PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS ON INTERNET SERVICES USE AMONG THE FACULTY MEMBERS AND STUDENTS OF A GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED UNIVERSITY IN CATANDUANES

Tapado, B. M.

College of Information and Communications Technology
Catanduanes State University
Virac, 4800, Catanduanes
Philippines

Correspondence author email: bmtapdo@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Technology is said to be a "great education equalizer" since it gives teacher and learner access to enormous and almost boundless world knowledge using their school's desktop or laptop computers. Through the Internet, the Filipino students can learn at same level with students of more advanced institutions in highly industrialized countries in the world. This study employed the descriptive method research that utilized questionnaire to determine the prospects of internet and the problems on internet use of the respondents. Specifically, this study determined the level of knowledge and the degree of seriousness of the problems on internet use among the faculty members and students of the Catanduanes State University for school year 2015-2016. Result of the study showed that faculty members and students of the said government-subsidized university in Catanduanes have high level of knowledge on internet and have serious problem on internet use. There was significant relationship between the level of knowledge and degree of seriousness of the problems on internet use. The problem met is related to the gap of internet access or the supporting infrastructure available for both faculty and students. The internet services particularly at this institution should be rationalized and made available to all students anywhere in the campus. Awareness as to the benefits and convenience that can be offered by the Internet resources and services can ultimately be seen when efforts on changing attitudes of these sectors in higher institutional levels are to be focused together with the physical or technological architecture.

Keywords: *internet, level of knowledge, prospects, problems on internet use, internet services*

1. INTRODUCTION

It is a concern of every Filipino to become part of the building, development and progress of the nation regardless of his profession, position in society, religion and beliefs. It is everyone's responsibility to put to proper use the resources of the nation especially nowadays that there are demands for industrialization, knowledge-based economy and globalization. It is an irony that the Philippines is a very rich country in terms of its natural resources but it is still a developing country. Perhaps when its lands are cultivated with the technologies utilized from highly urbanized countries it will become one of the most powerful nations in the world. Being part of the developing nation, the country's unemployment rate also keeps on increasing.

In this aspect, there is a need for a radical and drastic change by which this could be fostered through government policies particularly on educational reforms. Philippine educational system should train every Filipino to use their awareness and perception, discernments, competencies and proficiencies; to recognize and nurture their distinctive talents, capabilities and interests and utilize these traits to match with the manpower requirements needed by the local and international industries. It is with this regard that Republic Act 7766 known as TESDA Act of 1994 was enacted which integrated the country's vocational-technical education and training (TVET). The TESDA Act of 1994 (RA 7796) was enacted creating the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) in line with the policy of the State to provide relevant, accessible, high quality and efficient technical education and skills development in support of the development of high quality Filipino middle-level manpower responsive to and in accordance with Philippines development goals and priorities. At present, TVET provides education and training opportunities to prepare students, out-of-school youths and other clients for employment. It also addresses the skills training requirements of those who are already working in government and private sectors but would like to develop new competencies or upgrade their competencies to improve their office productivity or enhance their employability especially if they want to work abroad. TVET clientele are high school graduates, secondary school leavers, college undergraduates and graduates who want to acquire competencies in different occupational fields. Part of TVET's clientele also include the displaced workers who lost their jobs because of closure of establishments, retrenchments, or laying-off of workers due to economic and other related reasons. Returning oversees workers were also considered clients of TVET.

TESDA's challenge to have meaningful impact in the government are realized by its programme on unified technical vocational training programme (TVET), skills certification programme, training programmes for teacher's training, assistance to employers and organization, incentive schemes, skills Olympics and assistance to women. Recently, TESDA have coordinated with local government units in the different provinces of the country to offer free scholarships and community-based skills training purposely for alleviating poverty especially in the barangays and municipalities and to help them realize their potential to be productive members of the society and by increasing the marginalized sector's access to TVET. Catanduanes was one of the provinces in the country that was offered this training by which hundreds of local folks were given free training for baking and pastry production, care giving, emergency medical services, medical transcription, automotive servicing, cosmetology, food and

beverage services, heavy equipment operation, ice plant and refrigeration servicing and dressmaking. In response to the call for global competiveness, this agency is having its bilateral engagement as recognition of skills and full qualifications through harmonious partnerships and arrangements with several countries to make Filipino workers adaptable for global labour market, it is also continuously expanding its international networks and alliances to support private sector-led and market-driven TVET and lastly it continually do quality formation of human capabilities towards socio-economic development.

