A Study on the Knowledge and Awareness Regarding the Usage of Internet in Education in Pub-Kamrup College and Patidarrang College, Kamrup District

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Abstract

Through this paper an attempt has been made to bring into light the knowledge and awareness of students regarding the usage of internet connectivity in education. The irruption of the so-called communication society is producing radical transformations in cultural conceptions, in education, in development, in life. It is a society in which the computer science, the information and the communication converge, and where the writing is supplanted by a new bunch of immaterial signs that leads us to the civilization of knowledge and information. The new multimedia galaxy originated from rapid development and usage of technology creates a field, in which knowledge and culture is so easy to achieve that it becomes more revolutionary due to the new questions that arise, for example, the question about the those who are not acquainted with the necessary knowledge and awareness to adapt with rapid changes and those who have no access to this electronic luxury because of several issues and problems. This paper mainly deals with, student`s knowledge and awareness to use internet services like online examination, searching and saving files from internet, e-books and e-journals, e-mail, and the like for academic purpose along with problems faced by them while accessing these services. The study is conducted in two colleges of Kamrup District of Assam using Descriptive Survey Method and Observation Method with a view to bring certain positive changes in this regard. The present study focuses on technologically oriented education by means application of Internet in the educational tasks.

Keywords

Technology, Internet, Usage, Problems, Education

I. Introduction

Technology can be a boon to the community with a new technology making an inroad to the teaching and research domain. Education is a process of human enlightment and empowerment for the achievement of a better and higher quality of life. The field of education is expanding each year as advancement is made in technology and brain based research just as technology is influencing and supporting what is being learned in schools and universities, so too it is supporting the changes to the way students are learning. Moves from content-centred curricula to competency based curricula are associated with moves from teacher-centred forms of delivery of knowledge to student-centred forms.

Through technology-facilitated approaches learning setting now encourage students to take responsibility for their own learning. The internet can be described as the set of nets that connects all computers in the world to each other (Ersoy and Yasor 2003) or the set of connections that covers the entire world.

The internet is the most charismatic features of information age. Using computers and internet has become an indispensible part of daily life. In response to almost every enquiry the internet is able to produce desired information easily and smoothly (Kilic and Karraslan 2004). Thus, one of the most important concepts of 21st century is using technology for more effective and permanent learning (Polka and Mattia, 2009). Acclimation to new technology in this new century has become compulsory in the sense while the education system, education programs, teaching learning methods and teaching materials have changed. In almost every aspect of education, the applications of technology and the internet are becoming more widespread (Oral, 2004). Here, concept of "Digital Divide" plays vital role. "Digital divide" is a term coined to address the inequalities of computer ownership and internet access and use as well as awareness (Servon, 2002). With the world moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of information technology in education is becoming more and more pertinent.

Beginning and development:

A. History of the Internet

The history of Internet begins with the development of electronic computers in the 1950`s. Initial concepts of packing networking originated in several computers science laboratories in United States, Great Britain and France. The US Department of Defense awarded contracts as early as 1960's for packet network systems, including development of ARPANET (ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY NETWORK). Access to the ARPANET was expanded in 1981 when the National Science Foundation (NSF) funded the Computer Science Network (CSNET). In 1982, The Internet Protocol Suit (TCP/IP) was introduced as the standard networking protocol on the ARPANET.

Since mid-1990's the internet has a revolutionary impact on culture and commerce, including the rise of near instant communication by electronic mail, instant messaging, two way interactive video calls and the World Wide Web with its discussion forums, blogs, social networking, online shopping, sites. The research and education community continues to develop and use advanced network. Some of the important internet history timeline after commercialization and privatization leading to modern internet are-

1995___ New Internet architecture with commercial ISP's connected at NAP`s (Network Access point)

1995___ Very high speed Backbone Network Service (VBNS)

2003 ___ UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) phase I

2005 ___ WSIS PHAS II

2010 ___ First internationalized country code top level domains registered.

In between this time frame popular internet services also come

into being e.g.-
1990 - IMDb Internet movie database
1996 – Hotmail, free web based E-mail
1998 – Google Search
2001 – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
2004 – Facebook, Social Networking site
2008 – Encyclopedia of life
2009 – Bing search engine etc.

B. Development of Internet in India

Development of internet services in India can be traced back from 1986 when ERNET (Education and Research Network) project started up and email exchange using UUCP protocol established between National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay and IIT Bombay. In 1988 leased lines used to connect ERNET partner institutions to ERNET gateway in Bombay. In 1992 Business India launches aXcess, a value added service offering email as well as e-news, stock quotes. VSNL introduced public internet access in India in 6 cities on August 15, 1995. In 1996 major newspapers such as The Times of India, the Hindu, Hindustan Times set up websites. In this year Rediff.com was launched and India's first cyber cafe was opened in Mumbai. Indian Parliament passed "Information Technology Act 2000". Air Deccan launched India's first online air ticketing site in the year 2003. WiFi (2.4 GHz) was deregulated by Govt. of India (GOI) in 2003. Airtel launched Broadband internet access in this year. TRAI released National Broadband plan in 2010.

