A STUDY OF TEACHER TRAINEES INTERNET USAGE IN RELATION TO THEIR GENDER, LOCALITY, FAMILY & COLLEGE TYPE

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Abstract - The Internet has become one of the essential and latest updated tools of information. With the help of Internet we get latest information in a fraction of seconds any ware, any time in the world. The internet has becomes one of the most powerful academic and recreational tools for adolescents and adults. It provides an effective and easy way for teachers to teach, students to learn, people to access information and communication with other people all over the world. The purpose of this study is to study the Teacher Trainees Internet Usage in relation to their gender, locality, family type & college type. For the present study, the researcher has taken a sample of 1000 government-aided and private college teacher trainees in various colleges of University of Mysore of Karnataka state, India. Internet Usage Awareness Scale (IUAS) developed by the researcher. The classified and tabulated data were subject to statistical analysis using percentage,'t' test, one way ANOVA and multiple comparison. From the analyzed data, major findings, discussion, educational implications and suggestions was made and reported.

Keywords - Internet, Usage, Teacher trainees, Awareness.

I. INTERNET: MEANING AND IMPORTANCE

The internet is a worldwide system of interconnected computer networks that use the internet protocol devices to link the world. It is a network of networks. The growth of the Internet in the world provides many different ways. Internet provides not only social connection and entertainment but also academic and scientific information as well.

Internet is the source of spreading information quickly to large audiences and of going beyond the limitation of time and space. The development of Internet Technologies has raised the education level in all countries and it has changed the way of students are being taught at schools. Students are seeking Google as a new teacher and the Internet as a school.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Agrawal, Shradha (2013)
Conducted Study of Internet browsing among student teachers and teacher educators of colleges of teacher education in shilling Meghalaya . The findings of the look at where: It become determined that 64.29 % of the instructor Educators use the internet services regularly whereas simplest 35.71 % of them use it occasionally.

Anurag Sharma (2018)
Studied on Internet Addiction and Mental Health of Adolescents . The major findings of the study were: In adolescents Internet Addiction Test Mean was 37.15 and SD was 18.19. From this the percentage of addiction was high and Internet addiction is significantly and positively associated with mental health.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The study has the following objectives:

- To study the teacher trainees internet usage.
- To compare the difference between male and female teacher trainees in their internet usage.
- To compare the difference between rural and urban teacher trainees in their internet usage.
- To compare the difference between joint and nuclear family teacher trainees in their internet usage.
- To compare the difference between private and aided college teacher trainees in their internet usage.
- To compare the difference between different district's teacher trainees in their internet usage.

IV. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

Based on the objectives, the researcher formulated the following the null hypothesis:
H-1: There is no significant difference between Male and Female teacher trainees in relation to their Internet Usage.
H-2: There is no significant difference between rural and urban teacher trainees in relation to their Internet Usage.
H-3: There is no significant difference between joint and nuclear family teacher trainees in relation to their Internet Usage.
H-4: There is no significant difference between private and aided college teacher trainees in relation to their Internet Usage.
H-5: There is no significant difference between different district teacher trainees in relation to their Internet Usage.

V. METHODOLOGY

Descriptive survey method was used for this research study.

Sampling Procedures

Purposive sampling was used. The researcher purposively selected 1000 government-aided and Private College teacher trainees in various colleges of University of Mysore of Karnataka state, India.

Tool Used

Internet Usage Awareness Scale (IUAS): This tool developed by the researcher. It contains 62 statements under four categories - Computer and Internet Knowledge, Student Self Learning, Teachers Assistance & School situation. Five possible modes of responses are provided, such as: Strongly agree, Agree, Indefinite, Disagree and Strongly disagree.

Statistical Techniques Used

The classified and tabulated data were subject to statistical analysis using percentage,'t' test, one way ANOVAs and multiple comparison.

Analysis and interpretation

The data was analyzed on the basis of formulated hypothesis.

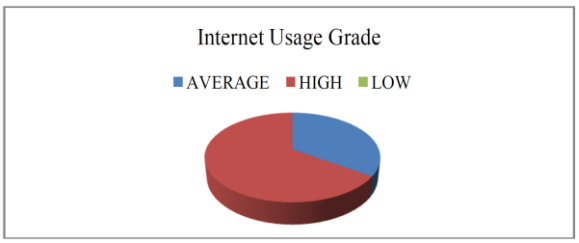


Fig. 1: Pie chart showing teacher trainees Internet Usage Grade

INTERNET USAGE GRADE			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	AVERAGE	345	34.5
	HIGH	655	65.5
	LOW	000	000
	Total	1000	100.0

Table 1: Teacher trainees Internet Usage Grade

In present study there were 1000(100%) samples 345(34.5%) Teacher Trainees are average Internet Users and 655(65.5%) Teacher Trainees are High Internet Users. There is no low Internet User Teacher Trainees in this study. The suggest internet utilization rating for male Teacher Trainees become 232.0345+22.10500 and female Teacher Trainees changed into 234.9010+22.17533 there was no statistically big distinction in mean internet usage rating (p=0.085).

