

INTERNET AND EDUCATION

Olivera Iskrenovic-Momcilovic

Faculty of Education, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

dekanat@pef.uns.ac.rs

Abstract

This paper deals with the examination of the impact of the Internet on education. The Internet has enabled access to knowledge to anyone who wants to learn, regardless of age. However, due to the presence of an increasing number of interesting content, people spend hours and hours on the internet for fun and entertainment. Interviewed students have confirmed these findings.

Keywords: *Computer, Education, Internet, Questionnaire, Teaching.*

1. Introduction

Today, the Internet plays an important role in the lives of young people, especially for pupils and students, who are still forming. Many studies show the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet in education. Capabilities of the Internet and its use in education is increasing daily. From its original base, which included military and research institutions spread to universities, primary and secondary schools. Internet is not a school in the usual sense, but it takes on a major part of the business, which has so far dealt only education. Enabling access to knowledge to anyone who wants to learn, regardless of age. Internet learning occurs without Borders, which is due to development of new technologies and media (Radovanovic, Savic, 2011). Internet is easy to use and relatively inexpensive access to an unlimited source of information and materials for teaching.

We live in a time of the Internet and social networks, which have become part of everyday life of each individual. The Internet is increasingly common in the world of communication and represents all acceptable way to communicate around the world (Miljkovic, Iskrenovic-Momcilovic, Rastovac, 2013). This method significantly reduces the communication by letter, phone and fax numbers, and even personal communication between people. Every day, computers are increasingly used for communication and many people could not imagine a day without the Internet. There are about two billion people who use the Internet, both in the domestic as well as commercial purposes. One of the biggest advantages of the Internet is a fast and easy access to information and rapid communication with the people around you and those who are thousands of miles away.

2. Internet in Education

Education is an important part of every person. With years of knowledge has turned into something much more than the possession of different information. Knowledge of each individual in a personal way, is also its capital, its investment in yourself that will result in success. Each generation is believed to participate in the changes and create a new one. But never like today are the changes were so fast and in all areas of human endeavor. Viewed today, the education in the information times, does not depend on and can not depend on the will of one man or a small group, which would have the task of deciding, but it is realized and planned activities of many participants, teachers, students and pupils.

There are many ways that students can use the Internet (Martono & Nurhayah, 2014). They can communicate with both classmates and with international students, but they can also gain knowledge and experience of others, to participate in chat rooms, share ideas and solutions and learn about many different cultures. Also, students can interact with professors and teaching assistants, which has become increasingly popular and efficient form of communication, especially if they are students and professors travelers who need to go thousands of miles to be held lecture. In this way, a more organized mentoring.

The Internet is a global library with students, teachers and researchers from all over the world and it highlights information throughout the day (Mitrasinovic, Dimitrijevic, 2014). New information is available for the study of the students, as well as the lessons that teachers are now posted on the sites. Students can learn about new discoveries in different areas on the same day and to investigate and supplement their knowledge instead of obsolete material in textbooks. There are so called. online classrooms that include students and teachers from around the world who share the same study materials, although their locations and time zones is absolutely different. Students can also work with students and teachers from around the world.

Online curriculum can be designed to suit the individual needs of students. The professor can design an online course and include the necessary topics that correspond to each of the students. If a student needs more practice, then the teacher can provide more tools and information to the individual. Each student can perform all assignments and examinations according to the schedule that suits him. Class or object can be dynamically designed by assembling various learning modules, which are made by a

professor. Student can also view important parts of the lecture again, no matter how many times it is necessary. Online education can be a much more affordable option for most students.

Distance learning is defined as a method of learning that requires students to be physically present at a particular place during a lecture (Bogdanovic, 2012). This method opens up opportunities for lifelong learning to students from all countries and of all ages and gives them a chance to get diplomas and certificates from almost any online universities in the world.

Distance learning began with generations of adults who want to improve their education from home, from the army or from work. Today, distance learning has developed to take advantage of modern technology (Kozlova, 2013). It takes place on the Internet, students can obtain a degree, and never set foot in a conventional classroom. Benefits of distance learning have led to a revolution in the field of advanced education:

- lectures can be maintained through the transmission of multimedia content, which requires that you first download the full content nastavnohg items, and then watch him, but you can do while transferring data,
- lectures can be made available in the form of printed materials. which are stored as files on the server educational workers,
- students can communicate among themselves and with the teacher via forums, email and chat,
- tests and exams can be automated and can be taken online,
- materials for the course are still available and can be updated,
- online content formats provide flexibility so that students themselves to determine the speed and progress.

