

Statistical Analysis on the Usage of Internet

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ABSTRACT

The usage of internet with respect to the parameters gender, age group, education, marital status, employment status, internet service provider, mail id, communication through net, making new friends, chatting, maintaining social network websites, bill payments and educational purpose, research purposes etc. are under study. In this paper an attempt is made to analyze each of the parameter in detail using statistical tools.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The advancement of information technology in the form of computers and internet boosted the pace and totally changed the process of communication between human beings. Computer network communication is playing a key role in improving the standards of human life. To minimize the paper work in day-to-day life to a large extent, people started using computers and internet. It minimizes the time, cost, manpower and complexity etc. This study focuses on the attitude of people towards the advancement of information technology.

An extensive research survey is conducted by preparing a questionnaire and distributed to the respondents and collected from 350 respondents of internet users across the Osmania University & K.V. No 2. Uppal campus. The questionnaire included the study of gender, age group, educational level, marital status, employment status, having system, internet service provider (internet connection), payment of Internet charges, mail id, communication through net, making new friends, chatting, maintaining social network websites, bill payments and educational purpose, research purposes, problems faced when browsing, knowing new web addresses etc. The objective of the questionnaire is to study the role of computers in carrying different functions like teaching learning process, financial transactions, and communications, so on.

II. INTERNET USERS DETAILS

Out of the total respondents 65% are males and 35% are females; 31% are married and 69% are unmarried; 64% are students and 36% are employees; 60.5% have their own system and 39.5% are not having their own system. From the sample the educational qualifications of the respondents found to be 5.5% having Ph.D., 51.5% PG, 34.5% UG and the rest 8.5% are below graduation. 41% users are having BSNL internet connection, 31% users having beam fiber, 12% users having Tata Docomo and the rest 16% users are using different service connections. From the sample it can be found that the respondent's age distribution is 15-20 years 19%, 20-25 years 43.5%, 25-30 years 15%, 30-35 years 6.5%, 35-40 years 3.5%, and above 40 years 7.5%. All respondents are having their personal emails. Only 45% users are having licensed software. Out of these 40% are male users and 60% are female users having licensed software. 90% of the respondents felt that internet is more useful for teaching & learning process. In the usage of internet, in males, 50% are using every day, 20% using twice or thrice in a week and the rest are using once a week. In females, 40% are using internet daily, 20% are using twice or thrice in a week, 30% are using once a week. Among the respondents based on their educational level 20% of UG's and 30% of PG's are using internet at cybercafés where as all doctorates using internet at home only. Around 45% of UG's and 30% of PG's feel that browsing internet as hobby, but 90% of doctorates feel that it is not hobby it is a need of learning. 35%, 20% and 90% of graduates, postgraduates and Doctorates are only paying internet charges for themselves. Only 60% of the respondents are having own systems. Out of them 30%, 50% and 90% are graduates, post graduates and doctorates respectively having own systems. None of the doctorate thinks that it affects health. Most of them (93%) are thinking that usage of internet is more advantageous for learning. Only few respondents (7%) felt that it is disadvantage.

Among the users, 50% of the married people are thinking that internet affects health. But among the unmarried 65% users believe that it will not affect health. On the whole 90% of the respondents gave opinion on the internet that it is more useful.

Among the respondents in the community of having own systems it was found that married (45%) are less than unmarried (55%). But 90% of the married people are having own system and are employees. Only unmarried and below 25 yrs age are showing interest to make friendship through internet. In the age group of below 25, having own systems is 50%, in the usage of internet 30% are using at home, 25% using at cybercafés, Rest are using at colleges or workplaces. Above 40 age group are using at home only. On the whole, 70% of the respondents are feeling that usage of internet does not affect health if it is used in limits. Sampling adequacy is examined for each of the parameter using KMO test and found to be good. The chi-square test on data shows that educational level and employment status are statistically depends on the usage of internet. Internet as hobby and internet usage on payment is high. But they depend statistically on the parameters having own system, use of internet, making friends through internet. Using chi-square test it can be concluded that the age group depends on the parameters like having own system, internet facility, Payment of internet charges and does not depend on making new friends through internet, usage of internet affecting to health, internet connection, having licensed software and usage of internet as hobby. The chi-square test is carried out between marital status and the parameters for having system, use of internet, internet provider and usage charges, and found that they are dependent. But marital status does not depend on having own email, making new friends through internet, internet effects on health conditions.

To identify the important issues related to the internet users is evaluated. The correlation matrix between the parameters like, Not able to find the information looking for: a) Not able to find the information in an organized manner; b) Not able to find the web page I know; c) Not able to return to a page previously once visited; d) Not able to determine where I am; e) Not able to visualize next steps to proceed; f) Too long to view/download pages; g) Costs too high to download; h) Encountering links that do not work (i.e., link rot); i) Encountering pages with bad HTML; j) Getting errors on web pages that use Java, Java script, ActiveX, etc.; k) Having problems with Browser used (e.g. freezing up, poor interface, getting disconnected, timing out); l) Cites that are not compatible with Browsers; m) Too many "junk" cites; n) Registry required for opening cites; o) Cites with too many graphics or useless graphics; p) Advertising banners that take too long to load; q) Encountering cites to access information on payment; are examined and the communalities values are evaluated and found that in parameters (a, b, e, g, k, n, o, q) variations are more (74.5% communalities are 18.2%, 11.2%, 9.8%, 9.3%, 7.7%, 6.3%, 6.2%, 5.8%) and is indicating that those are not the common issues to the internet users and the rest are most common issues (c, d, f, h, i, j, l, m, p).

In the source of the collecting the web addresses, some relationships between sources is identified among, Books; Friends; Follow hyperlinks from other web pages; Internet search engines; Internet directories; Use net news groups; Magazines / Newspapers; Signatures at end of email messages; Television advertisements. Significant variations in the identification of web sources, significant communality percentages are 20.2%, 12.1%, 10.9%, 10.3%, 8.6%, 7.9%. The common sources are Friends, follow hyperlinks from other web pages, internet search engines, so variations are insignificant.

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