

Faculty Outlook towards Internet Utilization in Academia: Study of Various Institutions

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Abstract -To promote digitization in education places Internet and Communication Technology plays a significant role. Many of experts discussed about numerous learning and teaching methodology in educational domain using Internet. Lots of educators are utilizing Internet in their teaching and learning practice. Frankly now a days Educational Spheres depends upon Internet. Surely Internet drops out major impacts on attitude of both educators and students. In educational globe due to rapid growth in digitalization of education required to determine the outlook of educators in educational places. By using high technology, faculty can seize the knowledge of significance about technology and its usage. Faculty must admit that consciousness and awareness in using the technological and Internet services. In research vehicle Internet seems as Rod Excel. Many scientist and research scholar are moving around Internet Excel. They can collect; analysis and concludes existing facts relying on subject topic. Internet is a self-learning phase of dynamic educators and researcher's life. The concerned study is unfolding the outlook of faculty towards internet utilization in their academia. This paper is focusing on evaluate faculty attitude in relation to their gender and field using statistical tools. More than hundred samples have been collected from various institutions located in Haryana.

Index Terms: - Outlook, Faculty, T-test, Academia, Field.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today Internet covers a broad scale of both educational and research tools. Internet is widely using in every institutions over the globe. Every students, researchers and faculty members are keen to Internet access in their learning and teaching. Internet access for education and research is very essential for educators. Internet is used in teaching, research, social interaction, communication and exchange of information [1]. The Internet can be used as instructor and teachers to get help in to prepare lessons. Now a day's many schools, colleges and universities are using Internet to provide quality education to students. The rich Internet library proposes more information, ideas, and study material as compare to ordinary libraries in institutions. Using the Internet in colleges and universities has a constructive value. In India many colleges' and universities are also using Internet for education and research concern for easy and competent education. The Internet has become a major part in colleges and universities since it plays a crucial role in summit information and communication needs of students, researchers, teachers and every educational organization. As the access speed of internet in education is growing day by day, so it is obvious to measure the attitude of faculty towards internet. As the number of private colleges and universities are also increases day by day and the capacity shortfall of government colleges, so private colleges are the major dome where the faculty are providing higher education. This concept motivates to researcher to analysis the attitude of faculty in his own district. The present study has been conducted on various institutions located in Sirsa district to measure faculty outlook towards internet. Internet conserved as huge hub of useful information concluded [2].

The attitudes towards internet were compared by Murat, Yunus, Ramazan in terms of gender, grade, and experience of computer education vocational school students [3]. He proved that attitude towards internet does not differentiate meaningfully in terms of gender and grade variables but there

is a meaningful difference of opinions in terms of the field of study variable. Ying-Tien Wu and Chin-Chung Tsai found grade level affects the students' attitudes toward the Internet mean graduate students possess positive attitude and also observed Internet self-efficacy related with internet attitude. [4]. Meena Sharma and Jasbir Singh described that gender and Locality does not have any effect of the attitude regarding internet [5]. Md. Abdullah Al Mahmud also revealed that the students exhibited positive attitudes toward the Internet irrespective of gender, again in contradiction to most other findings [6]. Kabadayı concluded that mostly faculty wants to use conventional teaching devices rather than modern devices: Although they committed that modern devices are not a waste of time and believed in its positive result on teaching and learning [7]. Jelena Horvat, Dijana Oreski, Danijela Markic concluded that the gender gap in Internet usage among the respondents was existent but almost marginal. Male and female students differ in how they spend their time on the Internet. While female students spend more time working, researching and gathering information for their study, male students spend more time online games play [8]. Sanjay Dahiya and Chaman Verma revealed that majority of urban and rural students have positive attitude towards Internet and similarly male students had won from female students to access Internet in educational places [9]-[10]. Instead of above, many studies have been conducted in past to explore opinions towards computers and the Internet within various theoretical frameworks and methods. Also, there have been an extensive number of studies in conducted on teachers' and student's attitude towards internet technology use [11-14].

II. OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESIS

This study is aims to explore the outlook of faculty on readiness to admitrole of Internet usage in their academia. The following objectives are sets for this study:

1. To study Social Outlook difference among faculty towards the Internet awareness in relation to their gender and field.
2. To study Personal Outlook difference among faculty towards the Internet awareness in relation to their gender and field.
3. To study Academic Outlook difference among faculty towards the Internet awareness in relation to their gender and field.

To achieve the above mentioned objectives null hypothesis are described below

- H01: There is no significant difference in Social Outlook between male and female.
 H 02: There is no significant difference in Social Outlook between arts and science.
 H 03: There is no significant difference in Personal Outlook between male and female.
 H 04: There is no significant difference in Personal Outlook between arts and science.
 H 05: There is no significant difference in Academic Outlook between male and female.
 H 06: There is no significant difference in Academic Outlook between arts and science.