3. Impact of Internet on Education

The research problem is reduced to the influence of the Internet in modern education, including the manner in which the very emergence of the Internet affects teaching and learning in a positive and negative sense. This research will seek to determine whether the Internet is an effective way of learning in students.

The research problem is reduced to the influence of the Internet in modern education, including the manner in which the very emergence of the Internet affects teaching and learning in a positive and negative sense. This research will seek to determine whether the Internet is an effective way of learning in students.

The task of research is to determine whether the Internet should be used more or less in education, to analyze students' opinions and to make appropriate conclusions. Research needs to answer whether is a good way of education allow students to surf the internet yourself and see if I can come up with instructive or harmful things to their education.

As the target group were tested students basic academic studies Faculty of Education in Sombor. The results are compared with other, previously performed research, in order to reach appropriate conclusions. The survey was anonymous, and the research results were used for statistical purposes. Respondents were selected on a voluntary basis. Pitanjaankete are spelled out so that all participants understand the questions and can answer them. The survey was completed by students in natural conditions, at a lecture in a classroom at the university.

As a sample of the selected 40 students, the second and fourth years of undergraduate study, different majors (teachers, educators, designers, media in education, school librarians), because for this study to compare the best reviews of subjects of different ages, namely the level of education and occupation.

5. Results and Discussion

Below are the questions of the survey and analysis of the results.

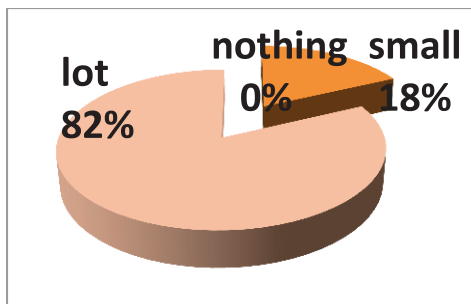
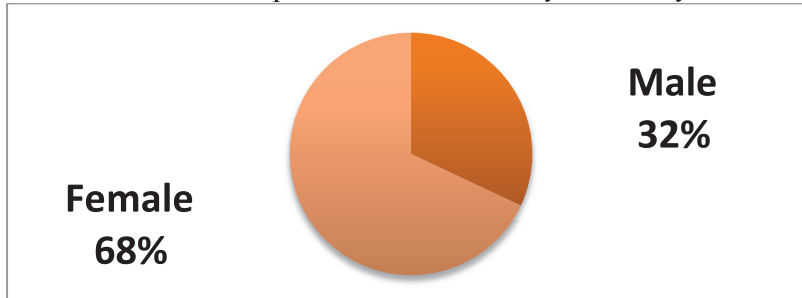


Fig. 1 Gender of respondent.

Fig. 2 Familiarity with the concept of the Internet.

➤ *Gender (circle) Male Female*

On Fig.1 shows the gender differences of the respondents who participated in this study included 40 respondents of whom 13 were males (32%) and 27 females (68%). The results show that the Faculty of Education in Sombor, studies of female students. According to research by Traffic Engineering in Belgrade in 2013, in Serbia 50.44% women and 49.56% men use the Internet (Vučinić, Vukašinović, Živadinović, Vidojević, 2013). For years, men were more active than women to use the Internet and computers, but over time these differences have changed in favor of women.

➤ *How familiar are you with the term Internet?*

82% of respondents think that it is very informed and to know what the Internet is and what are its advantages and disadvantages (Fig.2). Only 18% are not entirely sure what is the world's global network, and not one respondent uninformed about what the Internet is. It is difficult to define the

term Internet. Due to its complexity and extent, it must be viewed through three aspects which reflect its face (Vasić, 2010):

- technological aspect is closely for the development of computer technology,
- the social aspect of dealing with a wide society, affecting the development, improvement and popularization of technology,
- commercial aspect is based on marketing products and services using the Internet as a medium.