In the world of work, employee training is crucial for keeping the company competitive over its rivals. There is a necessity that training and development programmes be appropriately designed and implemented in the companies since the investments in training that the company makes shows that the employees are far more important than any resources in the office and have something to contribute for the welfare of the organizations. This creates an atmosphere by which the employees feel they are working in a supportive workplace hence they feel appreciated and challenged to give off their best for the organization. In the end job satisfaction is attained and productivity is increased (Frost, 2016). Comprehensive training programmes would enable the workforce to strengthen their skills needed in the job and build up knowledge where there is lacking thus will elevate the standard of competency set in the organization. Any weak links that exists in the organization since workloads be evenly distributed among the workers and jobs could be accomplished even others are on leave

Several advantages of training in a workplace were also cited by Frost: (1) it is for addressing of employee's weaknesses on professional skills in the workplace; (2) it is for the improvement of employee performance; (3) for consistency of experience and background knowledge of company's basic policies and procedures and (4) for employee satisfaction. Likewise, the need for training of employees arises due to the following factors: (1) for increasing productivity and reducing cost of production; (2) for improving the quality of product produced by the company; (3) for reduction of learning time in acquiring knowledge and skills; (4) for industrial safety in handling office machines and devices; (5) for technology updates; (6) for reduction of absenteeism and turnover of employees; (7) for effective management and control of resources in the office (Chand, 2016).

The necessity to use technology has also compelled employees to undergo training. The computer and other electronic gadgets have replaced some office systems and procedures and reduced man-hours needed to accomplish a job or a routine task. There is now less needs for men since some jobs especially in factories can be done by robots, administrative entities have to be restructured with computer's help, and supervisors can easily oversee the work of a large number of subordinates. This could be the reason why computer literacy has become an important feature of in-service training programmes in almost all organizations.

In teaching and learning situations, training on the adoption and use of technology as a tool for this activity is also necessary. Technology changes the way classrooms operate and it will pose a greater impact on students learning since it promotes visualizations and simulations of phenomena and principles taught. Technology also delivers individualized learning programmes by which lessons are modularized and students can study at their own pace and

convenience. Such individualized learning programmes provide Instant feedback and assessment on student's progress. The modularized instructions also help teachers focus on identifying and addressing individual student's needs in order to learn effectively

Such reluctance of teachers on technologies could be addressed through training on the adoption and use of technology in the classroom. The skills learned in the training should be constantly practiced so that it becomes integral in the teaching approach on the teachers that undergone training. This is corroborated by the study of Bassoppo-Moyo and Morrison (1998). According to Bassoppo-Moyo and Morrison, educators must go beyond computer literacy to achieve technological competence if successful integration of technology into the classroom is to occur. An educator who is technologically competent understands the relationship between basic computer functions and student learning. They use this understanding to design, facilitate, and manage a student-centred multidimensional learning environment that embeds the use of technology into the curriculum. Technological competence also requires a transition from using the computer as an instructional delivery system (traditional computer-based instruction) to one of using the computer as a learning tool (computer-supported instruction). With the computer-supported instruction approach, students do not learn about computers, but rather learn with computers by using them in the same way as they are used in the workplace to solve real-world, meaningful problems.

With teaching, communicating is indispensable. Nowadays conveying of information is not only done directly or face-to-face but through media, written and published articles, mobile gadgets and social networking sites via internet. The dawn of internet enables the people from around the world to have a first-hand access to data and information in all sectors and a convenient way of communicating with family members and friends around the globe. Communications through internet is also a way to gain new friends and a start of a relationship. Communication is indispensable for the day to day activities of human beings. It is an instinct for living. It stemmed from the Latin word "communis" which means to share" (Bokhari, 2012). Hence communication is sharing of thoughts, ideas, messages and information among people. It is a process of transferring and reception of information between people through motions or gestures, pictures or illustrations, written article or verbal means. Indeed communication is important since is acts as a means of: (1) expressing and exchanging people's ideas and feelings; (2) doing office procedures such giving an order in instruction verbally or through black-and-white, venting pent-up emotions or complaints, persuading or motivating employees among others, (3) information campaign, education, warnings and awareness to people and, (4) fostering stronger ties to others. Further, all association and societal linkages is dependent on communications.

