

Web Usage by Secondary Level Students in Coimbatore District – A Study

Dr. S. Akila

*Associate Professor of Education (Biological Science) Government College of Education for Women,
Coimbatore – I*

Abstract—The present investigation focuses on the study of Web usage by Secondary level students in Coimbatore District – A Study. The survey method was adopted in this study; 150 students were taken as sample through the stratified random sample technique. The 't' –test and ANOVA test were used to analyse the data. The results revealed that web usage among secondary level school students in Coimbatore District is high.

Index Terms—Web usage, secondary level and education

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is the delivery of knowledge, skill and information from teachers to students, is inadequate to capture what is really important about being and becoming educated. In most contemporary educational systems of the world, secondary education comprises the formal education that occurs during adolescence. It is characterized by transition from the typically compulsory, comprehensive primary education for minors, to the optional, selective tertiary, "post-secondary", or "higher education. Depending on the system, schools for this period, or a part of it, may be called secondary or high schools, lyceums, middle schools, colleges or vocational schools. The exact meaning of any of these terms varies from one system to another.

The internet provides up to date information on a variety of classroom related topics unavailable from sources. The internet is the greatest tool in helping children and adults understand the why's to almost anything in the world known to man as results usually come with pictures. So, people can understand for better by seeing something rather than reading about it.

Importance of web usage

1. Internet technology, while an important area of study in its own right, is having a major impact across all curriculum areas.
2. Easy worldwide communication provides instant access to a vast array of data, challenging assimilation and assessment skills.
3. Rapid communication, plus increased access to IT in the home, at work, and in educational establishments, could mean that learning becomes a truly lifelong activity an activity in which the pace of technological change forces constant evaluation of the learning process itself.

II. NEED FOR THE STUDY

This is the age of computers. Now a day, there are huge technological improvements education. The students can update their knowledge through the web usage. The web sage provides various facilities in education. Students and teachers can exchange their ideas and views and get clarification on any doubts in education. All these developments have made the knowledge of computers absolutely necessary to everyone. Hence it has become necessary to introduce computer education at school level.

The web usage is often termed as the network of networks; it is the world's largest computer network and is scattered all over the globe. Now a day it is possible to access any information through the web usage. The real power of web usage is in its various applications viz. Search engines, chatting, downloading software's from internet, gathering information etc.

The students used to spend their time in library searching for information in books and journals.

Nowadays they use web search engines and figure out the web sites containing the required information. So the investigator under took their study to find web usage by secondary level students in Coimbatore District.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the significant difference between boys and girls secondary school students in their usage of web.
2. To find out the significant difference between Tamil and English medium secondary school students in their usage of web.
3. To find out whether there is significant difference in web usage of secondary level students in respect of their father's occupation, mother's occupation and family annual income.

IV. NULL HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference between male and female secondary level students on the Web Usage.
2. There is no significant difference between English and Tamil medium secondary level students in their Web Usage.
3. There is no significant difference among father's occupation in secondary level students in their Web Usage.
4. There is no significant difference among mother's occupation in secondary level students in their Web Usage.
5. There is no significant difference among parents' annual income in secondary level students in their Web Usage.

V. METHOD FOR THE STUDY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. All educational problems cannot be studied using a single research method nature of problems varies from problem to problem; it calls for use of different methods. Research methods are procedures to collect and analyse research evidences. Research methods generally used in educational research are experimental, historical, descriptive methods and survey method.

VI. POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The second part which is used to ascertain the characteristics of the large group is called sample. Alternatively, sample is a subsection or cross section of the large group. The large group from which a sample is selected for any research project is known as population. All possible units or elements that make up a large group make up the population. The population for the present study consists of Secondary Level students in Coimbatore District.

VII. SAMPLES FOR THE STUDY

For the present study the investigator has divided the population of students into a number of strata such as Government, Government Aided, and Private secondary school dents. A total of 150 Samples were taken for the final study.

VIII. TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY

Construction of tool is another important step in a research study. The tool was developed and validated by the investigator.

IX. DATA ANALYSIS

Null hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference between male and female secondary level students on the Web Usage.

Table: 1 Web usage scores: Gender

S.n o.	Gen der	N	Me an	S. D	't' val ue	Ta ble val ue	Remar ks
1	Mal e	89	90.30	9.728	3.251	1.96	Signifi cant
2	Fem ale	61	94.62	6.234			

From the above table it is inferred that there is a difference in the mean value of web usage scores among male and female. The mean scores based on web usage of male (90.30) are lower than that web usage of female (94.62). The calculated 't' value (3.25) is greater than the table value 1.96. Therefore

"There is a significant difference between male and female students on the Web Usage". Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore "There is a significant difference between male and female students on the Web Usage".

Null Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference between English and Tamil medium secondary level students in their Web Usage.