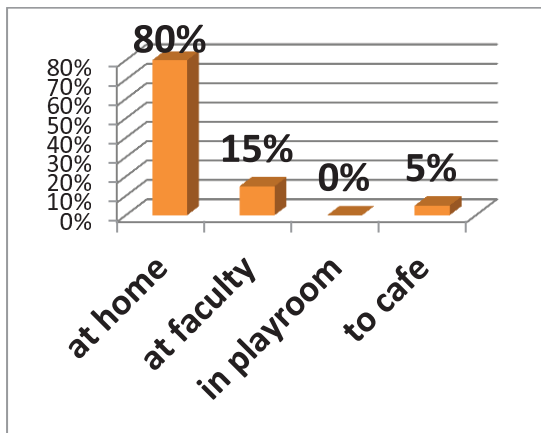
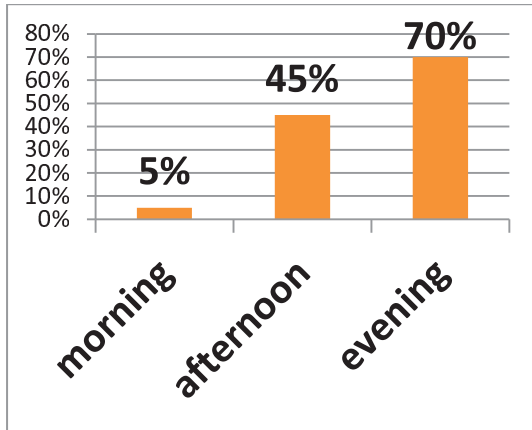


Fig. 3 Time of Internet use.

Fig. 4 Place of Internet use.

➤ *When do you usually use Internet?*

70% of the most commonly used Internet in the evening, in the afternoon, using 45%, and in the morning only 5% (Fig. 3). This question

was provided by some of the respondents, and more than one answer, which is acceptable because some students may use the Internet frequently in the afternoon and early evening.

➤ *Where do they usually use Internet?*

In this study, we obtained data that the highest Internet use at home. That is as much as 98% of respondents confirmed (Fig. 4). Some respondents used the Internet and in many places, but almost everyone is most comfortable at home, indicating that a very large number of people have Internet at home. 15% of Internet use in college, and 5% of them use the Internet in cafes over Wi-Fi connections, mostly females. Research shows that the majority of Internet users have access at home (84.3% of users). With work on the internet connects you something 25% of users, and to the schools or universities accounted for only about 12% of users (Rankovic, Milosavljevic, (2008)

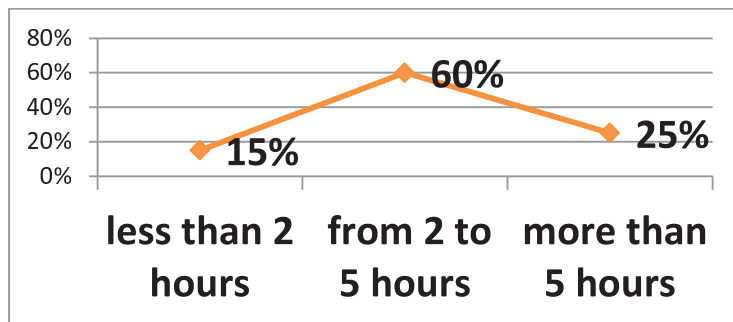


Fig. 5 Time spent on Internet.

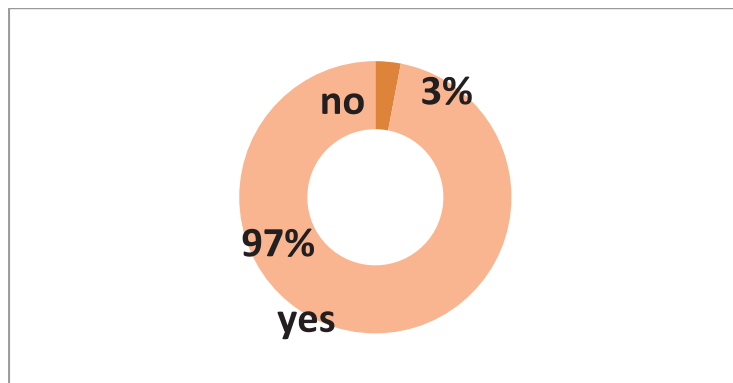


Fig. 6 Internet has changed the way of life.

➤ ***How much time do you spend on the Internet?***

When asked how much time they spend online, the students of Faculty of Education responded as follows (Fig. 5):

- 2 to 5 hours per day use the Internet as much as 60%, which is considered normal use of the Internet,
- less than 2 hours using 25% of them, which is the use of the Internet for some basic needs, for example. for college, work, etc.,
- more than 5 hours to 15%, which is considered to be an obsession with the Internet.