Meriam-Webster defines internet as an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world. The internet is considered as the "information superhighway" that authorizes communications around the world or even the universe where information is only a "keystroke away". It is a global association of computers that links through one set of rules termed as Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). TCP/IP is a category of protocols for transmission and reception of information between computers. It spells out how electronic devices (like computers) should be

linked over the Internet, and how data should be transferred between them. TCP is in charge of breaking data into small packets for sending through a network and integrating these packets once they reach the destination. IP is also in charge of the association between computers. Its responsibility is on transmitting and reception of the data packets through the internet. This was the norm in online communications that permitted various types of computers to talk with each other and share services as if they were segment of the computer system. It is the transport channel for information stored in files or documents (web pages) on another computer. Communication through the internet means patting the collection of computers linked to all these networks. They are interconnected and can communicate with one another by using land cables, satellites or cloud computing infrastructure and services. Internet access offers better and faster communication that goes beyond or geographical or corporeal boundaries which translates to saving time, money and effort. This will bring anyone to extraordinary or unusual places without travel.

With internet, three services could be availed by the users, these are: (1) email, (2) instant messaging and (3) asynchronous discussion. Through email, messages are not written on paper but an email workspace, stored to files and sent over the email services and retrieved by the recipient. Single message composed can be sent to several recipients and the received message can be forwarded to another recipient. Emails are useful for educational purposes. It could be used as a means of communications especially for online learning systems between faculty members and students. Instant messaging on the other hand is more prompt and direct than email since the communication is online and on real-time mode meaning once a message is sent over the internet, automatically, the other party or several parties online can easily respond. With instant messenger, videos, images, files, sounds and links to other websites could be sent online. Instant messenger tool could also be used in mobile phone so communication could be done anytime and anywhere as long as you are online and has internet connection. Asynchronous discussion is also a useful educational tool since students and their teachers can communicate with each other without meeting face-to-face just kike the usual classroom setting and communication need not be done in real-time mode but on the convenience of both parties.

Since technology is also adopted in educational environment, modernization programmes are launched to equip schools with facilities, equipment, materials and skills and to introduce new learning or delivery system necessary to benefit from recent technological developments. Modernized education is making use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT). This is an essential resource in increasing information and enabling access to knowledge anywhere, anytime and links learner through interactive systems that makes learning a dynamic and exciting experience.

One observable modernized approach to education could be in the form of a distance education method using online or modular instructional technique, computer-aided instruction or computer-mediated instruction used in a face-to-face, information system application that serves as tool in the face to face instruction or simple surfing the internet for preparation of home works. This is evidenced by several researches reviewed. The study of Liu (2003) presents communication design for online courses which considers the four criteria of analysis, design, implementation and evaluation and the impact of such design as evaluated by the 286 students in

terms of effectiveness and student satisfaction. The study revealed differences on the three areas meaning each component has no relationship with each other. Lai (2008) examined the effects of selected computer-based scaffolds on pre-service teachers' levels of reflection as evidenced in their online journal writing. The quantitative result of the study showed a directly proportional association between the two variables- that computer-based scaffolds improved the pre-service teacher's level of reflection in their online journal writing. The study aimed to address the gap on how to influence the affordances of computer-based scaffolds to enhance pre-service teachers' contemplative training in technology-improved educational systems. Ritter, et. al. (2000) assess the effect of the utilization of the internet to undergraduate education. The study was conducted for around two years for the respondents of 236 geography students. Findings of the study disclosed that internet can expedite good educational practices. Communication using emails promoted frequent faculty-student contacts. Active leaning was somewhat encouraged. Speedy response and efficiency in the use of time was facilitated. In general, learning was enhanced through internet.

