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A STUDY ON INTERNET USAGE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR STUDENT'S LOCATION

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Abstract

The internet plays an important role in the academic and personal lives of high school students. This study examines internet usage among high school students in relation to their location, particularly rural and urban areas. The study aims to identify the level and purpose of internet usage and to compare usage patterns based on students' location. A survey method was used, and data were collected through a questionnaire from high school students. The findings reveal that students use the internet mainly for education, communication, entertainment, and social networking. The study also shows significant differences between rural and urban students in internet access and usage, with urban students having better access and higher usage levels. The study highlights the need to improve digital facilities and promote effective and responsible internet usage among students.

Keywords: Internet Usage, High School Students, Student Location, Rural and Urban Students, Digital Learning, Educational Technology.

INTRODUCTION

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has pointed out that our educational system should develop certain capacities like inquiry, creativity entrepreneurial and moral leadership in the learners, so that they will be able to face the facilitate there participation in the task of national development. Information and communication technology has brought many ways to develop these capacities. Hence the high school students should be competent enough to conduct and facilitate learning through the recent developments in technology. The present study entitled "a study on Internet Usage among High School students in relation to their student's location in Thiruvallur District" aims at finding out the internet usage of High school students towards using modern technologies in class room instruction. In today's fast paced technological scene, it is crucial for a student to be able to adapt to new technologies fast. Information

technology or IT is revolutionizing the way in which we live and work. It is changing all aspects of our Life and lifestyle. To survive in this information world, one must keep pace with these changes.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

To bring effective improvement in the quality of education it is necessary to focus attention on the new technologies. One such recent and most dominating technology is computer technology computers play great revolution in every walk of life. But when we think about its development in the field of education it is only in an infant stage. Now many people have started thinking to add computer education in curriculum at all possible ways. Hence it is important to study Internet Usage among High school students.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The investigator attempted to know the internet usage of High school students on Internet Usage. Studying will be of great help for the educational students, particularly for the high school students since the concept of education has been changing from time to time. The attitude may be different from person to person. One can learn and do anything with involvement only when he had a better attitude towards it. In this context the investigator attempts to study the influence and internet usage of using modern technology among High school students in classroom instruction.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Karpaga Kumaravel (1990) in his study on the Internet Usage of computer assisted instruction, Video assisted instruction and conventional instruction in English language learning found the achievement of Video assisted instruction group is better than computer instruction and conventional group.

Shajahan (1990) proved that modular way of learning was more Internet Usage than the conventional methods. An overwhelming majority of the students possessed a favorable attitude towards modular instruction and achievement of students was also increased after the modules taught to them.

Siva kumar, Arun jumar and Sundaramurthy (1994) conducted a study on "Internet Usage of Computer Assisted Instruction, Laboratory Centered Instruction and Conventional Classroom Teaching in technical education". The objectives of the study was to compare the relative Internet Usage of CAI, LCI and classroom teaching in term of the achievement of polytechnic students.

Kumar (1996) studied about the use of technology in education resulting in increased Internet Usage of educational processes. Each news physical prescribes the uses of procedures and techniques. The uses of technology increase productivity too, enhancing human capability.

Micheal (1993) from West virginia University compared the Internet Usage of the delivery of an interactive CAI module to traditional lecture of lab derived interactive learning system. It was found out that learning a conceptual predictive technological concept was more effective with interactive with interactive CAI.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major objective of the study was to measure the Internet Usage among High school students in location total.

The specific objectives have been,

1 To find out the significant difference in the level of Internet Usage among High school students with respect to the Locality i.e., Rural or urban.

2 To find out the significant difference in the level of Internet Usage among High school students with respect to Sex i.e., Male or Female.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The major hypotheses of the study were,

1 There is Significant Difference in the level of Internet Usage among High school students in High School students with respect to the Locality i.e., Rural or Urban.

2 There is Significant Difference in the level of Internet Usage among High school students in High School students with respect to Sex i.e., Male or Female.

SAMPLE SELECTION

The nature of the study was Normative Survey Research study. The sample selected for this study was 200 High school students.