C. Development of Information technology in Educational Field

The launching of Sputnik, an unmanned Soviet satellite in 1957 stirred national interest in educational reforms. Thus began what has been called the "Golden Age" of education as major efforts were mode to reform education. Different demands were changing basis structure of education such as making mass education available, preparing children for emerging society, creating information rich society. First operational computer put to use was MARK 1 in 1944 at Harvard University and ENIAC in 1946 at the University of Pennsylvania. Early use of computers in education was primarily found in mathematics, science and engineering as mathematical

problem solving tool. Some of the significant events in the history of Information technology in education are-

1959__ In the University of Illinois, Donald Bitier began PLATO, the first large scale project for the use of computers in education.

1963__ At Dartmouth, John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz transformed the role of computers in education from primarily by a research activity to an academic one and developed time shared system to allow many students to interact directly with the computer. Kemeny and Kurty also developed easy-to-use language called BASIC.

1963__ At Standford University Patrick Suppes and Richard Atkinson established a program of research and development of on computer assisted institution in mathematics and reading.

In late 1960's the NSF (National Science Foundation) supported the development of 30 regional computing networks including 300 higher education institution and some secondary schools. In 1985 NSF built a national network, NSFNET to make large systems available to all colleges and universities for research and education. It now links over 1500 networks and well-over 100,000 computers and over one million users all over the world.
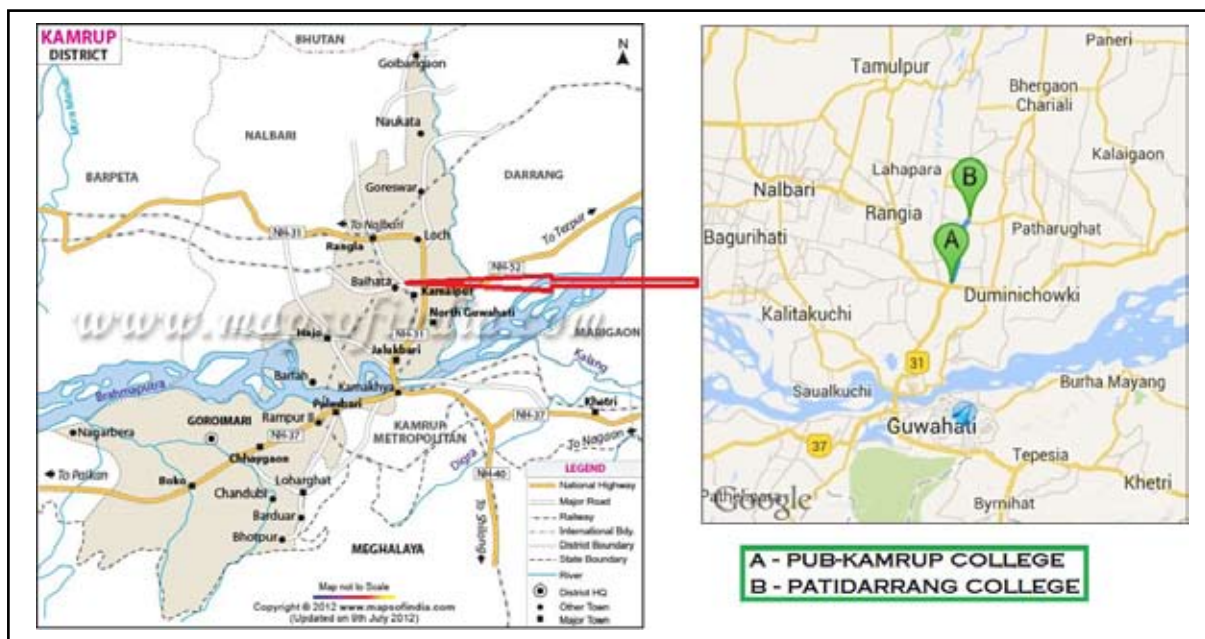
II. Location

An account of the area taken for the study-

Kamrup District is an administrative District in the state of Assam of India formed by bifurcation of old Kamrup District in 2003, named after region it constitute. It occupies an area of 4,345 sq. km.

Boundries shared by Kamrup District are-

Baksha and Nalbari on North, Kamrup (M) on the East, Meghalaya on the south and Goalpara on the East.

Census date 2011, Govt. of India shows that, Male literacy rate in this region is- 81.30% while literacy rate of female is 69.47% with a population of 1,517,542 of which male and female were 778,461 and 739,081 respectively and sex ratio is 949 per 1000 male. The study is confined to 2 colleges in Kamrup District of Assam, Namely-

A.   Pub-Kamrup College,
B.   Patidarrang College

Map of the area taken for the study (Kamrup District)

III. Need of the Study

Globally traditional higher educational system is in a transitioned phase as we are living in a information society affected by constantly evolving digital world. With explosive growth of Internet over last few years it has touched almost every aspect of social and psychological life by providing platform for social interaction at regional national and international level as well as instilling in the mind of people a self learning attitude to learn for themselves at their own pace and need.