The study of Chang and Tung (2008) made an empirical investigation if student's behavioural intentions to use the online learning websites. Findings of their research implied that compatibility, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perceived system quality and computer self-efficacy were critical factors for students' behavioural intentions to use the online learning course websites. Likewise, the findings of this research helped the school to develop a more user-friendly websites and offered perceptions to promote new e-learning tools for the students

In spite of the encouraging advantages of internet in the classroom settings, numerous negative views or problems in using it arise. Katz (1997) article analyses a national random telephone survey conducted in October 1995 about the motivation and barriers to Internet usage. The respondents uses the internet for socio-personal development however for the barriers cost and difficulties in understanding how to use the Internet as the topmost in the list. DeSieno (1995) pointed out that machines may be able to aid teaching and learning, but they must never replace the vital human engagement that imbues all good teaching and makes learning more than simply a mechanical act DeSieno (1995). Huh (2003) also lamented that the central force behind the school reform is the classroom teacher. In the new paradigm of adopting technology in the classroom, the traditional role of the teacher as the dispenser of information should be changed to that of motivator, advisor, diagnostician, facilitator and manager of student learning. In order for the teacher to be successful in their new roles, they must be equipped with practical knowledge and skills related to computer and internet usage. These can be used to introduce problem situation to students to tabulate and analyse students data, provide feedback and monitor student programme. Likewise, Twigg (1996) stated that one problem complicating studies of technology and education is the variety of media accessible, comparing costs of various mediated programme is difficult when confining to one media due to location variation and perceptions. The study of Muilenburg and Berge (2005) described the underlying factors that served as barriers to online learning for the students and these are: (1) administrative issues, (2) social interaction, (3) academic skills, (4) technical skills, (5) learner motivation, (6) time and support for studies, (g) cost and access to the Internet, and (h) technical problems. These barrier factors were affected by the student's gender, age, ethnicity, type of learning institution, self-rating of

online learning skills, effectiveness of leaning online, online learning enjoyment, prejudicial treatment in traditional classes and the number of online course completed.

The proper awareness and use of computers, ICT and internet will develop a knowledge-based society and will help the nation produce well-educated and well-informed individuals. Higher institutions of learning (e.g. universities and colleges) were primarily tasked to transform the teaching and learning process from teacher-centred to student-centred to make learning more effective. This study therefore was carried out to serve as bases for future improvements insofar as curricular offering specifically on the utilization of the internet resources and services for classroom settings. With this study the findings will encourage faculty members and students all over the world to be aware and be more knowledgeable to internet as well as its resources and gadgets used to avail internet services to gain new insights and techniques and to make this an instrument to help attain dynamism in their field of specialization. Students could also be encouraged to learn new skills particularly in the field of ICT for this will be an advantage to their employment. Knowledge on computers and internet will also be useful in research, the limited and scarce reference books and library facilities will no longer be a problem because of the internet. Learning is likewise to be attained equally with the students of more progressive educational institutions.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Internet is considered a powerful means of getting information for especially in the teaching and learning process. However in spite of the benefits it offers, teachers are often reluctant to utilize and depend on it in delivering their instruction. Some are finding it hard to learn the tricks in surfing the net, others are complaining that the skills learn are not put to practice because the school are not providing any support for this modernization in the educational process. This study therefore was conducted to determine the prospects on the Internet of the faculty members and students at the Catanduanes State University and their problems on Internet use and internet services for the school year 2015-2016. Outcomes of this study will serve as eye opener for the faculty and school administrators for policy formulation and government thrusts in the adoption of ICT and modern technologies in schools as aid in the school system.

Specifically, this study sought answers to the following questions:

(i) What is the level of knowledge on Internet usage and services among the faculty members and students of the Catanduanes State University in school year 2015-2016?
(ii) What is the degree of seriousness of the problems or issues on Internet usage and services as perceived by the faculty members and students of the Catanduanes State University in school year 2015-2016?
(iii) Is there a significant relationship between the respondent's level of knowledge and degree of seriousness of the problems or issues on internet usage and services?

1.2 Theoretical Framework of the Study

This research has considered constructivist learning and behavioural theories. Learning theory believed that new knowledge or learning is acquired through absorption and storage of this information in the memory. The level or amount of learning could be measured by how precisely the information is remembered. Such process of knowledge acquisition and retrieval will depend on the representation and organization of information acquired. Likewise, the manner of utilizing of the knowledge acquired could be influenced by how the information is arranged or assimilated. Knowledge acquired, processed and utilized will likewise influence the behaviour of the individual.