III. DESIGN & METHODOLOGY

In present study quantitative method has been used. A normative survey technique has been conducted to gather primary data and to confirm the hypotheses. Faculties were asked to filled-up the questionnaire with an agenda to collect personal information. The research design includes the following.

A. Variable Selection

The present study includes the two independent and twenty dependent variables in our study. In this paper Gender and field is considered as independent variables and dependents variables are chosen according to social, personal and academic outlook of faculty which are described in in Table 4.

B. Instrument Design

In the present study survey is conducted with a predefined structured questionnaire. To gather samples of educators from various institutions, IAS is (Internet attitude scale) used in 5 point Likert format. This instrument consisted of 20- items self-report scored on a 5 point Likert type scale (strongly disagree (SD) =1, disagree (D) =2, undecided (UD) =3, agree (A) =4, and strongly agree (SA) =5). Demographic characteristics of faculty such as field and gender have mentioned in the instrument. Face validity and content validity of the scale was ensured through consultation with faculty members from senior faculty members of participated institutions.

C. Population Identification

Participants (faculty members) have been involved who are providing higher education to their students in various private and Government institutions in district. They are providing teaching in numerous fields like arts and science streams. Demographic characteristics of participants are given in table-1.

Table 1 Participated Institutions

Participated Institutions							Total
	University	Colleges					
	CDLU	GNC	LHP	JCDM	JCDMCOE	JCD IBM	
N	30	18	8	22	26	10	114
%	26.3	15.8	7	19.3	22.8	8.8	100

(Source: Authors)

D. Sampling

In present study stratified random sampling method was used. More than hundred faculty members have been participated in this study from various Institutions located in Sirsa district.

Table 2 Gender and Filed Distribution

S.No.	Particular	Gender (g) #n= 114		Field (f) #f=114	
		Male	Female	Arts	Science
1	Frequency (n)	60	54	55	59
2	Percentage (p)	52.6	47.4	48.2	51.8

(Source: Authors)

E. Statistical Techniques:

In present study descriptive statistics provide us efficient way to present huge amounts of data in a presentable summary form. In hypothesis test, inferential statistics plays a crucial function. Student T-test is used to determine if a null hypothesis can be rejected or accepted. In present study student T-test is used to test null hypothesis. To determine significant difference among faculty outlook in

relation to their gender and field, independent sample Student t-test is applied. To evaluate and present the huge data (filled score) of faculty, frequency (n) and percentage (p) values is used as shown in table 1 and table 2. In present study to analysis the faculty filled score Microsoft Ms-Excel 2007 with extra Add-ins named Analysis Toolpack and Analysis Toolpack-VBA is used. There are various tables have been made after applying numerous functions such as count (), average () and stdev(). In present study Students T- test two samples with equal variance is applied displayed here in analysis section.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

A. Gender Wise Outlook Analysis

In this section results have been found regarding evaluate outlook of faculty in relation to their gender. Faculty Outlook towards Internet awareness has been compared in terms of gender. The results of the independent group's t-test which compares the faculty outlook towards Internet awareness in relation of gender variable have been given in Table-3.

Table 3 Faculty Outlook Gender Wise Analysis Using T-Test

Attributes	Dependant Variable	Male n=60		Femalen=54		t Critical two- tail=1.98 at df=112
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	t-value
Sout	Internet helps to improve Indian academic growth	4.15	0.54	4.06	0.24	0.80
	Internet is good social media.	4.28	0.58	4.07	0.37	1.61
	Internet promotes cyber crime	3.68	0.83	3.98	0.74	1.79
	Internet is harmful for our educational society	1.97	1.32	2.15	0.92	0.91
Aout	I use Internet to prepare my lecture notes	4.12	0.65	3.91	0.61	1.40
	Internet act as digital library of e-books	4.2	0.57	4.17	0.29	0.27
	Internet is play a major role as research tool	4.55	0.39	4.63	0.35	0.70
	I think Internet is easy to use as compare to Library	4.03	0.47	3.81	1.13	1.31
	I motivate my students to learn Internet	4.32	0.29	4.2	0.28	1.13
Pout	Internet is wastage of time and efforts	1.78	0.65	1.89	0.52	0.74
	I do not like Internet due lack of knowledge.	4.72	0.21	4.56	0.25	1.80
	Internet is great hub of useful Information	1.85	1.01	1.89	0.55	0.23
	I think Internet is not easy to learn	2.23	0.93	2.13	0.68	0.61
	I forgot time while using Internet	3.37	1.46	3.15	1.3	0.99
	I am confident while using Internet	4.15	0.3	4.13	0.27	0.20
	I think Internet is best communication media	4.27	0.5	4.00	0.53	1.98
	I use Internet in my mobile	4.05	1.00	4.00	0.83	0.28
	I think Internet is source of entertainment.	4.08	0.62	3.94	0.28	1.09
	I use Internet to read newspaper	3.37	1.05	2.96	1.21	2.03
I use Internet at my home and College/University	4.43	0.45	4.3	0.25	1.22	