Internet opens the entire world of information because of which it has a greet relevance in educational field, specially in Higher education level where students are encouraged to develop their intuitive mind and problem solving attitude. Internet simplifies educational process in a way as it eliminates geographical barriers from education i.e. student through internet connectivity can access knowledge from different national and international sources staying at his own place. It also provides speedy dissemination of information. There is a possibility to decrease the gap between developed and developing countries as a result of using internet for educational purpose. Moreover, increased accessibility of reference materials, less cost of information delivery, availability and qualitative diversity of remotely delivered information, scope for developing communication skills, opportunity to speak directly with expects through internet has contributed towards stimulating a positive learning environment.

But to use internet the student community must aware about its application and associated benefits in their studies. They must possess necessary knowledge to access the vast storehouse of information from Internet and to select and utilize web contents intelligently.

Higher education aims at enabling students to pursue knowledge for finding solution to varied problems, critical appreciation of achievement and training of men at a really high level. In words of Pandit Jawarharlal Nehruji, "University stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for adventure of ideas and for search of truth." Therefore students in higher educational level should be active and alert and gather knowledge from different sources not just depend on selected textbooks or conventional sources. Internet in this regard can greatly supplement educational efforts.

Hence, to study the awareness of students regarding usability of internet and their knowledge of operating electronic devices (computer, laptop, tablet or mobile phone) for accessing internet services has utmost importance in today's world where terms like 'technosavy' is considered indication of intelligence on the part of the individual in any society.

IV. Objectives

1. To study the awareness of students for using internet for their studies,
2. To study the knowledge of students in the usage of internet for educational purpose,
3. To identify problems faced by students in accessing internet.

V. Delimitation of the Study

Following are the delimitation in the development of present study-
1. The study restricted to a particular area of Kamrup District.
2. Two higher educational institutions were selected namely, Pub Kamrup college and Patidarrang college for studying student's knowledge and awareness regarding use of internet in their education.
3. In the study attention is given to degree level students only i.e. first three years of higher education after higher secondary level.
4. The study was conducted on 20 samples from both of the colleges and thus on 40 samples in totality.

VI. Methods Used in the Study

In present study the investigator has used- **Descriptive Survey Method** and **Observation Method** to explain educational phenomena in terms of the condition or relationship that exist, opinion that are held by students and other sample group, processes that are going on, effects that are evident and trends that are developing.

First hand data can be gathered through these methods in a systematic manner. The investigator with the help of these methods studies the knowledge and awareness of the students regarding the usage of Internet connectivity in their education and tries to locate problems faced by them in accessing internet.

A. Sample

To meet the objectives of present study 40 students were selected consisting 20 students from each college using one of the non-probability sampling methods i.e. Judgement Sampling Method on the basis of available information thought to be representative of total population.

B. Tools

Tools are major weapons in the endeavor of gathering necessary data and information. Different tools that may vary in their complexity, design, administration and interpretations are used by the researcher. The present study is carried by using following tools-

Questionnaire- The investigator in this study collects necessary information from the sample with the help of questionnaire schedule comprising of 20 questions related to various aspects of their knowledge, usage and problems in getting access to Internet for educational purpose.

Interview- The investigator collects needed information by verbal interaction with the sample group to meet the objectives of present study.

VII. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Analysis and Interpretation of the findings drawn from the study has been presented as follows-

1 General Information about Two Colleges
a) **Pub-Kamrup College**-

i. Pub-Kamrup College, Baihata Chariali is situated in Kamrup District of Assam. The College was established on 1972. Present principal of the college is Dr. Balendra Dev Choudhury.

ii. Brief history- Pub-Kamrup College was set up in 1972, initially with Arts Stream by local people led by doyens of this locality. It is still grateful to the then Sita Nath Dhing High School (now, Agdala Chariali High School) for providing temporary accomodation for its functioning since August 21, 1972 to 1975.