Learning is observed if there is a significant behavioural change in the learners from being passive to active (Hannum, 2015). With constructivist theory, learning occurs as learners are actively involved in a process of interpretation and knowledge construction as opposed to passively receiving information (Cullata, 2015). Learners are the makers of meaning (interpretation) and knowledge. Learning is more effective when a student is actively engaged in the learning process rather than attempting to receive knowledge passively. Constructivist teaching fosters critical thinking, and creates motivated and independent learners.

The author believe that learning with the aid of technology would enable the students to utilize their minds to recognize patterns, conceive unity and form some coherent wholeness to seek the complete picture as could be experienced in the subjects like Programming, Application Development, Systems Analysis and Design and Software Engineering. Likewise, utilizing the Internet services for instructional purposes would enable the faculty members and students to explore vast knowledge around the world with just one stroke on the computer keyboard. Technology and internet would enhance teaching and learning effectiveness. The level of knowledge acquired on Internet by the faculty members and students therefore would influence significantly the behaviour of these individuals as far as instruction is concerned. This study therefore theorizes that the knowledge acquired could bring significant effects on the problems or issues relative to internet use of the respondents of this study.

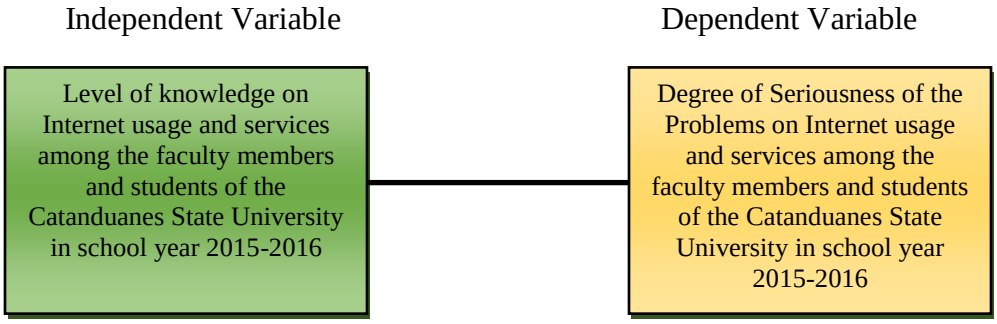

Figure 1: Conceptual Paradigm of the Study

The theories presented and the information in the literatures reviewed provided insights leading to the conceptualization of the present study. In diagram form, the conceptual paradigm of this study is shown below. The conceptual paradigm presents the relationship between level of

knowledge on (Independent Variable) and the degree of seriousness of the problems or issues on Internet usage and services among the faculty members of the Catanduanes State University (Dependent Variable). The relationship between the two variables is shown by the line that connects both variables.

1.3 Significance of the Study

The study is important because this study had assessed the relationship between the level of knowledge on and the degree of seriousness on internet use among the faculty members and students of the Catanduanes State University in school year 2015-2016. The finding of this study that the faculty members and students of the Catanduanes State University have "high" level of knowledge on Internet and their problem on internet use is "serious" would serve as basis for the school administrator to take action towards encouraging faculty members and students to be fully aware of the benefits and responsible use of the information and communications technology (ICT) resources such as the Internet to help attain dynamism in their field of specialization. Effective technology literacy and ICT resources use would be an advantage for the students and faculty members though utilizing the resources from the web in the teaching and learning process. This study would also serve as basis for sending faculty members for training related to technology use in school process so that faculty members that have minimal technology literacy would gain knowledge on technology use in their teaching activities. Likewise the school administrators should allocate budget for installation of an effective technology infrastructure in the schools so that Internet use among the faculty members and students would not be a problem.

Findings of the study will benefit the different sectors in the government like the government offices, the executive, legislative and judiciary braches of the government, the different bureaus and government controlled corporations because they would be aware that responsible use of internet would empower them, improve their delivery of their services and would be beneficial in discharging the duties of each employee and could increase their productivity. Office policies on internet use and procurement of internet resources would be imposed. For TESDA that is offering TVET programmes, this study would be beneficial to them since if they respond positively to the call for globalization, they would be producing manpower with global competencies that would help improve the economic condition of entire nation.