Unpaired t test							
	SEX	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	df	p
INTERNET USAGE	MALE	232	232.0345	22.10500	-1.727	998	0.085
	FEMALE	768	234.9010	22.17533			

Table 2: Unpaired t test to asses mean score of variable between male and female teacher trainees

Unpaired t test							
	Locality	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	df	p
INTERNET USAGE	RURAL	724	234.8826	22.27904	1.494	998	0.136
	URBAN	276	232.5399	21.87107			

Table 3: Unpaired t test to asses mean score of variable between rural and urban teacher trainees

The mean internet usage score for Rural Teacher Trainees was 234.8826+22.27904 and Urban Teacher Trainees become 232.5399+21.87107 there was no statistically great difference in suggest internet usage rating (p=0.136).

Unpaired t test							
	Family Type	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	df	p
INTERNET USAGE	JOINT	387	233.9432	24.29571	-0.332	998	0.740
	NUCLEAR	613	234.4209	20.75390			

Table 4: Unpaired t test to asses mean score of variable between Joint and Nuclear family teacher trainees

The mean Internet Usage score for Joint Family Teacher Trainees was 233.9432±24.29571 and Nuclear Family Teacher Trainees was 234.4209±20.75390 there has been no statistically sizable difference in suggest internet usage score (p=0.740).

Unpaired t test							
	College Type	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	df	p
INTERNET USAGE	PRIVATE	592	233.8108	22.91162	-0.730	998	0.466
	AIDED	408	234.8529	21.08851			

Table 5: Unpaired t test to asses mean score of variable between teachers training college type

The mean Internet Usage score for Private College Teacher Trainees was 233.8108±22.91162 and Aided College Teacher Trainees score was 234.8529±21.08851 there has been no statistically full-size distinction in mean Internet Usage score (p=0.466).

0NE WAY ANOVA							
		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	df	p
INTERNET USAGE	CHAMARAJA NAGAR	100	236.0500	22.19854	3.504	999	0.015
	MANDYA	300	232.2967	23.39944			
	MYSORE	300	232.5200	23.47352			
	HASSAN	300	237.2867	19.10413			

Table 6: One Way ANOVA to assess the difference in mean variable score between teacher's trainees of different district

The mean Internet Usage score of Teacher Trainees of Chamarajanagar district was 236.0500+22.19854, Mandya district was 232.2967+23.39944, Mysore district was 232.5200+23.47352 and Hassan district was 237.2867+19.10413. There has been a statistically full-size difference in suggest internet usage rating among teachers Trainees of various district (p=0.015).

Major Findings of the study

The analysis depicted that in 1000 samples minimum age is 20 and maximum age is 41, the Mean is 23.179.

1. It can be seen that 34.5% Teacher Trainees are average Internet Users and 65.5% Teacher Trainees are High Internet Users. There is no low Internet User Teacher Trainees in this study.
2. It was found that Teacher Trainees Internet Usage Score is Minimum 148 and Maximum score is 304. Mean is 234.236.
3. There was a statistically significant difference in mean Internet Usage score between Teachers Trainees of different district (p=0.015).
4. There has been no statistically significant difference in mean Internet Usage score (p=0.085) of Male & Female Teacher Trainees.
5. There was no statistically significant difference in mean Internet Usage score (p=0.136) of Rural & Urban Teacher Trainees.
6. There was no statistically significant difference in mean Internet Usage score (p=0.740) of Joint & Nuclear family Teacher Trainees.
7. There was no statistically significant difference in mean Internet Usage score (p=0.466) of private & aided college Teacher Trainees.

VI. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

'Too much is too bad' the old popular saying holds lot of water. Whenever a thing crosses its limit it proves to be hazardous. The same holds good for internet also. Awareness has to be created that excessive use of Internet will lead to major addiction i.e. internet addiction and its problem. Symptoms of internet addiction should be made public to students, youths, Teacher Trainees, Teachers and common people. The government has to ban violence on all websites. Awareness about it through the internet should be carried out; educating the parents about these problems, importance of human relationships should be realized, providing training to the teacher trainees, teachers and professors about the awareness programmes and solutions to this problem. Efforts should be made to de-addict the internet addicted students by organizing internet de-addiction camps, encouraging students to take active part in sports, music, dance, and other co-curricular activities. This will also enable the student to use his energy in constructive way.

VII. CONCLUSION

The usage of internet should be in a responsible and judicious manner. As studies have shown that unnecessary usage of internet leads to dangerous attitudes which in turn creates violent youths, a violent a disadvantaged society and nation. Awareness should be created to get rid of this addiction. 'Information-counseling-Education' should be provided. There is a saying that 'Prevention is

better than cure', therefore all care should be taken before it creates hazardous problems.

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