Studies show that more than 2 hours using the Internet even 48.93% (Golubovic, 2010) and more than one hour as much as 79% of users (Radojevic, Nikolić, Stojanović, 2010).

➤ ***Has the Internet has changed the way of life?***

Internet has not only changed the way and the meaning of life but a single day can not be imagined without it. With that in this study agree that 97% of respondents (Fig. 6). He became a sensation in the world, especially for young people. Since only 3% of respondents agree with this statement, we can conclude that the Internet has changed the way of life for some maybe for the better, and on some of the bad. Most authors agree that the Internet has changed life, namely the habits of each individual have become quite different (Cvetičanin, Milankov, 2011).

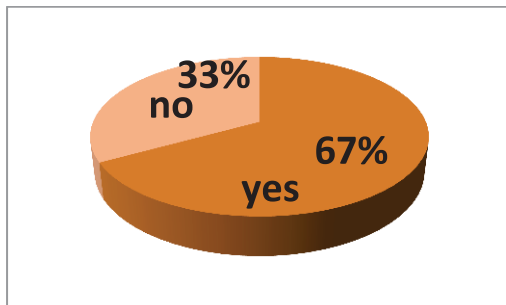


Fig. 7 Students and education

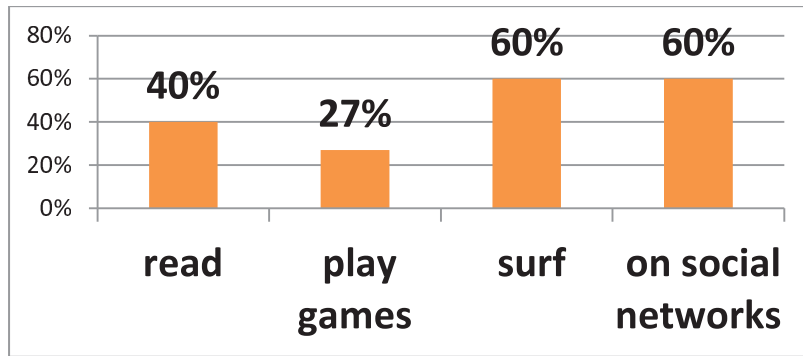


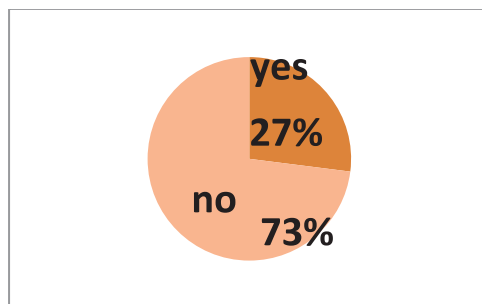
Fig. 8 Target of Internet use.

➤ *Do students pay less attention to learning via Internet?*

This issue was the biggest dilemma in patients. 67% of respondents agreed with the statement mentioned. Many authors wanted to know whether students are neglected learning via Internet. In the first years of the Internet phenomenon that was not current, as there were a lot of interesting content on the Internet, which would distract students from learning. Today, however, some authors believe that the emergence of applications such as: YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, MySpace and other Internet is being used more for entertainment than for education (Vaskovic, 2014), and the other to the Internet an ideal place to increase students' knowledge (Stevanovic, Mitovski, Zivkovic, Strbac, Zivkovic, Mladenovic, Vukasinovic, 2013)

➤ *What do you like to do on the Internet?*

This question could be that more than one answer, and is obtained as many as 75 of the 40 subjects. 60% of respondents like to visit social networking and browsing the Internet, 40% use the Internet for education, and 27% like to play games over the Internet (Fig. 8). Internet is still used mostly for e-mail, followed by surfing, and e-commerce completely undeveloped (Rankovic, Milosavljevic, 2008).



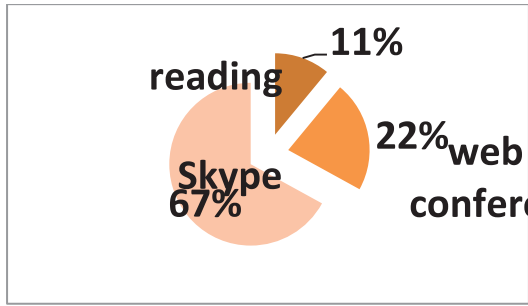


Fig.9 E-learning.