The findings of the study will also benefit the community and the general public of Catanduanes in particular and the country in general. The general public will be benefited because they can avail of the fast and effective delivery of service by the government and they can be empowered by information. They can also post their product or services to the Internet to make them globally competitive and this will improve the quality of their lives because their market will be widened. In effect this will become a source of the livelihood of the people that will lessen the economic crisis of the country. Likewise, this study will determine the need for establishing the linkages between the government agencies, which will develop a government-wide information system for effective planning, decision-making, policy formulation and speedy delivery of government services to the people in the country.

The study's contribution to the knowledge and theory building lies in the fact that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge on Internet use and degree of the problems encountered in the use of Internet by the respondents. This means that the higher the knowledge obtained, the greater is the degree of seriousness on the problems met as regards internet and its services use. This would connote that the higher the knowledge on internet, the greater is the demand for a fast internet connectivity and quality internet resources by the respondents of this study.

2. METHODOLOGY

Descriptive research using survey type method was employed in this research. Descriptive research was the methodology employed since quantitative values/information were tabulated, analysed subjected for statistical measure and interpreted.

2.1 Population and samples

There were 382 students and 121 faculty members that were respondents from the eight colleges present at the Catanduanes State University main campus and they were randomly interviewed through convenient method. From the universe of 174 for faculty members and 8177 students taken during the first semester of school year 2015-2016, the responses were obtained from the 382 students and 121 faculty members sample population of the study. CSU students from other campus were not included in the study because of the distance of the other campus from the main campus. This is shown in Table 1 below. The sample was obtained using Slovin's formula with the desired margin error of 5 percent.

Table 1: Population and Sample Size

Government Offices	Population	Sample Size
A. Faculty	174	121
B. Students		
By College:		
College of Agriculture & Fisheries	1030	48
College of Arts & Sciences	1291	60
College of Business & Accountancy	1179	55
College of Education	1337	63
College of Engineering	773	36
College of Information & Communications Technology	840	39
College of Industrial Technology	1359	64
College of Nursing & Midwifery	368	17
T O T A L	**8177**	**382**

2.2 Research Instrument

This study utilized questionnaire as a data gathering instrument to determine the level of knowledge and the degree of seriousness of the problems on internet use and the relationship between level of knowledge and degree of seriousness on internet use. The questionnaire is composed of three parts; the first part is about the personal information of the respondents which were not subjected for statistical test but for profiling purposes only. The second part comprise the items to test the level of knowledge on internet of the respondents and the third part comprise items for determining the perception of the respondents as to the degree of seriousness of the problems met as regards internet use. The research instrument utilized the 4-point Likert Scale (Brown, 2013) to measure the level of knowledge on internet and the degree of seriousness of the problems met in using internet. The respondent's level of knowledge was measured according to the scale of "4" that could be interpreted as "Very High", "3" is "High", "2" is "Low" and "1" is "Very Low". On the degree of seriousness of the problems met in using internet, the respondents rated themselves as "4" that is interpreted as "Very Serious", "3" is "Serious", "2" is" Slightly Serious" and "1" is "Not Serious". Validation of the questionnaire was done through asking ten Information Technology faculty members at the Catanduanes State University and their suggestions were incorporated in the pretest questionnaire. After incorporating the suggestions for the improvement of the questionnaire, the final copy of the questionnaire was produced and the actual data gathering for the 382 students and 121 faculty members sample were done next.

2.3 Research Procedure

In this study, survey through questionnaire, ocular visits by the researcher to each respondent, conducting informal and formal interviews were the primary methods used to gather data and other relevant information. This survey questionnaire primarily assessed the level of knowledge and degree of seriousness of the problem on internet use.

The responses were elicited from 382 students and 121 faculty members at the Catanduanes State University (CSU) Main Campus. Permissions to gather data was sought by the researcher from the university president and from the deans of the colleges were the respondents of the study were connected. Validation for the questionnaire was done for two weeks and the actual data gathering from the respondents was done for more than two months.

3. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Descriptive statistics of frequency count and weighted arithmetic mean and percentage were utilized in analyzing the data of the research. One-tailed t-test statistics was used to test the relationship between the level of knowledge and degree of seriousness of the problems met in using internet of the faculty and students of the Catanduanes State University Main Campus. Table 2 and Table 3 below show the level of knowledge and degree of seriousness of the problems met in using internet. Table 4 shows the relationship between the level of knowledge and degree of seriousness of the problems met in using internet. The respondents in this study

were requested to honestly indicate the level of their level of knowledge and degree of seriousness of the problems met in using internet for the different items identified. Their level of knowledge was rated "High" and the degree of seriousness in using the Internet was rated by them as "Serious".

Table 2 presents a summary of the level of knowledge on Internet among the faculty and students of Catanduanes State University for school year 2015-2016. The first column of the table presents the knowledge on Internet, the next columns represent the average rating for each item, the quantitative rating (Qn) and qualitative rating (Ql) for faculty members and students. It could be gleaned from the table that the overall rating for the faculty is 3.26 and 2.90 for the students. Both ratings could be rounded off to "3' and which is interpreted as "High". This could mean that faculty members and students are fully aware of the internet and its benefit to daily teaching and learning activities. Both faculty members and students have rated themselves as "highly" knowledgeable in internet especially for item number 3 and 5. Item number 3 states that "mails could be sent and received in the fastest way" and item number 5 states that "researches could be conducted". This is supported by the findings of Liu et al. (2010) by which according to them internet enables the users to access up-to-date information anytime and anywhere because of the ubiquity of the world wide web by which people with the same level of interest could interact with one another and exchange information with one another and this could pose advantage on the part of the teachers by which they could collaborate with other teachers of the same interest. This is also the same for the students since they could collaborate with the same students to work collaboratively on a project with other students from different parts of the world.

Table 3 reveals the degree of seriousness of the problems met in using internet. It could be gleaned from the table that the faculty members and students of the Catanduanes State University have serious problem on internet use as shown from the overall rating of 2.91 for the faculty members and 2.65 for the students which could be rounded to '3" and interpreted as "Serious". Satisfaction in using the internet was not attained by the faculty members and students for academic purposes was not attained. This needs tapping the attention of the school administrators to look into the internet infrastructure of the school for the faculty members and students to maximize the benefits that could be derived from the internet for the teaching and learning process of the school for quality and excellence in the course offerings. Wilner's (2015) article on the importance of teacher training could support these findings. According to Wilner, in order for the technology to achieve its supreme capability, it must be harnessed and implemented properly especially in schools. Hence, facilitators of learning must possess certain knowledge and skills especially with the use of modern information technology tools to utilize these tools in their teaching and learning process and to best support their curricula. However, these teachers are not given proper training before handling these tools. One of the trainings that these teachers need is for the proper utilization of internet and web browsing.

Table 2: Level of Knowledge on Internet among the Faculty and Students of the Catanduanes State University for School Year 2015-2016

Knowledge on Internet	Faculty			Students		
	Ave	Qn	Ql	Ave	Qn	Ql
Links together several computers over the world.	3.23	3	High	2.87	3	High
Share programmes and information.	3.21	3	High	2.93	3	High
Mails could be sent and received in the fastest way.	3.43	3	High	3.04	3	High
Mails could be sent in a cheaper way.	3.11	3	High	2.58	3	High
Researches could be conducted.	3.42	3	High	3.07	3	High
Distance learning or online education is possible.	3.35	3	High	2.99	3	High
Videoconferencing is possible	3.11	3	High	2.68	3	High
Inquiries with worldwide computer users could also be done.	3.27	3	High	2.88	3	High
Used for advertising products and services	3.38	3	High	3.04	3	High
Can be used to do electronic business (e-business).	3.06	3	High	2.94	3	High
Overall Rating	**3.26**	**3**	**High**	**2.90**	**3**	**High**

Legend: *Ave – Average, Qn – Quantitative Rating, Ql – Qualitative Rating*

Table 3: Degree of Seriousness on the Problems in the Use of Internet among the Faculty and Students of the Catanduanes State University for School Year 2015-2016