TOOL DEVELOPMENT

As a standard tool was not available to measure the Internet Usage among High school students in High School students, the investigator happened to prepared an Questionnaire to measure the Internet Usage. The investigator went on developing suitable items. The investigator prepared the items with four options such as Strongly Agree, Agree and Disagree and Strongly Disagree. While preparing the items, the investigator dealt with significant ideas and gave attention to the items uniformly selected from the various components of ICT's such as computers, Internet, Edusat, e- mail and Online devices. The investigator herself satisfied after the deletion, addition and modification of the items prepared. It was shown to two computer high school students and two teacher educators for verifying the suitability

of the items.

There were 76 items in the various components on Internet Usage of ICT's. The number of items selected from the five various components on ICT's.

STATISTICAL MEASURES USED IN THE STUDY

After collecting the filled in questionnaire the investigator scored all the questionnaires. Master table was prepared by plotting the scores. Different statistical measures were used in the study. Mean, Standard deviation, 't' values were calculated to find out the significant difference between the various factors in ICT's. The investigator rejected or accepted the hypotheses based on the 't' and 'r' values.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

SECTION A

LEVEL OF INTERNET USAGE AMONG THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH RESPECT TO SEX

This section deals with the analysis of the mean scores on the Internet usage of ICT among the High school students in total with respect to sex i.e. Male and Female. It also deals with the analysis of the scores on the Internet usage of the High school students towards the various components of ICT such as Computers, Internet, Edu sat, E-mail and Online devices. The results are presented in the following tables.

TABLE 01

SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENCE IN THE MEAN SCORES OF THE INTERNET USAGE IN TOTAL WITH RESPECT TO SEX OF THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

S.No	Category	N		Mean	SD	't' Value		Remarks
						Cal	Table	
1.	Internet usage	Male	67	69.84	7.54	0.03	1.96	NSD
		Female	133	69.81	7.51			

From the above table 01 it is seen that the't' value 0.03 of the mean scores of the Internet Usage

in total with respect to sex is Not Significantly Different at 0.05 level. Hence the framed null hypothesis that there is no difference in the Internet Usage in total with respect to sex is accepted.

TABLE - 02

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE MEAN SCORES OF THE INTERNET USAGE ON THE VARIOUS STUDENTS LOCATION WITH RESPECT TO SEX OF THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

S. No.	Category	N		Mean	SD	't' Value		Remarks
						Cal	Table	
1.	Computers	M	67	71.87	8.55	1.15	1.96	NSD
		F	133	70.33	9.58			
2.	Internet	M	67	69.07	11.00	1.32	1.96	NSD
		F	133	67.07	9.66			
3.	Edusat	M	67	70.93	10.99	0.69	1.96	NSD
		F	133	69.75	12.10			
4.	E-mail	M	67	68.84	8.42	2.65	1.96	SD
		F	133	69.75	12.10			
5.	Online	M	67	69.28	9.00	0.50	1.96	NSD
		F	133	69.98	10.24			

It is seen from the above table 02 that the 't' values 1.15, 1.32, 0.69 and 0.50 between mean values of Internet Usage among the Male and Female high school students pertaining to Computers, Internet, Edusat, and Online devices are Not Significantly Different and 2.65 of the e-mail is Significantly Different at 0.05 level. Hence the framed Null hypothesis that there is no difference in the mean scores of high school students IX, and M.Ed, pertaining to Computers, Internet, Edusat, and Online deIXce were accepted and is rejected among E-mail alone.

SECTION B

LEVEL OF INTERNET USAGE AMONG THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH RESPECT TO LOCALITY

This section deals with the analysis of the mean scores on the Internet usage of ICT among the High school students in total with respect to Locality i.e. Urban and Rural. It also deals with the analysis of the mean scores on the Internet usage of the High school students towards the various components of ICT such as Computers, Internet, Edu sat, E-mail, and Online devices. The results are presented in the following tables.

TABLE - 03

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE MEAN SCORES OF THE INTERNET USAGE IN TOTAL WITH RESPECT TO LOCALITY OF THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

S. No.	Category	N		Mean	SD	't' Value		Remarks
						Cal	Table	
1.	Internet usage	U	130	70.38	7.74	1.60	1.96	NSD
		R	70	68.77	6.20			

On Obser IX the above table 03 it is clearly seen that the 't' value 1.60 of the mean scores of the Internet Usage in total with respect to Locality of the high school students is Not significantly Different at 0.05 level. Hence the framed null hypothesis that there is no difference in the Internet Usage in total with respect to Locality of the high school students is accepted.