*(Social Out Look (Sout), Academic Outlook (Aout), and Personal Outlook (Pout))

- *Gender Wise Testing of Hypotheses*

H 01: From Table-4, It is found that calculated T-value (Ct) is less than table value (Ot) ($0.06 < 2.45$ at $df = 6$, @0.05) which is reflecting that gender variable did not influenced faculty social outlook towards Internet awareness. Hence Hypothesis H01 is accepted here.

H 02: From Table-4, It is concluded that calculated T-value (Ct) is less than table value (Ot) ($0.28 < 2.09$ at $df = 20$, @0.05) which is revealing that there is no meaningful difference between male and female faculty regarding personal outlook towards Internet awareness. Hence Hypothesis H02 is accepted here.

Table 4 Gender Wise Hypothesis Testing Using T-Test

Attributes	Observations (n)	Degree of Freedom (df)	Calculated t value (Ct)	Observed value (Ot)
Social Outlook	8	6	0.06	2.45
Personal Outlook	22	20	0.28	2.09
Academic Outlook	10	8	0.59	2.31

(Source: Author)

H 03: It is also clear from the above Table 4 that there is no significant difference between male and female towards academic outlook which is satisfied by equation ($Ct=0.59 < Ot=2.09$ at $df = 8$, @0.05). Hence Hypothesis H03 is accepted here.

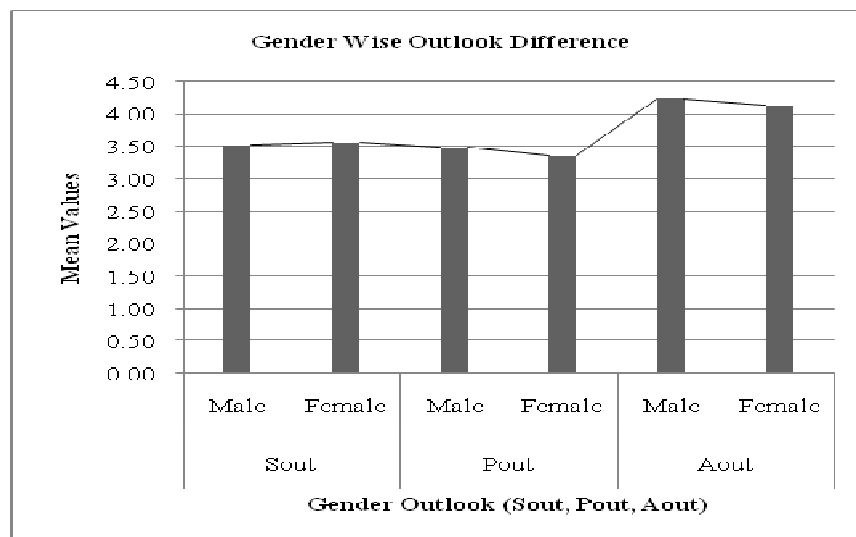


Figure 1 Gender Wise Outlook Difference (Source: Author)

Figure 1 is also showing that both male and female faculty is more aware about academic outlook as compared to another attributes. Male faculty has little bit more personal and academics outlooks towards Internet awareness as compared to female faculty.

B. Field Wise Outlook Analysis

This section included evaluate & testing hypotheses in Table-4 regarding outlook of faculty in relation to their field. Faculty Outlook towards Internet awareness has been compared in terms of their

field of study. The results of the independent group's t-test which compares the faculty outlook towards Internet awareness in relation of field variable have been given in Table 5.