Problems on Internet Use	Faculty			Students		
	Ave	Qn	Ql	Ave	Qn	Ql
Lack of knowledge and familiarity of the Faculty members in using the Internet.	3.17	3	Serious	2.62	3	Serious
Lack of knowledge and familiarity of the students in using it.	3.12	3	Serious	2.75	3	Serious
Lack of privacy	2.81	3	Serious	2.57	3	Serious
Some information are not reliable	2.65	3	Serious	2.73	3	Serious
Some information are not updated.	2.63	3	Serious	2.57	3	Serious
There are no laws that protect intellectual property rights.	2.89	3	Serious	2.67	3	Serious
Lack of security of your data	2.95	3	Serious	2.70	3	Serious
There are weak laws or no laws against computer crimes.	3.04	3	Serious	2.65	3	Serious
Web pages are not catalogued; hence you will narrow your search to a specific topic.	2.86	3	Serious	2.61	3	Serious
Lack of restriction or censor of what is being broadcast over it.	3.11	3	Serious	2.64	3	Serious
Slow connection to pages or links	2.80	3	Serious	2.67	3	Serious
The limited writing and communication skills of the students	2.91	3	Serious	2.66	3	Serious
Overall Rating	**2.91**	**3**	**Serious**	**2.65**	**3**	**Serious**

Legend: *Ave – Average, Qn – Quantitative Rating, Ql – Qualitative Rating*

Table 4 reveals the result of the t-test on the difference between the correlation coefficient obtained and zeroes (criteria). It could be gleaned from the table that the computed

value of 5.07 and the probability value is 1.75 for faculty and computed value of 5.04 and the probability value is 1.75 for students for the significance level of 0.05. This means that the hypothesis of no significant relationship between the level of knowledge and seriousness of problems faced for both faculty and students was rejected. This further means that the higher the level of knowledge, the more serious is the problem in using the internet. This means further that the higher is the teacher's and student's awareness on the web browsing, the more problem they could have especially if internet browsing is integrated in the lesson. This finding is supported by the findings of Poole (2011) on his article about the risks involved in integrating Internet into K-12 Curriculum. According to Poole, the risks involved are (1) some internet sites contain objectionable and inappropriate teaching materials such as pornography which is unsuitable for classroom setting; (2) some students are exposed to cyber bullying without them knowing; (3) some teachers regard internet surfing as "waste of time" since if students are not totally monitored in what they are browsing, this could lead to focusing their attention on entertainment and network games instead of focusing on the lesson for the day.

Table 4: Relationship between Level of Knowledge on Internet and Degree of Seriousness on the Problems in the Use of Internet among the Faculty and Students of the Catanduanes State University for School Year 2015-2016

Level of Knowledge Internet and Degree of Seriousness on Internet Use	Test Statistic	Computed Value	Probability Value	Decision	Remarks
Faculty	t test	5.07	1.725	Reject Ho	Significant relationship
Student	t test	5.04	1.725	Reject Ho	Significant relationship

Ho: *There is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge and degree of seriousness in using the internet among the faculty members and students of Catanduanes State University for School Year 2015-2016*

4. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The faculty members and students of the Catanduanes State Colleges have high knowledge on internet and serious problems on internet use. The level of knowledge on internet and degree of seriousness of the problems on internet use is significantly related. High knowledge on internet connote serious problem on internet use. Although the respondents' level of knowledge on internet is high, education campaign on Internet awareness and responsible use using all forms of media/communication should still be undertaken by the school and non-government offices to facilitate understanding, responsible action and concepts relevant to the proper utilization of internet not just in academic settings but also for daily use. The internet services particularly at this institution should be rationalized and made available to all students anywhere in the campus as much as possible. Faculty members should utilize the internet in their teaching process to gain insights on the latest trend and adopt them in the classroom and they should also require the students to utilize the internet on as part of their learning resources to gain knowledge at par at

modern universities especially in other countries. Educational institutions should now study extensively the groundwork of trying to fit the internet system in the curriculum of their various programmes especially in research subjects, so that they can maximize the services of internet as well as to cater to the needs of users for different valid reasons. The services of the internet could be availed of as a technical innovation even on non-educational institutions such as banks, government offices, non-government offices and even medium scale industries here in Catanduanes for information campaign and dissemination. This study should also have impact on the local and national political levels of the government for them to make some efforts in improving internet services and making the subscription available even to barangay and municipal levels so that they could also be utilized by out-of-school youths and those students studying under alternative leaning systems (ALS) which is adopted in the country. An informed, empowered and globally competitive nation's manpower would mean a sought-after and competitive workforce in the international arena which would bring additional economy to the nation.

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