			
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
Internet Knowledge	35.91	1.932	35.50	1.793	.932	NS
Search Knowledge	36.24	1.556	36.13	1.549	.994	NS
Internet Willingness	35.94	2.03	35.77	2.038	.496	NS
Search Willingness	35.57	1.419	35.52	1.268	.274	NS
Internet Ability	36.6	1.778	36.57	2.004	.216	NS
Search Ability	35.92	1.874	35.73	1.728	.285	NS
Attitude in usage of Internet	216.31	8.66	215.32	8.036	.400	NS

The result shows that the married and unmarried B.Ed teacher trainees slightly differ in attitude in usage of internet. It indicates that married B.Ed teacher trainees have better attitude in usage of internet compared to the unmarried B.Ed teacher trainees.

Table 2 reveals that the mean scores of married and unmarried B.Ed teacher trainees on attitude in usage of internet are 216.31 and 215.32, respectively. Further the 't' value 0.400 shows that it is not significant at 0.05 level. So the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis 3:

There is no significant difference in Attitude towards internet usage among teacher trainees based on their stream.

Dimensions of Attitude in usage of Internet	Stream				't' Value	Significant Level
	Science		Arts			
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
Internet Knowledge	35.66	1.780	35.54	1.926	.397	NS
Search Knowledge	36.14	1.456	36.19	1.694	.264	NS
Internet Willingness	35.86	1.95	35.74	2.168	.084	NS
Search Willingness	35.55	1.231	35.5	1.425	.141	NS
Internet Ability	36.66	1.911	36.45	1.999	.667	NS
Search Ability	35.87	1.694	35.65	1.875	.078	NS
Attitude in usage of Internet	215.73	7.622	215.34	9.077	.099	NS

The result shows that the science and arts B.Ed teacher trainees slightly differ in attitude in usage of internet. It indicates that science B.Ed teacher trainees have better attitude in usage of internet compared to the arts B.Ed teacher trainees.

Table 3 reveals that the mean scores of science and B.Ed teacher trainees on attitude in usage of internet are 215.71 and 215.34, respectively. Further the 't' value 0.999 shows that it is not significant at 0.05 level. So the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis 4:

There is no significant difference in Emotional maturity among teacher trainees based on type of family.

Table 4 : Significance difference in the emotional maturity of teacher trainees based on type of family

Dimensions of Attitude in usage of Internet	Type of family				't' Value	Significant Level
	Joint family		Nuclear family			
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
Internet Knowledge	35.58	1.912	35.63	1.777	.606	NS
Search Knowledge	36.07	1.770	36.23	1.347	.084	NS
Internet Willingness	35.67	2.10	35.93	1.981	.230	NS
Search Willingness	35.44	1.395	35.61	1.231	.598	NS
Internet Ability	36.23	1.983	36.86	1.873	.619	NS
Search Ability	35.62	1.818	35.91	1.717	.558	NS
Attitude in usage of Internet	214.71	8.824	216.28	7.616	.378	NS

The result shows that the joint and nuclear family B.Ed teacher trainees slightly differ in attitude in usage of internet. It indicates that nuclear family B.Ed teacher trainees have better attitude in usage of internet compared to the joint family B.Ed teacher trainees.

Table 4 reveals that the mean scores of nuclear family and joint family B.Ed teacher trainees on attitude in usage of internet are 214.71 and 216.28, respectively. Further the 't' value 0.378 shows that it is not significant at 0.05 level. So the null hypothesis is accepted.

In this study, which aims to determine the attitude of internet usage of B.Ed teacher trainees, we have reached the following results: One of the remarkable results of the study is that the teachers in general have positive attitude towards the usage of Internet. We consider the fact that the technological advances have been reflected upon teaching materials within the recent years increases the positive attitude towards use on Internet, which is also a technological product, in teaching. Moreover it is also understood that "learning from Internet" has also speeded up recently with the fact that many encyclopedic information is available on Internet. It is an incontrovertible fact that Internet will be more evident in teaching by the increase of distance education practices.

Conclusion :

The present study reveals that there is no significant difference among B.Ed teacher trainees based on age, marital status, stream and type of family. It is also find out that the B.Ed teacher trainees having favorable attitude in internet usage.

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