



## INTERNET USAGE AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

### Education

**K. Jothilakshmi** M.Ed student, S. Veerasamy Chettiar College of Education, Puliangudi, Tirunelveli.

**Dr. S.Anandaraj\*** Assistant Professor, S. Veerasamy Chettiar College of Education, Puliangudi, Tirunelveli.  
\*Corresponding Author

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out the level internet usage and achievement motivation of higher secondary school students with regard to gender. In order to study the problem, the survey method was used to collect the data. The population of the present investigation is all the higher secondary school students studying in Sattur taluk. From the population, 300 higher secondary school students were randomly selected as the sample for the study. The finding reveals that the level of internet usage and achievement motivation of higher secondary school students is found to be moderate. The research reveals that there is a significant difference between male and female higher secondary school students in their internet usage.

### KEYWORDS

Internet Usage, Achievement Motivation Higher Secondary Students

### Introduction

Science and technology have provided innumerable comforts to the society, thereby elevating the standard of living of the masses. The growth of human civilization is achieved through technological revolution<sup>[1]</sup>. The information and communication technology has made major inroads in educational system in general and teacher education in particular. Today, the Internet plays a vital role in the teaching, research and learning process. It is assumed that the students in India feel more dependent on the Internet for their class assignments and for the latest information of their subject areas than conventional resources of information. Teachers also feel a bit handicapped in updating their knowledge base quickly without using the Internet for their research and classroom teaching activities<sup>[2]</sup>. Achievement motivation typically refers to the level of one's motivation to engage in achievement behaviors, based on the interaction of such parameters as need for achievement, expectancy of success, and the incentive value of success. Our construct of motivational orientation refers to the type of motivational stance which the child adopts toward classroom learning<sup>[3]</sup>. It is worthwhile understand in the achievement of higher secondary school students which they have encountered while making use of internet services. In this article the investigator wants to explore the achievement motivation traced by higher secondary school students while making use of internet in higher secondary education. With this background the investigator wants to study the internet usage and achievement motivation of higher secondary students.

### Need and significance of the study

In the present educational scenario, internet is considered as an important tool in the entire educational system – curriculum, instruction, and management. Instruction no longer is conducted within the four walls of classroom. In the internet era, learning takes place anytime and anywhere. The academic community has to cope with this type of learning mode as brought out by internet. The innumerable publication of articles in newspapers, journals and magazines and continuous debates in mass media as a result of globalization of education clearly underscore the importance of information and communication technology at all levels of education. Therefore, any attempt to study any aspect of internet is termed to be fruitful and significant as the research may bring new ideas and facts about internet and its application in education<sup>[4]</sup>. The present study is significant in the context of a series of “technology policies” initiated by the government of India. The Government of India has launched ‘operation knowledge’ as a part of information technology action plan, “under this plan, computers and internet facility shall be made available in every school college and university for providing the quality of education”<sup>[5]</sup>. Achievement motivation is often contrasted with failure avoidance, in which the person is motivated to simply avoid failure. Failure avoidance motivated people do not put as much work into what they do and focus on passing rather than exceeding expectations. These people are more likely to take on simple tasks that they are more likely to succeed at, which is in stark contrast to achievement motivated people who seek out difficult tasks to finish. Achievement motivated people find enjoyment in performing challenging tasks and see difficult tasks as opportunities to better

themselves. These people believe in continuing to attempt something in order to succeed instead of giving up or moving to something else. They strive to improve their skills and see success as a personal responsibility. The focus is typically on individual success rather than group or company-wide success<sup>[6]</sup>. Therefore the investigator undertakes a study the internet usage and achievement motivation among higher secondary students.

### Objectives of the study

The researcher has framed the following objectives for the present study.

1. To find out the level of internet usage and achievement motivation of higher secondary school students.
2. To find whether there is any significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their internet usage and achievement motivation.

### Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their internet usage and achievement motivation.

### Methodology

The researcher used survey method for the present study. For data collection, the investigator used the standard tool of “Achievement Motivation” comprises of 32 statements developed by V.P.Bhargava (1994) and “Internet Usage” comprises of 35 questions, which was developed and validated by Jothilakshmi (investigator) and Anandaraj (Research supervisor) in 2017. The investigator has selected the sample by simple random sampling technique for the present study. It comprises of 300 secondary students studying in Sattur taluk. The data were analysed using Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' test.

### Analysis of the Data

The data were subjected to statistical treatment leading to the findings which may satisfy the requirements of the objectives of the study.

**Table 1: Level of internet usage and achievement motivation of higher secondary school students with respect to gender**

Variable	Internet usage						Achievement motivation					
	Low		Average		High		Low		Average		High	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	8	7.0	79	68.7	28	24.3	16	13.9	83	72.2	16	13.9
Female	39	21.1	121	65.4	25	13.5	24	13.0	133	71.9	28	15.1

It is inferred from the above table that 7.0% of male higher secondary students have low, 68.7% of them have moderate and 24.3% of them have high level of internet usage. 21.1% of female higher secondary students have low, 65.4% of them have moderate and 13.5% of them have high level of internet usage.