Table: 2 Web usage scores: Medium of Instruction

S. no.	Medium	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Table value	Remarks
1	English	70	93.88	8.552	2.376	1.96	Significant
2	Tamil	80	90.55	8.605			

From the above table it is inferred that, there is a slight difference in the mean value of web usage scores among English and Tamil medium students. The mean value based on web usage of English medium students (93.88) is lower than that of web usage of Tamil medium students (90.55). The calculated 't' value (2.376) is higher than the table value of 1.96 at 5% level of significance. Therefore "There is a significant difference between English and Tamil medium secondary level students in their web usage". Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore "There is a significant difference between English and Tamil medium secondary level students in their web usage".

Null Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference among father's occupation in secondary level students in their Web Usage.

Table: 3 Web usage scores: Father's occupation

Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Table value	Remarks
Between	805.0112	3	268.3370	3.7285	2.66	Significant

n Groups						
With in Groups	10507.28	146	71.9676			
Total	11312.29	149				

The calculated F value (3.7285) is higher than the table value (2.66) at 5% level of significance. So, there is a significant difference among father's occupation in secondary level students in their web usage. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus there is a significant difference among fathers' occupation in secondary level students in their web usage. Post ANOVA test was made to analyse which group contributes for the significant difference.

Null Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference among mother's occupation in secondary level students in their Web Usage.

Table: 4 Web Usage scores: Mother's Occupation

Mother's Occupation	N	Mean	SD
Government	7	93.57	9.709
Private	17	90.70	7.388
Business	32	95.59	8.055
Coolie	53	89.16	9.846
House Wife	41	93.51	6.789

From the above table it is inferred that, there is a slight difference in the mean value of web usage scores and their mother's occupation with government, private, business, Coolie, house wife. The mean score of mother's occupation with business is higher than the other three groups. ANOVA test was used to find out whether the difference is significant. The following table gives the results of F value of web usage with reference to the mother's occupation of the secondary level students.

Table: 4 (a) ANOVA test for web usage: Mother's Occupation

Sour ce of varia tion	Sum of squar es	Degr ee of freed om	Me an squ are	F val ue	Ta ble val ue	Remar ks
Betw een Grou ps	975.61	4	243.90	3.42	2.43	Signifi cant
With in Grou ps	10336.68	145	71.28			
Total	11312.29	149				

The calculated F value (3.42) is higher than the table value (2.43) at 5% level of significance. So, there is a significant difference among mother's occupation in secondary level students in their web usage. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore "There is a significant difference among mother's occupation in secondary level students in their Web Usage". Post ANOVA test was made to analyse which group contributes for the significant difference.

Null Hypothesis 5

There is no significant difference among parents' annual income in secondary level students in their Web Usage.

Table: 5 Web usage scores: Family annual income

Famil y incom e	N	Mea n	SD	't' val ue	Tab le val ue	Remark s
Belo w 1,00,000	137	91.620	8.706	3.617	2.13	Signific ant
Abov e 1,00,000	13	97.230	7.247			

From the above table it is inferred that there is a difference in the mean value of web usage scores

among below 1,00,000 and above 1,00,000. The mean scores based on web usage of below 1,00,000 (91.620) are lower than that web usage of above 1,00,000 (97.230). The calculated t value 2.617 is higher than the table value is 2.13 at 5% level of significant. Therefore, there is a significant difference among parents' annual income of secondary level students in their web usage. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore "There is a significant difference among parents' annual income of secondary level students in their web usage".

X. RECOMMENDATION

Research is a chain activity the purpose of any research in education is to find the solution for an existing problem related to education, to improve and innovates new pedagogy to enrich teaching learning process and to fulfil the further need for education. However, the investigator on the problem always levels many related research questions that can be investigated by the other person. Some of the areas for researchers for future are as follows

1. Online teaching in higher secondary school students- A study.
2. Digital technology in education for higher secondary school students -A study.
3. Attitude of teachers towards web-based teaching- A study.
4. Impact of internet among higher secondary school students- A study.
5. Internet awareness among high school students- A study.

XI. CONCLUSION

The internet is often termed as the network of network; it is the world's largest computer network and is scattered all over the globe. Finally, the project is successful in enhancing their web usage. The findings of present study indicate web usage among secondary level school students in Coimbatore district is high. The overall results of the study suggest the need of web usage for improving the interest in using internet for effective learning.

REFERENCE

- [1] Sande 1 (2011) Touching and Learning through Information and Communication Technodingy New Delhi. Sarup Book Publishers Private Lad.
- [2] Cubukco, zuhal (2008) conducted a study on "A preference on internet bared learning environments in student's centred education"
- [3] Anthony D. Brooks N. (2007) conducted study on staff awareness of internet
- [4] Anaandan k (1997) potentiality of internet in education, experiment in education.
- [5] Thamarasseri Ismail (2000) Information and communication Technology in Education
- [6] Neeraj kaushik, AnitaSharma (June 2010) Computer and internet Awareness in school going Students. Edutracker 9(10)
- [7] Ramakrishnan, priya v. (April 2008). Web access and usage behaviour of teacher educators, and student teachers. Journal of research in education 1-11
- [8] <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/ie/ff468705.aspx>.
- [9] <http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/C/computer.html>.
- [10] <http://isoc.org/internet/history/brief.shtml>.