

## **HIGHER SECONDARY TEACHER'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS USING ONLINE RESOURCES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study was intended to find out the Attitude towards using Online Resources of HigherSecondary Teachers in Chennai District, Tamil Nadu, India. Random Sampling Technique was used to compose a sample of 910 Higher Secondary Teachers. Mean, Standard Deviation and t values were calculated for the analysis of data. The result revealed that the Gender and Handling Subjects had no significant difference but, Locality of Intuition and Internet Users exhibited significant difference in respect of their Attitude towards using Online Resources of HigherSecondary Teachers.

**KEYWORDS:** Higher secondary, Teachers, Attitude, Online Resources.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the past decade there have clearly been significant moves from paper-based to net based electronic knowledge for teacher education. This knowledge got from a physical world to a virtual world by many ways like create, store and access to manage online resources. Online resources consist of data representing numbers, text, graphics, images, maps, moving images, music, sounds, etc., and programs of instruction sets.

Online resources should be readily accessible to all teacher educators and teacher trainees. Before the development of computer and internet technology, printed version of resources like books, journals, dictionaries, work books, etc played a significant role

inteaching and learning process. But these printed versions are not easily accessible to all and are also expensive in nature. In this net age, e-version of books and e-journals are available in general have become inevitable and hence it is very much needed to convert the printed version into e-version for future needs. Therefore, of the different Online resources knowledge, Online resources development and preservation of them has become the need of this hour for teacher education.

### **NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

In recent years there has been a groundswell of interest in how Online Resources can best be harnessed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of education at all levels and in both formal and non-formal settings. Teachers have always played a crucial role in preparing communities and societies towards exploring new horizons and achieving higher levels of progress and development. Hence effective combination of Educational Technology and teaching skills contribute solutions to the problems of the country by developing desirable understanding of attitudes, skills and abilities of the students. The role of teachers is complex to meet the individual needs of the learners. The teachers face innumerable number of challenges in their daily classroom teaching. They are to be equipped with the most relevant research works and progress taking place in the Online Resources usage for teaching; this also enhances the quality of teaching. Online Resources also has the power to transform teaching by ushering in a new model of connected teaching. This model links teachers to their students and to professional content, resources, and systems to help them improve their own instruction and personalize learning. Online Resources opportunities and the use of open educational resources and other technologies can increase educational productivity by accelerating the rate of learning; reducing costs associated with instructional materials or program delivery; and better utilizing teacher time. Nowadays interest towards technology in teaching is essential.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The problem selected for the present study may be stated as follows, “Higher Secondary Teacher's Attitude towards Online Resources”.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The researchers have framed following objectives for the study

To find out the difference in Attitude towards Online Resources if any, among:

1. Male and Female Higher Secondary Teachers.
2. Rural and Urban area Higher Secondary Teachers.
3. Arts and Science Subject handled Higher Secondary Teachers.
4. Internet users and nonusers of Higher Secondary Teachers.

**HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY**

For the present study, based on the objectives the researchers framed the following hypotheses,

1. There is significant difference between Male and Female Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Attitude towards Online Resources.
2. There is significant difference between Rural and Urban area Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Attitude towards Online Resources.
3. There is significant difference between Arts and Science subject handled Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Attitude towards Online Resources.
4. There is significant difference between Internet users and nonusers of Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Attitude towards Online Resources.

**METHODS OF THE STUDY**

Normative survey method was employed. The tool was administered to the samples of 910 Higher Secondary Teachers. The data was collected and subjected to statistical analysis to arrive at a conclusion.

## **TOOLS USED**

Attitude towards Online Resources Scale was constructed and standardized by Dr. P.C. Nagasubramani (2016). Attitude towards Online Resources Scale consists of 45 items. There are 22 positive statements and 23 negative statements in respect of the interest towards technology. In each statement five point scale ranging from “strongly agree”, “agree”, “undecided”, “disagree”, “strongly disagree” is used. The different points on the scale are assigned with arbitrary weights, for example 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 in the order of “strongly agree” response to “strongly disagree” response for the positive statements. The scoring scheme is reversed for the negative statements. Here the “strongly disagree” response is given the weight of 5 and the “strongly agree” response is given the weight of 1. An individual score is the sum of all the score of the 45 items. The maximum score that one can get in this is 200. Higher score indicates the favourable Attitude towards Online Resources and the Lower score indicates the presence of unfavourable Attitude towards Online Resources.

## **SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

In this present study, 910 Higher Secondary Teachers working in different Higher Secondary Schools were taken as sample. The random sampling technique has been used in the selection of the sample. The samples were collected from the Higher Secondary Teachers of various Higher Secondary Schools in Chennai District, Tamil Nadu, India.

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED**

The following statistical techniques have been used in the present study for the analysis of collected data.

1. Descriptive Analysis
2. Differential Analysis

**TABLE-1**  
**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEANS OF THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS**  
**USING ONLINE RESOURCES**

S.N 0.	Variables	Sub-Sample	N	Mean	S.D	't' Value	S/NS
1	Gender	Male	252	135.12	7.54	0.16	NS
		Female	658	135.64	7.89		
2	Locality of the school	Rural	208	135.71	7.34	2.55	S
		Urban	702	137.23	7.64		
3	Handling Subjects	Arts	448	134.86	7.73	1.25	NS
		Science	462	135.75	7.75		
4	Internet users	Yes	704	138.56	9.56	5.64	S
		No	206	133.78	7.36		

S=Significant NS=Not Significant

### MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

(i) The verification of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is no significant difference in the Attitude towards Online Resources of Male and Female Higher Secondary Teachers ( $t=0.16$ ).

(ii) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of the data indicates that there is significant difference in the Attitude towards Online Resources of rural and urban area Higher Secondary Teachers ( $t=2.55$ ) and it is inferred that the urban area Higher Secondary Teachers have more Attitude towards Online Resources than their counterparts.

(iii) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is no significant difference in Attitude towards Online Resources of Arts and Science subject handled Higher Secondary Teachers ( $t=1.25$ )

(iv) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of the data indicates that there is significant difference in the Attitude towards Online Resources of internet users and nonusers Higher Secondary Teachers ( $t=5.64$ ) and it is inferred that the internet users Higher Secondary Teachers have more Attitude towards Online Resources than their counterparts.

## CONCLUSION

To sum up, the following conclusions have been reached in the light of the present investigation. Gender and Handling Subjectshad no significant difference but, Locality of Intuition and Internet Users exhibitedsignificant difference in Attitude towards Online Resourcesof Higher Secondary Teachers in Chennai District, TamilNadu, India.

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