13.9% of male higher secondary students have low, 72.2% of them have moderate and 13.9% of them have high level of achievement motivation. 13.0% of female higher secondary students have low, 71.9% of them have moderate and 15.1% of them have high level of achievement motivation.

**Ho1:** There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their internet usage and achievement motivation.

**Table 2: Difference between male and female higher secondary students in their internet usage and achievement motivation**

Variable	Group	Number	Mean	SD	't' Value	Remarks
Internet usage	Male	115	71.54	11.242	3.862	S
	Female	185	66.34	11.481		
Achievement Motivation	Male	115	108.90	17.262	0.609	NS
	Female	185	107.73	14.426		

(at 5% level of significance the table value of 't' is 1.96, S- Significant, NS- Not Significant)

It is inferred from the above table that there is significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their internet usage. But, there is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their achievement motivation.

### Findings of the study

The major findings derived from the study are:

1. The level of internet usage and achievement motivation of higher secondary school students is found to be moderate with regard to gender.
2. There is significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their internet usage. While comparing the mean scores of male and female students, male students (mean = 71.54) are better than the female students (mean = 66.34) in their internet usage.
3. There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their achievement motivation

### Conclusion

Internet can play an important role in motivating pupils and encouraging them to engage in learning, within and beyond the classroom. They also provide insights into uses of ICT which are particularly motivating for young people. Motivation was commonly cited, often linked to shift in pupils' attitude to and involvement in learning activities. In this study the investigator found that the male students are better than the female students in their internet usage. This may be due to the reason that, the male student uses more internet than female student because among current students generation various technologies are available and students show great interest towards it. Hence, Many parents they don't allow female children to use internet in their mobile phone. So we have to create awareness among the parents to make their children to use mobile phones. Female students should be encouraged more to use the internet to obtain the latest subject material and other study materials.

### References

- [1] Lakshmi balan, R., & Anbuezhian, M. (2017). A study on internet usage problem faced by teacher educators working in aranthangi educational district. International Journal of Informative & Futuristic Research, 4(8), 7162-7169. Retrieved from <http://www.ijifr.com/pdfs/01-05-20173661IJIFR-V4-E8-057.pdf>
- [2] Rajeev Kumar, & Amritpal Kaur. (2006). Internet Use by Teachers and Students in Engineering Colleges of Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh States of India: An Analysis. Retrieved from [http://southernlibrarianship.icaap.org/content/v07n01/kumar\\_r01.htm](http://southernlibrarianship.icaap.org/content/v07n01/kumar_r01.htm)
- [3] Harter, & Connell. (1984). Some Definitions of Achievement Motivation. Retrieved from [https://thork.people.uic.edu/fair/definitions\\_2017.pdf](https://thork.people.uic.edu/fair/definitions_2017.pdf)
- [4] Vijayapriya, C. (n.d.). V Awareness Of Information Communication Technology (Ict) Among B.Ed., Teacher Trainees In Puducherry. Retrieved from <http://14.139.186.108/jspui/bitstream/123456789/2334/1/81.doc.pdf>
- [5] Surendrabalu, S., & Anbuezhian, M. (2018). A study on information and communication technology awareness among teacher educators in colleges of education in pudukottai district. Retrieved from [https://issuu.com/dr.yashpalnetragaonkar/docs/67\\_surend\\_article](https://issuu.com/dr.yashpalnetragaonkar/docs/67_surend_article)
- [6] What Is the Achievement Motivation Theory? (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.reference.com/world-view/achievement-motivation-theory-50e7d7247b500b2f> Aggarwal, J. C. (2005). Essentials of Educational Technology. New Delhi, IN: Vikas publishing house pvt ltd.
- [7] Bhatt, B. D., & Sharma, S. R. (2005). Educational Technology concept and technique. New Delhi, IN: Kanishka Publishers, Distributors.
- [8] John W. Best, & James V. Kahn. (2006). Research In Education. Pearson Education Inc. Kiran Lata Dangwal. (2016). Education Technology. New Delhi, IN: A.P.H Publishing Corporation.
- [9] Mangal, S. K. (2010). Advanced Educational Psychology (2nd ed.). New Delhi, IN: PHI Learning Pvt Ltd.
- [10] Radha Mohan (2011). Research methods in Education, New Delhi, Neelkamal publications pvt, Ltd.
- [11] Rajamarimuthaiah, S., & Anandaraj, S. (2017). Internet awareness and study skills of high school students – a gender wise analysis. Indian Journal for Applied Research, 7(8), 515-516.