Heritages of Kamrup Area portrayed on Pub-kamrup College`s wall

iii. Affiliation- The College is affiliated to the Gauhati University (affiliation attained on 24th November, 1973)

iv. Present Status- The College was brought under the GIA System of Assam Government on 1st September, 1979 and, subsequently was Provincialized with other 190 Degree Colleges of the State in December, 2005. The UGC affiliation under Section 2(f)/12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 was attained by the College on 3rd August, 2002.

v. The College was accredited at 'B' level after the first assessment in 2004. The College is preparing to invite the National Council for the second assessment shortly.

vi. Total land area : The land area covers the College campus, Girls' Hostel Campus, Fishery Project & the site for Play Ground. Total land area : 5.95 acres.

vii. Total built-up area : The built-up area comprises the Administrative Block, Department Officess, Class Rooms, Library, Computer Lab, Office of different Cells, Department Science Laboratories, Students' Common Rooms, Canteen, Lavatories, Vehicle Stand, Girls' Hostel Campus, Fishery Project and Water Supply Project etc. Total built-up area : 3812.45 Metres

viii. Pub-Kamrup College provides Higher Secondary Courses in Arts and Science Stream and also Degree courses for both the streams.

ix. Information and communication technology has been utilized in various aspects of teaching learning situations in the college, example may be cited as follows-
The college is equipped with four Smart Classrooms with the provision of innovative easy to use Interactive White Board, Over Head Projector, Computers and other and other multimedia equipments.

Classroom of Pub-Kamrup College

x. There is a college Library, Laboratory for medical laboratory technician courses run in collaboration with NEMCARE hospital, College book stall and College Press in Pub-Kamrup College.

Pub-Kamrup College Laboratory, bookstall and press

xi. The computers in the college library is equipped with SOLO programming which allows students and faculties for accessing information regarding available books, journals and reference materials and books issued to them by entering their digital identity card into electronic device connected with computer.

xii. There is a separate room for Computerized Feedback system in college campus where students can provide their feedback regarding their teachers, instructions received and any other aspects related with their academic life in the college.

Computerized feedback Centre at Pub-Kamrup College

xiii. In respect of Internet facilities, the college has 22 computers with the provision of internet connection.

xiv. Wi-Fi system is operated in the college campus for easy access to internet services. Students also utilize wifi connection by accessing internet through their college computers and their laptops also.

b) Patidarrang College

i. Patidarrang College, Nasatra is situated in Muktapur of Kamrup District of Assam. The college was established on 1992. Present principal of the college is Mrs. Sriyam Borkakoti.

ii. The college provides degree courses in Arts stream in the subjects like Assamese, English, Education, Political science, Logic and philosophy and a general course in arts stream.

iii. This college is affiliated to Gauhati University. Degree courses of the college are recognized by University Grants Commission.

Patidarrang College

iv. Total number of seats in Patidarrang college is 600

v. There is a library for students in the college though use of information technology for educational purpose is limited in this college.

2. Data Collected through Interview Schedule on the Knowledge and Awareness of Students Regarding Usage Of Internet in Their Education has been forwarded below-

In Pub-Kamrup College 95% students access internet while 5% students are not accessing internet. In case of Patidarrang College 75% students were found to be accessing internet and 25% students are not accessing internet.

Table-I

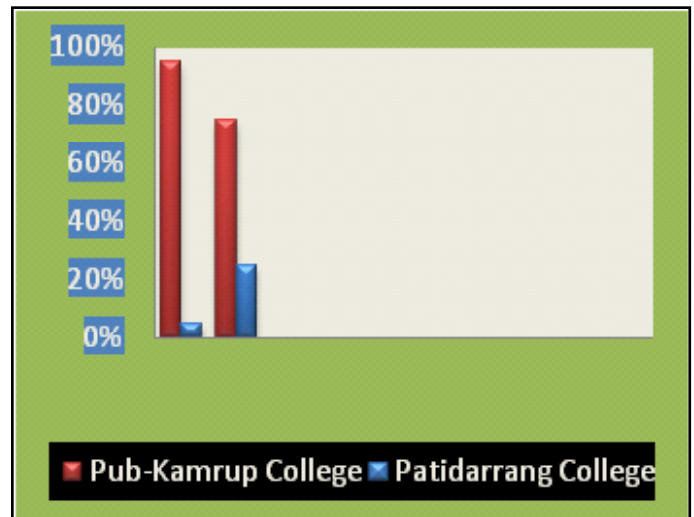| Awareness	Pub-Kamrup College		Patidarrang College	
	Accessing	Not Accessing	Accessing	Not Accessing
Students accessing internet	95%	5%	75%	25%

Graphical representation of data shown on Table I

Fig.1 : Percentage of students accessing internet

85% students in Pub-Kamrup College have positive views on impact of internet on academic performance while 15% responded negatively. In Patidarrang college 70% students are of the view that internet has positive impact on academic performance and 25% showed negative responses.