TABLE - 04

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE MEAN SCORES OF THE INTERNET USAGE IN TOTAL WITH RESPECT TO LOCALITY OF THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

S. No.	Category	N		Mean	SD	't' Value		Remarks
						Cal	Table	
1.	Computers	U	130	70.63	10.14	1.15	1.96	NSD
		R	70	71.24	7.7			
2.	Internet	U	130	68.08	10.41	0.66	1.96	NSD
		R	70	67.11	9.67			
3.	Edusat	U	130	69.81	12.49	0.59	1.96	NSD
		R	70	70.77	10.21			
4.	E-mail	U	130	72.77	10.61	2.87	1.96	SD
		R	70	68.61	9.31			
		U	130	71.12	10.56			

5.	Online	R	70	66.64	7.52	3.47	1.96	SD

From the above table 04 it is understood that the 't' values 0.49, 0.66 and 0.59 between mean values of Internet Usage among the Urban and Rural School high school students pertaining to Computers, Internet and Edusat are Not Significantly Different and 2.87 and 3.47 of the e-mail and Online devices is Significantly Different at 0.05 level. Hence the framed Null hypothesis that there is no difference in the mean scores of Urban and Rural school high school students pertaining to Computers, Internet and Edusat were accepted and are rejected among E-mail, and Online devices.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study are presented in the following eight sections.

SECTION A

INTERNET USAGE IN STUDENTS LOCATION WITH RESPECT TO SEX

1. The mean scores of the Internet Usage in total among the Male and Female High school students are similar.
2. The mean scores of the internet usage on Computers among the Male and Female High school students are similar.
3. The mean scores of the internet usage on Internet among the Male and Female High school students are similar.
4. The mean scores of the internet usage on Edusat among the Male and Female High school students are similar.
5. The mean scores of the internet usage on e-mail among the Female High school students were Significantly higher than the Male High school students.
6. The mean scores of the internet usage on Online devices among the Male and Female High school students are similar.

SECTION B

INTERNET USAGE WITH RESPECT TO LOCALITY

7. The mean scores of the Internet Usage in total among the Urban and Rural locality High school students are similar.
8. The mean scores of the internet usage on Computers among the Urban and Rural locality High school students are similar.

9. The mean scores of the internet usage on Internet among the Urban and Rural locality High school students are similar.

10. The mean scores of the internet usage on Edusat among the Urban and Rural locality High school students are similar.

11. The mean scores of the internet usage on e-mail among the Urban locality High school students were significantly higher than the Rural locality High school students.

12. The mean scores of internet usage on online devices among the Urban locality High school students were significantly higher than the Rural locality High school students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

High school students studying in government schools and Aided Schools must be considered for acquiring more internet usage towards ICT Hence the policy makers should organize in-service training programme to develop confidence among High school students in using ICTs as instructional tools.

As the Aided schools High school students having significantly more internet usage Internet usage, they may be encouraged more to use software in classroom instructions. All the High school students may be encouraged by giving apparent training on preparing CAI software with more interaction.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE RESEARCH

1. The study may be conducted in all the other districts of Tamil nadu with the variables such as Locality, sex and Type of School.

2. The study may be conducted among High school students of High School students in Metropolitan cities.

3. The study may be conducted among all the high school students such as SGFT, BT high school students of Government, Aided and Self-Financing High and High School students.

4. The study may be conducted among High school students related to the classifications of Students location other than, the internet usage on Computers, Internet and Edu sat, E-mail and Online devices also.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The time at the disposal of the investigator for the study is rather short.

2. The study is limited to a sample of 200High school students only.

3. The sample is confined to the area of Thiruvallur District with the limited variables such as Locality, sex, Type of School, Educational Qualification and the Previous Knowledge in Computers.

4. The study is confined only to High school students of Government, Aided and Self-Financing High School students.

5. The study is related to the classifications of Students location such as the internet usage on Computers, Internet and Edusat, E-mail and Online devices only.

6. The investigator found a limited research studies, journals on the selected exact topics.

CONCLUSION

From the findings it could be concluded that High school students were having positive internet usage towards the use of ICT's in educations. From the test of significance of mean scores it is concluded that high school students in urban locality studying in Aided schools are more aware of using Online and E-mail than high school students of rural locality. Investigation also reveals that internet usage on internet is found more among High school students of self-financing institutions than High school students of Aided Schools and Government schools.

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