Table 5 Faculty Outlook Field Wise Analysis using T-test

Attributes	Dependant Variable	Arts n=55		Science n=59		t Critical two- tail=1.98 at df=112
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	t- VALUE
Sout	Internet helps to improve Indian academic growth	4.05	0.39	4.15	0.41	0.83
	Internet is good social media.	4.13	0.34	4.24	0.67	0.82
	Internet promotes cyber crime	3.98	0.57	3.68	0.98	1.83
	Internet is harmful for our educational society	2.04	1.07	2.07	1.20	0.16
Aout	I use Internet to prepare my lecture notes	3.80	0.64	4.22	0.55	2.90
	Internet act as digital library of e-books	4.07	0.48	4.29	0.38	1.76
	Internet is play a major role as research tool	4.56	0.40	4.64	0.34	0.71
	I think Internet is easy to use as compare to Library	3.89	0.73	3.98	0.88	0.55
	I motivate my students to learn Internet	4.22	0.17	4.29	0.38	0.70
Pout	Internet is wastage of time and efforts	1.91	0.60	1.76	0.56	1.02
	I do not like Internet due lack of knowledge.	2.05	0.98	1.71	0.55	2.10
	Internet is great hub of useful Information	4.53	0.25	4.75	0.19	2.47
	I think Internet is not easy to learn	2.35	0.90	2.03	0.69	1.87
	I forgot time while using Internet	3.02	1.06	3.46	1.63	2.02
	I am confident while using Internet	4.07	0.22	4.22	0.35	1.48
	I think Internet is best communication media	4.07	0.59	4.22	0.49	1.08
	I use Internet in my mobile	3.96	0.63	4.08	1.18	0.68
	I think Internet is source of entertainment.	4.00	0.37	3.98	0.71	0.12
	I use Internet to read newspaper	3.18	1.19	3.12	1.11	0.31
	I use Internet at my home and College/University	4.24	0.22	4.46	0.46	2.01

*(Social Out Look (Sout), Academic Outlook (Aout), and Personal Outlook (Pout))
(Source: Authors)

- *Field Wise Testing of Hypotheses*

H 04: This test stated that faculty field didn't effected the social outlook towards internet awareness ($Ct=0.02 < 2.45$ at df 6). Hence H 04 is accepted here.

H 05: It is concluded that there is no significant difference found in between arts and science faculty towards internet awareness in relation to personal outlook ($Ct=0.08 < 2.08$ at $df=20$). Hence H_05 is accepted here.

H 06: Here hypotheses H_06 is accepted again due to observed T-value (O_t) is greater than calculated T-value (C_t) ($1.02 < 2.31$ at $df=8$). It concluded that there is no meaningful difference among faculty towards academic outlook in relation to their field of study.

Table 4 Field wise Hypothesis Testing using T-test

Attributes	Observations (n)	Degree of Freedom (df)	calculated t value (C_t)	observed value (O_t)
Social Outlook	8	6	0.02	2.45
Personal Outlook	22	20	0.08	2.08
Academic Outlook	10	8	1.02	2.31

(Source: Author)

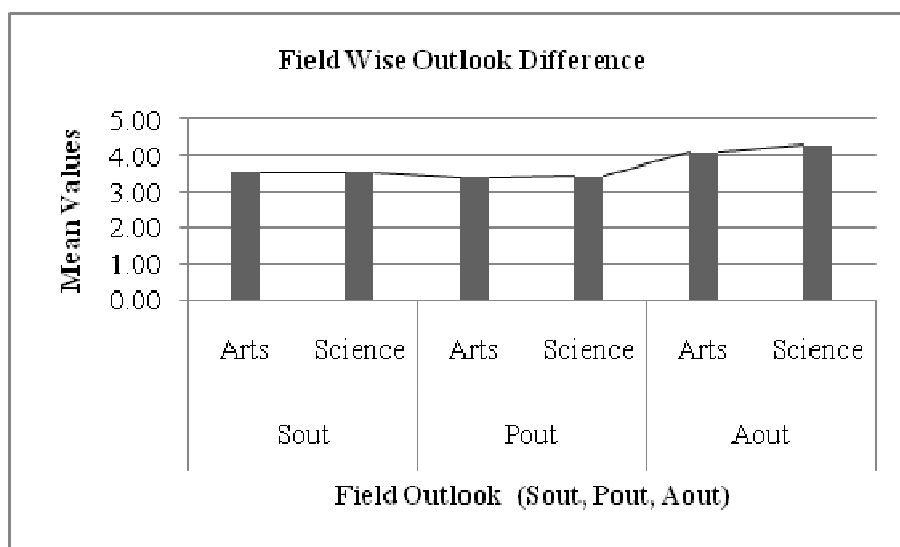


Figure 2 Field Wise Outlook Difference
(Source: Author)

From Figure 2, it is shown that science faculty is much aware about Internet in their academic life as compare to arts faculty in respect of academic outlook.

V. CONCLUSION

This Study has been carried out to test the statistically significantly difference in faculty outlook of various institutions regarding Internet usage in their academia, located in district Sisra of Haryana. It has been found that gender variable did not influence faculty social outlook and academic outlook towards Internet awareness, regarding usage of internet, which is satisfying the results found by Meena Sharma [5] and is contrast to result discovered by Sanjay [10]. It is also concluded that there is

no statistically significant difference in faculty social outlook, personal outlook and academic outlook towards internet awareness regarding usage of Internet in relation to their field or expertise. The findings of this paper provide us suggestions that there is keen necessity for availability of Internet in institutions not only in Sirsa district but also remaining districts in Haryana state.

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