



ATTITUDE OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS THE USE OF INTERNET

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Abstract

The investigator conducted a survey to measure the attitude of senior secondary school students having Science, Art and Commerce subjects towards the use of Internet in relation to their levels of intelligence from the district Sonapat, Haryana. The Stratified Random Sampling Technique was used to draw the sampling and was administered a self-standardized Likert Type Attitude Scale. Group Intelligence Test by Dr. S. Jalota was also used. The findings revealed that Science and Art students were not significantly different at both levels of significance in relation to their levels of intelligence. It was also revealed that Commerce students were significantly different at both levels of significance.

Key words: Attitude, Internet, Senior Secondary School Students, Level of Intelligence



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INTRODUCTION

Learning process involves the sequences of events. Learning may be viewed as a process, rather than a collection of factual and procedural knowledge. Learning involves the acquisition of habits, knowledge and attitude. Human learning may occur as part of education, personal development, schooling or training. Technology has impact on education with today's contemporary term as Educational Technology. Within this perspective; Computers and Internet are one of the part of the educational technology. Internet is a wide range of supporter by providing all types of information in fastest way. Internet is advancing so rapidly that it is affecting the life of everyone. Teachers and students are depending more and more on the Internet for their various educational purposes. It is rapidly becoming a new source of information in the classroom. Attitude holds an important place in one's achievement of life. A person possessing positive attitude towards a thing is inclined towards

that and is more hardworking, enthusiastic and sensitive towards his/her goal. A student develop positive attitude towards the use of technology to get information regarding the subject matter. The Internet is an inseparable part of today's educational system. The schools and colleges invest a good deal of amount on providing this facility to both the teachers and students.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

T. Pushpanathan (2010) conducted a study on B.Ed. students' attitude towards internet in Vellore District, Tamil Nadu. He found no significant difference in the sample on the bases of gender, stream and the marital status of the respondents. **Nilesh Jain et al (2011)** conducted a study to examine whether the contact via e-mail, only chatting and availability of information theory Internet would lead engineering students in a better learned and connected individual. They found that engineering students are using computer and internet on daily basis. Maximum students find internet a very useful tool for their studies. Students prefer online books and study material. They find internet helpful to boost their confidence for presentations and reports. **Takerek et. al. (2011)** studied about Internet use attitudes of physics teachers by taking the variable of gender and duration of their weekly Internet using. It was seen that a vast majority of the teachers have personal computers, connect to Internet at home and have positive attitude concerning Internet use. **Abedalaziz et.al (2013)** measured attitudes towards computer and Internet usage among postgraduates students in Malaysia and found that participants have a high level perception of the usefulness and their control of the computers and Internet. They also found no significant difference between participants' attitudes toward the Internet and computer related with gender, field of study, ethnicity. They also found that the student's towards computer and Internet was age related. **Sepahpanah et. al. (2015)** studied attitudes towards the use of Internet in Education and found that students have suitable attitudes towards the use of education. The findings revealed no significant difference between students who use computers those who do not use personal computers. **Tamara Almarabeh, Yousef Kh. Majdalawi, Hiba Mohammad (2016)** conducted a study aiming to investigate the attitudes of students at The University of Jordan towards using ICT (Information and Communication Technology). Students from different faculties (medical, humanities, and scientific) of the University of Jordan participated in the study. The results indicated that most students access Internet before they attended university; there existed a positive attitude towards Internet; and they used it mainly for social websites, chatting and information gathering. **Eva May Garcia, Jalian Cabanag, Rachel Seniagan,**