Table-II

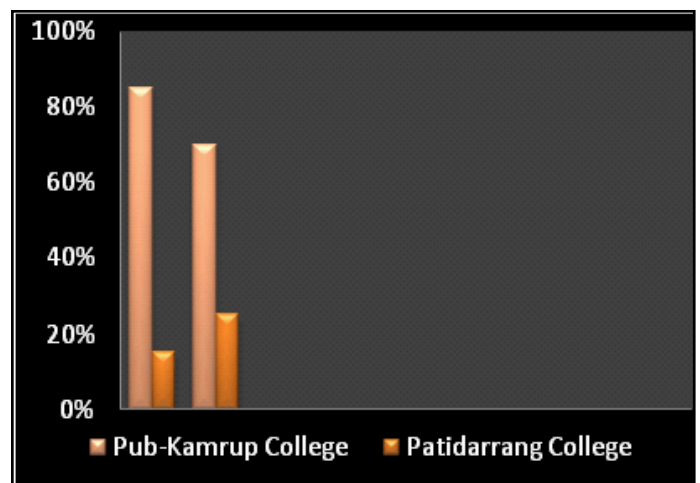| Awareness	Pub-Kamrup College		Patidarrang College	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Views regarding impact on academic performance	85%	15%	70%	30%

Graphical representation of data shown on Table II

Fig. 2 : Percentage of positive and negative views on internet

In regard to student`s knowledge of accessing internet for educational purpose 25% students uses internet for academic purpose, 50% for social networking and 25% for entertainment and other purposes in Pub-Kamrup College.

Table : III

Purpose of using Internet	Pub-Kamrup College		
	Academic	Social Networking	Entertainment / Others
	25%	50%	25%

Graphical representation of the data shown on TABLE-III
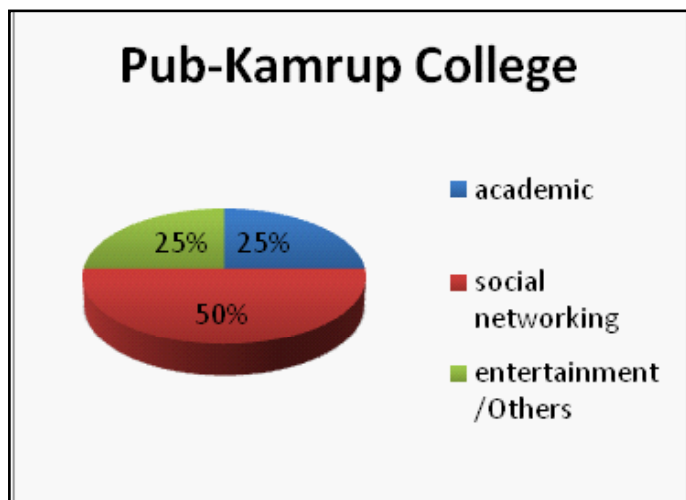

Fig. 3 : Students accessing internet for different purposes in Pub-Kamrup College

In Patidarrang college 20% students use internet for academic purpose, 60% for social networking and 20% for entertainment/ other purposes.

Table : IV

Purpose of using Internet	Patidarrang College		
	Academic	Social Networking	Entertainment/ Others
	20%	60%	20%

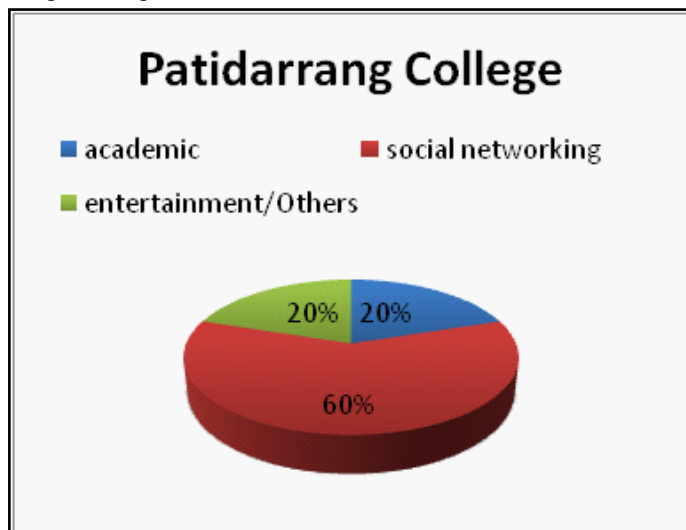Graphical representation of data shown on TABLE IV

Fig. 4 : Percentage of students accessing internet for different purposes in Patidarrang College

In Pub-Kamrup College 20% students has knowledge about Email-Id, 5% about Online examination mode, 10% about Online shopping of books and 50% knows how to search and save files from internet.

Table : V

	Pub-Kamrup College		Patidarrang College	
	Ac-quainted	Unac-quainted	Acquaint-ed	Unac-quainted
E-mail id	20%	80%	5%	95%
Online Ex-amination	5%	95%	----	100%
Online Shopping	10%	90%	5%	95%
Search-ing, Saving files from internet	50%	50%	40%	60%

Thus, 80%, 95%, 90% and 50% students of Pub-Kamrup College are not acquainted with the knowledge of Email-Id, Online examinations and searching and saving files from internet respectively. In Patidarrang College 5% students has Email-Id, None of the sample has knowledge about online examination, 5% students knows to how to buy books through online shopping while 95% are ignorant about it, 40% students are acquainted with the knowledge of searching and saving files from internet where 60% students are not equipped with the skill of searching, saving files from internet.