➤ *Have you ever participated in e-learning, and if so in what way?*

A large number of students of Faculty of Education in Sombor not participate in any form of e-learning, which is really worrying for our region (Fig. 9). Only 27% of respondents participated in an e-learning. Students who participated in this form of learning are usually done via Skype and 67%, through a web conference 22%, a reading of 11%. However, at other colleges Srbijeveći number of students using e-learning (Bulatovic, Stefanovic, Mirkovic, Culibrk, 2013). E-learning is the future of education, and the Faculty of Education should pay more attention to this form of learning.

5. Conclusions

The survey was conducted on a sample of students, the faculty where applicable and use the Internet, but the results can not be generalized to the whole population, because we examined only 40 students, and results may be used only for statistical purposes. The results give us an interesting insight into the interdependence of the various parameters that we followed in this study. Based on them, they can make different conclusions. The study surveyed students of different ages, sexes, and the direction that is most important, and the results obtained by students who learn and deal with Rayne things in life and education. The survey is representative, because the survey covered a random selection of respondents.

Changes that could be made in one of the following research is to increase the number of participants to be able to claim a higher probability that the testimony and to be able to apply the results to the entire population. A good idea would be to get the Pedagogical Fakultat interviewed students all study years, and even those of the master studies and to make comparison with some of the research carried out on some of the other faculties of the University of Novi Sad. You should be able to compare the data with the

students of secondary and primary schools, as they become daily users of Internet. This would completely failed to analyze the use of the Internet throughout Serbia.

References

- Bogdanovic, M. (2012). *Growing Importance Distance Education*", International Journal of Modern Education and Computer Science, 3, 35-41.
- Bulatovic, N., Stefanovic, D., Mirkovic, M., Culibrk, D. (2013). *Application of e-learning in higher education institutions in Serbia - an overview of the current situation*, in XII International Scientific Symposium INFOTEH-Jahorina, 744-746.
- Cvetičanin, P., Milankov, M. (2011). *Kulturne prakse građana Srbije*", Beograd: Cicero print.
- Golubovic, D. (2010). *Modern methods of education in engineering and natural sciences*, in 3rd International Conference Technics and Informatics in Education, 68-71.
- Kozlova, D. (2013). *Distance learning – an innovative way of getting education*, in International Conference on Information Technology and Development of Education, 15-18.
- Martono, K.T., Nurhayah, O.D., (2014) *Implementation of Android Based Mobile Learning as a Flexible Learning Media*, International Journal of Computer Science Issues, 11(1), 168-174.
- Miljkovic, B., Iskrenovic-Momcilovic, O., Rastovac, D. (2013). *The Role of Information Technology and Educational Software in Affiliation and Integration of Teaching Process*, in Theory and Practice of Connecting and Integrating in Teaching and Learning Process, 185-198.
- Mitrasinovic, Z., Dimitrijevic, S. (2014). *Internet – source information in education*, in Conference and Information Technology in Education, 289-294.
- Radojevic, D., Nikolić, M., Stojanović, I. (2010). *The role of the Internet in the educational process*, in 3rd International Conference Technics and Informatics in Education, 744-748.
- Radovanovic, V., Savic, LJ.(2011). *Education and training on Internet*, in 6th International Symposium Technology, Informatics and Education for Learning and Knowledge Society, 575-581.

- Rankovic, D., Milosavljevic, G. (2008). *Development of Internet in Serbia*, in 3rd International Conference Technics and Informatics in Education, 487-492.
- Stevanovic, M., Mitovski, A., Zivkovic, D., Strbac, N., Zivkovic, S., Mladenovic, A., Vukasinovic, J. (2013). *The importance of the Internet for education aimed at students*, in IV Scientific Meeting Network, 29-35.
- Vasić, M. (2010). *Šta je Interenet? Tehnološke osnove interneta – osnova za antropološka proučavanja*, Entropološke-antropološke sveske, 16(5), 79-93.
- Vaskovic, S. (2014). *Internet habits of school children in some villages of the municipality of Bor*, in International Conference Synthesis, 351-355.
- Vučinić, S., Vukašinović, I., Živadinović, M., Vidojević, M. (2013). *Korišćenje Interneta*, Beograd: Saobraćajni fakultet.