Jerald Moneva (2019) conducted a study on quantitative approach descriptive analytical design; it aims to know the level of internet use towards student's academic performance. The respondents of this study were all Senior High School students. Result reveals that most students have a high degree of attitude towards internet and are most likely to engage and anticipate to internet. Students have a moderate level of task performance which means that students' responsibility towards their academic tasks are not high thus affecting their overall academic performance. In addition, there is no significant relationship between the students' degree of attitude towards internet use and the level of their task performance. **Antonio R. Yango et.al (2019)** in his descriptive-correlational study attempted to determine how college students' attitude towards the internet as communication medium influences their level of utilization of the English language in the classroom at the University of Perpetual Help System Laguna-Philippines during the second semester of AY 2017-2018. The respondents were the fifty (50) college students who took Technical Writing and Philippine Literature courses during the aforesaid term. The researcher employed simple random sampling technique in selecting the respondents. The findings revealed that there was no significant relationship between the students' attitude towards the Internet as communication medium and level of utilization of the English language in the classroom considering the obtained p value of 0.211 which was greater than the significance level @ 0.05. **Nahar, Sabrin (2020)** conducted a study with a purpose to evaluate the attitudes of students of Business Faculty at the University of Rajshahi of towards the Internet specifically how they access the Internet and how frequently they use the Internet in the university. The researcher selected 419 sample size randomly for maintaining the standard of the research and ensuring authenticity. The researcher used factor analysis for this study to analysis the key factor that influences the students for internet usage. The researchers find out that there are three most influential factors that Internet provides such as – easy life, Internet is the fast way to reach knowledge, Internet create close relationship among social entities. **Rahman, Habibur (2020)** carried out a study to explore the students' attitudes toward Internet usage for academic excellence. The study used descriptive statistics to analyze the collected data through the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. The results of the study identified that 94% of the students use the Internet and only 6% of the students do not use the Internet currently. The study also determines that the majority (59.33%) of the students use the Internet for both academic and non-academic purposes. In addition, a vast majority of the students agree that Internet usage increases their academic performances greatly

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To compare the attitude of Science students (having I.Q. up to 120 and above 120) towards the use of Internet.
2. To compare the attitude of Art students (having I.Q. up to 120 and above 120) towards the use of Internet.
3. To compare the attitude of Commerce Students (having I.Q. up to 120 and above 120) towards the use of Internet.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference in the attitude of science Students (having I.Q. up to 120 and above 120) towards the use of Internet.
2. There is no significant difference in the attitude of Art Students (having I.Q. up to 120 and above 120) towards the use of Internet.
3. There is no significant difference in the attitude of Commerce Students (having I.Q. up to 120 and above 120) towards the use of Internet.

METHODOLOGY

The Investigator has adopted Descriptive Survey Method to study the present problem.

POPULATION AND SAMPLING

The population for the present study was all the senior secondary schools of district Sonapat, Haryana. The sample consisted of 90 senior secondary school students (30 from each stream) of district Sonapat in Haryana. It was drawn through Stratified Random sampling Technique.

TOOLS USED

The following tools have been used for the present study:

1. Likert type Attitude Scale towards the use of Internet prepared and standardized by the investigator.
2. Group Intelligence Test by Dr. S. Jalota (1971) to measure intelligence of the students.

STATISTICS USED IN THE STUDY

Mean, Standard Deviation and 't'- ratio were used for the analysis of data.

ANALYSIS

In order to find out the differences between above 120 I.Q. and below 120 I.Q.

students from Senior Secondary School students in their attitude towards the use of Internet the data has been analyzed in the following tables.

❖ COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE SCALE SCORES OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL SCIENCE STUDENTS TOWARDS THE USE OF INTERNET: HAVING I.Q. UP TO 120 & HAVING I.Q. ABOVE 120.

The first objective of the study was “To compare the attitude of Senior Secondary school science students (having I.Q. up to 120 & above 120) towards the use of Internet”.The sample consisted of 15 Science students having I.Q. above 120 and 15 Students having I.Q. up to 120.

The above two groups were compared for measuring their attitude towards the use of Internet. Mean and Standard Deviation of these groups were calculated. Then the significance of difference between the mean score was found out by calculating the critical ratio. The data and result of the test of significance are given in the table below.

Table 1: Data and Result of Significance of Difference in the Attitude Score of Senior Secondary School Science Students towards the use of Internet based on their level of Intelligence i.e. up to 120 and above 120

Level of Intelligence	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Critical Ratio
Above 120	15	141.24	14.35	1.65
Up to 120	15	134.15	8.36	

The attitude of Senior Secondary School Science students towards the use of Internet based on their level of Intelligence is presented in the above table. From the table it is clear that the mean score for attitude towards the use of Internet is 141.24 for the Science students having I.Q. above 120 and it is 134.15 for the Science Students having I.Q. up to 120. The critical ratio obtained is 1.65 which is less than the table value at both levels of significance which means that there is no significant difference between the two groups on the use of Internet. Hence, it is interpreted that there is no significant difference in the attitude of Science students having I.Q. level above 120 & up to 120 at both levels of significance. Therefore, the formulated null hypothesis No.1.i.e., “There is no significant difference in the attitude of Senior Secondary Science Students (having I.Q. up to 120 and above 120) towards the use of Internet” is accepted.