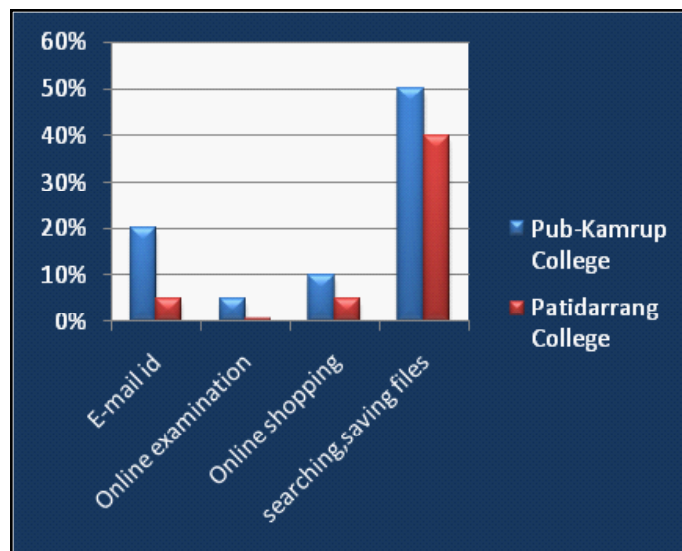Graphical representation of data shown on TABLE V

Fig.5 : Percentage of students acquainted and unacquainted with knowledge of email id, online exam, online shopping, searching and saving files

45% of Pub-Kamrup College has the knowledge of e-books and e-journals while 90% of the students have knowledge about social networking sites. The percentage of students having knowledge about e-books and e-journals in Patidarrang College is found to be 30%. 65% students in Patidarrang College know about social networking sites.

Table : VI

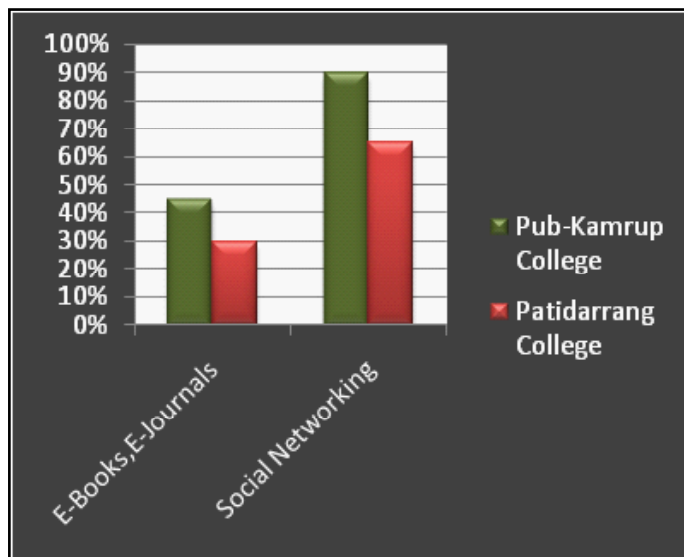|	Pub-Kamrup College		Patidarrang College	
	Ac-quainted	Unac-quainted	Ac-quainted	Unac-quainted
E-books, E-Journals	45%	55%	30%	70%
Social Net-working	90%	10%	65%	35%

Fig 6 : Percentage of students acquainted and unacquainted with knowledge of e-books, e-journals and social networking

While studying problems faced by students in accessing internet their responses indicated that, In Pub-Kamrup College 40% students identified slow connectivity as barrier for effective access to internet while 25% and 35% students identified financial hurdles and lack of provision to access internet in college as problems faced in accessing internet respectively.

Table : VII

Problems faced by Student	PUB-KAMRUP COLLEGE		
	Slow Connectivity	Financial Hurdles	No Provision in College
	40%	25%	35%

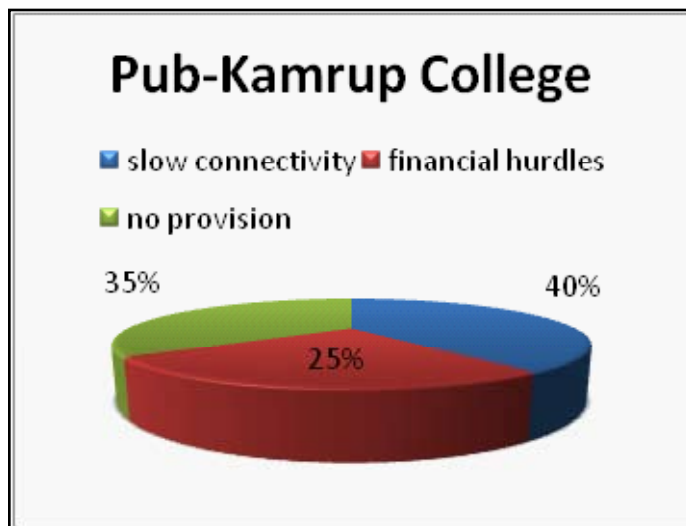Graphical representation of data shown on TABLE VII

Fig. 7 : Percentage of students identifying different problems in accessing internet in Pub-Kamrup College

In Patidarrang College percentage of students identifying slow connectivity, financial hurdles and lack of provision to access internet in college as problems in accessing internet are 45%, 35% and 20% respectively.

