

## HIGHER SECONDARY TEACHER'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS USING ONLINE LIBRARY

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### **Abstract**

*The study was intended to find out the Attitude towards using online library of Higher Secondary Teachers in Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, India. Random Sampling Technique was used to compose a sample of 600 Higher Secondary Teachers. Mean, Standard Deviation and t values were calculated for the analysis of data. The result revealed that the Gender, Locality, Teaching experience had no significant difference but, Teaching subject and Internet users exhibited significant difference in respect of their ICT Intelligence of B.Ed. Trainees.*

### **KEYWORDS:**

Higher secondary, Teachers, Attitude, Online Library.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Online library (colloquially referred to as a digital library) is a library in which collections are stored in electronic media formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media) and accessible via computers. The electronic content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. An electronic library is a type of information retrieval system. In the context of the DELOS, a Network of Excellence on Digital Libraries, and DL.org, a Coordination Action on Digital Library Interoperability, Best Practices and Modeling Foundations, Digital Library researchers and practitioners and software developer produced a Digital Library Reference Model which defines a digital library as: "A potentially virtual organisation, that comprehensively collects, manages and preserves for the long depth of time rich digital content, and offers to its targeted user communities specialised functionality on that content, of defined quality and according to comprehensive codified policies." Digital libraries may be more willing to adopt innovations in technology providing users with improvements in electronic and audio book technology as well as presenting new forms of communication such as wikis and blogs; conventional libraries may consider that providing online access to their OPAC catalogue is sufficient. An important advantage to digital conversion is increased accessibility to users. They also increase availability to individuals who may not be traditional patrons of a library, due to geographic location or organizational affiliation.

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Tyler, Katherine; Hastings, Nancy B. (2011) conducted a study on "Factors Influencing Virtual

Patron Satisfaction with Online Library Resources and Services". In this study, the college students are accessing virtual libraries whether they are on campus or learning from a distance. Academic institutions serving virtual patrons must remain focused on meeting the needs of those library users by continually examining their preferences, their searching behavior, and the information they seek. The purpose of this research was to determine if virtual patrons are satisfied with the resources and services being provided by a university's online library. Finch, Jannette L.; Jefferson, Renee N. (2013) made a study on "Designing Authentic Learning Tasks for Online Library Instruction". This empirical study explores whether authentic tasks designed specifically for deliberately grouped students have an effect on student perception of teaching presence and student cognitive gains. In one library research class offered in an express session online, the instructor grouped students randomly. In a second online library research class, students were deliberately grouped according to major. Assignments were designed and targeted to these two groups with IRB approval. The students were surveyed using a modified Community of Inquiry survey. Analysis of survey results using Chi Square tests indicates that this constructivist approach to teaching and learning is effective for teaching library research methods; there was a statistically significant measure of overall grade achievement in the deliberately grouped class.

#### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The problem selected for the present study may be stated as follows, "Higher Secondary Teacher's Attitude towards using Online Library"

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The researchers have framed following objectives for the study to find out the difference in Attitude towards using Online Library 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. Higher Secondary Teacher's teaching experience up to 15 years and above 15 years.
5. Internet users and non users 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 using Online Library.
2. There is significant difference between Rural and Urban area Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Attitude towards using Online Library.
3. There is significant difference between Arts and Science subject handled Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Attitude towards using Online Library.
4. There is significant difference between up to 15 years and above 15 years experience Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Attitude towards using Online Library.
5. There is significant difference between Internet users and non users Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Attitude towards using Online Library.

#### **METHODS OF THE STUDY**

Normative survey method was employed. The tool was administered to the samples of 600 Higher Secondary Teachers. The data was collected and subjected to statistical analysis to arrive at a conclusion.

### TOOLS USED

Attitude towards using Online Library Scale was constructed and standardized by Naga subramani P.C. (2011). An attitude towards using online library scale consists of 45 items. There are 22 positive statements and 23 negative statements in respect of the Attitude towards using online library. 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 225. Higher score indicates the presence of favourable attitude towards using online library and the Lower score indicates the presence of unfavourable attitude towards using online library.

### SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

In this present study, 600 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 Coimbatore 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

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEANS OF THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS USING ONLINE LIBRARY

SL. NO	VARIABLE		NUMBER	MEAN	S.D	't'	Significant value
1.	Gender	Male	300	101.58	26.81	0.46	NS
		Female	300	100.90	28.95		
2.	Locality	Rural	225	107.20	28.69	1.04	NS
		Urban	375	108.42	27.65		
3.	Teaching subject	Arts	250	109.34	28.19	2.24	S
		Science	350	112.54	27.96		
4.	Teaching experience	Up to 15	290	102.18	28.93	1.14	NS
		Above 15	310	101.29	26.96		
5.	Internet Users	Yes	320	114.17	27.34	3.04	S
		No	280	110.24	28.83		

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 using Online Library of Male and Female Higher Secondary Teachers ( $t=0.46$ ).

(ii) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is a no significant difference in the Attitude towards using Online Library of Rural and Urban area Higher Secondary Teachers ( $t=1.04$ ).

(iii) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is significant difference in Attitude towards using Online Library of Arts and Science subject handled Higher Secondary Teachers ( $t=2.24$ ) and it is inferred that the Science subject handled Higher Secondary Teachers have more Attitude towards using Online Library than the Arts subject handled Higher Secondary Teachers.

(iv) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of the data indicates that there is no significant difference in the Attitude towards using Online Library of up to 15 years and above 15 years experience Higher Secondary Teachers ( $t=1.14$ ).

(v) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is significant difference in Attitude towards using Online Library of Internet users and non users Higher Secondary Teachers ( $t=3.04$ ) and it is inferred that the Internet users Higher Secondary Teachers have more Attitude towards using Online Library than the non users Higher Secondary Teachers.

**CONCLUSION**

To sum up, the following conclusions have been reached in the light of the present investigation. Gender, Locality, Teaching experience had no significant difference but, Teaching subject and Internet users exhibited significant difference in Attitude towards using Online Library of Higher Secondary Teachers in Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, India.

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