❖ COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE SCALE SCORES OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL ART STUDENTS TOWARDS THE USE OF INTERNET: HAVING I.Q. UP TO 120 & HAVING I.Q. ABOVE 120

The Second objective of the study was “To compare the attitude of Senior Secondary school Art Students (having I.Q. up to 120 & above 120) towards the use of Internet”. The sample consisted of 15 Senior Secondary School Science students having I.Q. above 120 and 15 Art students having I.Q. up to 120. The above two groups were compared for measuring their attitude towards the use of Internet. Mean and Standard Deviation of these two groups were calculated. Then the significance of difference between the mean score was found out by calculating the critical ratio. The data and result of the test of signification are given in the table below.

Table 2: Data and Result of Significance of Difference in the Attitude Score of Senior secondary School Art Students towards the use of Internet based on their level of Intelligence i.e. up to 120 and above 120.

Level of Intelligence	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Critical Ratio
Above 120	15	133.17	8.88	1.18
up to 120	15	137.45	10.81	

The attitude of Senior Secondary School Art students towards the use of Internet based on their level of Intelligence is presented in the above table. From the table it is clear that the mean score for attitude towards the use of Internet is 133.17 for the Art students having I.Q. above 120 and it is 137.45 for the Art students having I.Q. up to 120. The critical ratio obtained is 1.18 which is less than the table value at both levels of significance that means there is no significant difference between the two groups at both the levels of significance on the use of Internet. Hence, it is interpreted that there is no significant difference in the attitude of Art Students having I.Q. level above 120 & up to 120.

Therefore, the formulated null Hypothesis No. 2, i.e., “There is no significant difference in the attitude of Senior Secondary School Art students (having I.Q. up to 120 and above 120) towards the use of Internet” is accepted.

❖ COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE SCALE SCORES OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL COMMERCE STUDENTS TOWARDS THE USE OF INTERNET: HAVING I.Q. UP TO 120 & HAVING I.Q. ABOVE 120.

The third objective of the study was “To compare the attitude of Senior Secondary school commerce students (having I.Q. up to 120 & above 120) towards the use of Internet.

The sample consisted of 15 Senior Secondary School Commerce students having I.Q. above 120 and 15 commerce students having I.Q. up to 120.

The two groups were compared for measuring their attitude towards the use of Internet. Mean and Standard Deviation and Standard Error of Deviation of these two groups were calculated. Then the significance of difference between the mean score was found out by calculating the critical ration. The data and result of the test of signification are given in the table below.

Table 3: Data and Result of Significance of Difference in the Attitude Score of senior secondary School Commerce Students towards the use of Internet based on their level of Intelligence i.e. up to 120 and above 120

Level of Intelligence	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Critical Ration
Above 120	15	134.21	5.86	4.00
up to 120	15	113.81	18.85	

The attitude of Senior Secondary School Commerce students towards the use of Internet based on their level of Intelligence is presented in the above table. From the table it is clear that the mean score for attitude towards the use of Internet is 134.21 for the Commerce students having I.Q. above 120 and it is 113.81 for the commerce students having I.Q. up to 120. The critical ratio obtained is 4.00 which is more than the table value at both levels S of significance which means that there is significant difference between the two groups at both the levels of significance on the use of Internet. Hence, it is interpreted that there is significant difference in the attitude of Senior Secondary School Commerce students having I.Q. level above 120 & up to 120.

The formulated null Hypothesis No. 3, i.e., “There is no significant difference in the attitude of Senior secondary school Commerce students (having I.Q. up to 120 and above 120) towards the use of Internet” is rejected.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The findings revealed that Science and Art students were not significantly different at both levels of significance in relation to their levels of intelligence. It was also revealed that Commerce students were significantly different at both levels of significance.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the study will be of utmost importance for the teachers as well as for the students for effective teaching-learning process.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

The future researcher can explore and deal with the other social and psychological issue regarding usages of Internet. This sort of study may be conducted at other levels of education like primary, secondary and other higher levels of education.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study is delimited to the level of Intelligence of the Senior Secondary School Students of district Sonapat, Haryana.

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