Table : VIII

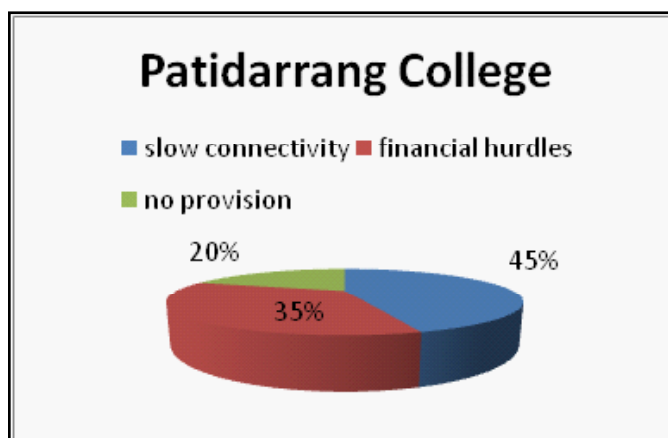| Problems Faced By Students	PATIDARRANG COLLEGE		
	Slow Connectivity	Financial Hurdles	No Provision To Access Internet In College
	45%	35%	20%

Fig. 8 : Percentage of students identifying different problems in accessing internet in Patidarrang College

85% students of Pub-Kamrup College and 90% students in Patidarrang College agree that time factor i.e. the less time they devote in accessing internet posses as a problem for utilizing internet effectively for educational purpose.

57

TABLE-IX

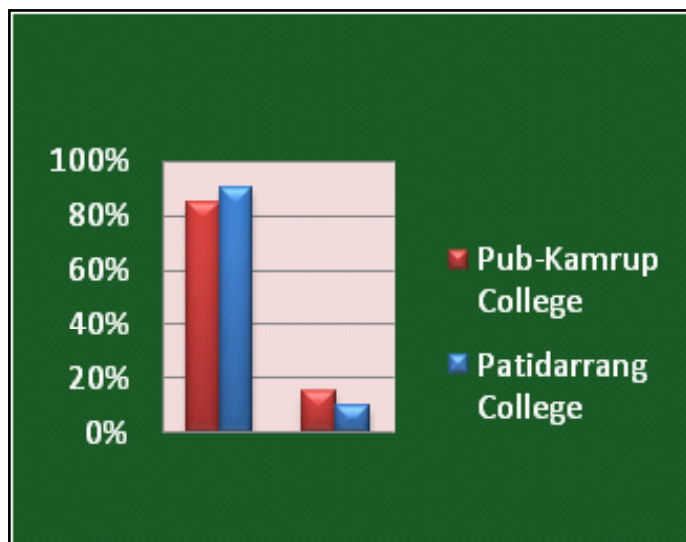| Time Factor As A Problem	Pub-Kamrup College		Patidarrang College	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
	85%	15%	90%	10%

Fig. 9 : Percentage of students accepting, rejecting time factor as a problem

VII. Findings of the Study-

The investigator has collected the data and information needed for project work in a systematic manner through descriptive survey method and observation method using interview and questionnaire as tools. After the analysis and interpretation of collected data, the investigator is able to find out the result of the study.

Major findings drawn from the study are as follows-

I. Firstly, it was found that Pub-Kamrup College offers courses for both the streams i.e. Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science while Patidarrang College only provides courses in Bachelor of Arts degree.

II. With respect to awareness of using technology and internet for educational purpose Pub-Kamrup College is found to be more successful than Patidarrang College as provision of smart classroom, internet connectivity, computerized feedback system are only found in Pub-Kamrup College but usage of this equipments is not observed in Patidarrang College.

III. Pub-Kamrup College has 22 computers with working internet connections. There is no provision of internet connectivity in Patidarrang College.

IV. It has been found that majority of the student of both the college access internet for various purposes.

V. Number of students accessing internet for educational purpose is lower than that for other purposes like entertainment, social networking and the like in the two colleges which shows that majority of students access internet for purposes other than academic purpose.

VI. Another finding drawn from the study is that, in both colleges majority of students hold positive views regarding impact of internet on academic performance.

VII. Most of the students in Pub-Kamrup College and Patidarrang

College prefer Mobile appliances to access internet.

VIII.It has been found that students in both the colleges has not much knowledge about e-mail id, online shopping and appearing examination on online mode while most of them know how to search and save file from webpages.

IX. Though knowledge of students regarding e-books, research journals of Pub-Kamrup College is comparatively higher than that of Patidarrang College in both colleges majority of students are not informed about e-books and research journals published on different websites. But most of the students in the two colleges are acquinted with the knowledge of using social networking sites.

X. In respect of the responses on problems faced in accessing internet shows an interesting view of the scenario. In both colleges majority of students holds that slow connectivity is the main problem in accessing internet.

XI. Second major problem according to students of Pub-Kamrup College is lack of sufficient provision for accessing internet in college while for the students of Patidarrang College second major problem in accessing internet is financial hurdles.

XII. Lack of provision of computers connected with internet as well as absence of Wi-Fi connectivity in Patidarrang College has delimited the access of internet to the students.

XIII.Students of both colleges also mentioned about time factor i.e. time they can devote in accessing internet as one of the problems in using internet for academic purpose as most of the students in both colleges can devote less time in accessing internet.

XIV. While interviewing the students and the college teachers another important problem that has come into light is, in Pub-Kamrup College provision of Wi-Fi Connection is provided by University Grants Commission while the monthly bill is paid by the respective college but due to high amount of bill the college authority is planning to cut the Wi-Fi connection from the college. No provision of Wi-Fi connection is there in Patidarrang College.

IX. Suggestions

The project work reveals the fact that in Pub-Kamrup College and Patidarrang College students access internet for different purposes but their knowledge and awareness varies. In both colleges students face problems in utilizing internet for educational purpose. So, some suggestions can be given in this regard. These are as follows –

I. Networking management system should be there in colleges to identify and rectify the errors and problems in accessing internet services.

II. Awareness should be created among the students regarding serviceability of internet as a source of information and its utility in academic field.

III. Necessary steps should be taken to make available sufficient electronic resources needed for internet connectivity and accessibility.

IV. Orientation programs for familiarizing students with wise usage of internet and ICT should be provided.

V. Financial subsidy should be given to colleges for providing and increasing usage of internet.

VI. Restriction to multiple sites and streaming videos should be minimized so as to enable high usage of the internet as a means of academic resource.

VII. Computer assisted teaching should be encouraged in

colleges.

VIII. There should be provision of sufficient number of computers with working internet connectivity separately in each department.

IX. Students should be encouraged by their teachers to search different reference materials, read e-books and e-journals to get upto date information through internet.

X. Students should be also encouraged by their teachers to enroll in various courses in distance mode through internet and appear in competitive examinations on online mode.

XI. Provision and maintenance of Wi-Fi connectivity should be given due importance.

XII. Arrangements should be made for teleconferences and video conferences for enhancing student`s interest and knowledge in accessing internet.

XIII. College authority, Government and University Grants Commission should adopt a collaborative approach to check the challenges and issues with respect to access and usage of internet in educational field.

X. Conclusion

As P. Merrill with co-authors notes (Merrill et al, 1996), A. Barron and G. Orwig (Barron & Orwig, 1995) and others, the Internet is a large source of reference materials and data required for all types of educational activities – in studying/learning directly, in management of educational systems and in scientific and methodical work. Those who study at schools, universities, colleges can enhance their knowledge using the educational literature, encyclopedia, references, dictionaries, databases, which are freely accessed, participating in distance educational courses, in collaborative projects with students from other educational institutions, universities, countries, discussing different problems with them through internet. Internet service has undoubtedly becoming a powerful tool in breaking the traditional methods of teaching and learning in any level of education which may further lead to effectiveness and efficiency of educational system.

Today's environment is characterized by an increasingly mobile workforce and flatter organizations and in case of education much of the student`s productive learning occurs away from their desks i.e. through self-learning with the use of internet where users needs are not confine to a define location but, far beyond their personal desktops. It gives mobility to students and much-needed freedom in their search for information. With a wireless network advantage, students can now have access to a wide range of information from any given *hotspots*— the cafeteria, library or a remote hostels. But to utilize internet effectively in any educational setting especially in higher education level students must be aware and they must possess ample knowledge along with facilities to access internet in college campus. Therefore, steps must be taken to enhance student`s awareness and knowledge and to provide necessary setup for creation of self-learning environment through internet.

A relatively new phenomenon in the practice of educational communications is the currently established tradition of the **learners speaking directly to experts** in one or another field (which can already be considered the consequence of the increased level of communication skills among the learners actively using the Internet). On the net, there are a number of centers of the type of Yahoo! Yahooligans! – School Bell: Homework Answers: Science: Ask a Scientist. Learners addressing these centres can receive, via e-mail, answers to their questions on a particular theme. Moreover, because of the outstanding scope of internet services presence

of Wi-Fi within the college campus is considered to be a boon to the university student in accessing electronic resources and for academic perusal. There should always a balance in using internet services, it should not be so over emphasized which may lead to problems in developing student`s own creative potential as they may start developing habit of dependence on readymade materials nor it should be neglected so that students can learn in best possible manner from wide variety of expert knowledge and self experiences.

XI. Acknowledgement

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