The Internet Access for Junior High School Students in Utilizing Science at Makassar City

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Abstract: The internet is considered as a transformation of information both interpersonally and multipersonally. The purpose of this study is to use the internet of junior high school students in the First in the utilization of Science. The type of research is quantitative. The research uses a questionnaire or questionnaire to obtain the primary data of the study relating to the problem under study distributed to each respondent who has been selected as a sample of 162 students. The results of the study showed that the majority of students had the level of access intensity categorized as being with the contents of the information related to science in a matter of hours. The internet provides a very useful contribution in terms of obtaining information relating to the tasks of the school and other information that is quite even very supportive in developing the potential of students in obtaining and absorbing global information.

Keywords: Internet access, students, use of science.

INTRODUCTION

Rapid advances in science and technology have led to rapid development in various aspects of life, both social, cultural, political, economic, communication and education. One of the developing information and communication technologies is the internet [1]. Increasing the number of internet users in Indonesia, starting many sites that provide content-learning content According to statistical data on the number of internet users in Indonesia which continues to experience a significant increase [2]. In addition, it can be seen also the phenomenon of widespread facilities- facilities that provide internet access in major cities in Indonesia today, where internet access can not only be found in internet cafes, but also in schools, libraries, even in public areas that have wireless fidelity installed.

The internet does bring so much convenience to its users. Various access to information and entertainment from various parts of the world can be done through one door. The internet can also penetrate users' life dimensions, time, and even space so that the internet can be accessed by anyone, anytime and anywhere [3]. Students already have a mindset personal in order to solve various complex and abstract problems, unlike children, who receive any information directly, the capacity of adolescents is able to process the information received and adapt it to what they think [4]. Conclusions, predictions and future plans can be created from the integration of the past and present, so that the internet as a means of information is also said to be a large library because almost all information about anything is on the internet.

The internet as a means of communication media through the facilities in it, until now the internet still seems assumed as an advance in the development of computer technology rather than communication media. This phenomenon is paradoxical with the services offered in internet media, which serve to send, deliver or receive messages for users.

Through the search engine information search site facility, internet users can find lots of alternatives and choices of information they need by typing in the keywords in the form provided. It's so easy that often internet users don't believe in things, big ideas or important information stored in the wilds of internet sites of the many benefits, the internet is also considered as a transformation of information both interpersonally and multipersonally which involves many people. It is very clear that the existence of the internet is very helpful in terms of finding information either locally or overseas.

In addition we use oral communication, through the internet students can communicate and share what we need as well as explicit communication, examples of receiving and sending messages in the form of files or images that we need. And not only that through internet communication, the information we will convey or receive can be used in other ways, such as the internet as a medium of information for education, the internet as a media or social media, the internet as a media to find opportunities and opportunities to support more lives well.

Information Needs

Information needs according to Bouzza are defined as someone's acknowledgment of uncertainty. This sense of uncertainty encourages someone to seek information. The amount of information circulating today can improve the quality of life of the community,

known as the information society, where in this society the standard of living, the form of work and the education system are influenced by information [5, 6]. One thing that stands out in this information society is the awareness of the importance of information in everyday life, and the ability to obtain, evaluate and use it for certain broader purposes. This feature is called information literacy.

In order to meet these needs, people need information. Based on several opinions about information needs, then the conditions that cause the emergence of information needs are when someone encounters a problem that has not been able to find a solution personally, so he needs information from sources outside himself.

Establishing information needs for a library is a complicated phenomenon, because the library serves a community consisting of individuals who have diverse needs. Even the users themselves have difficulty expressing and defining their information. Therefore a comprehensive data collection procedure needs to be carried out to determine the information needs of a user group. If done properly, a study of user needs will help answer questions such as: what development is needed so that the services offered are used effectively, what should be done so that services and sources of information are known to the user, what types of programs can offered so that existing services are utilized [7].

Thus it can be concluded that information needs are a statement of someone for the incompatibility between the level of certainty with the object of the environment that is being faced. Or in other words that this information need arises when someone starts to assume that the state of knowledge he has at that time is less than what he needs to solve a problem.

This information requirement, according to Krikelas, will later encourage the existence of information seeking behavior. The information search process will end if the perceived needs have been met [8]. Referring to Wilson's opinion which is also one of the main references in this study, human information needs are divided into three contexts, namely the needs related to one's environment (person's environment), social roles that are carried (social roles), and personal. One of the greatest needs of humans is to fulfill their cognitive needs. Wilson defines cognitive needs as cognitive need and meaning in the environment [9].

This need is closely related to one's motives to strengthen or add information, knowledge, and understanding of their environment. The environment has a big contribution in shaping the behavior shown by an individual. According to Pirolli [10], humans adaptively shape their behavior based on their information environment, and vice versa, the information environment is also formed by humans, so it is not surprising that many tools used in public information discovery are adapted from information fluctuations that occurs in the environment [11].

While the context of information needs related to social roles has a close relationship with role theory. The theory introduced by Biddle and Thomas states that each individual has a tendency to adjust their information search according to the social context in a social system [12].

Media Information Function on the Internet

The discovery of internet technology as if realizing the concept put forward by McLuhan in the 1960s about the global village. The term global village is used to describe the condition of the world where the influence of communication technology has removed geographical barriers and overcome distance skills, so that the world seems to be a big village [13]. This has brought down the heterogeneity of human beings throughout the world in a global communication network.With internet technology, a distance of thousands of kilometers or time difference is no longer an obstacle or obstacle to communication and interaction.

Basically the internet is a communication infrastructure that does not become the property of a particular party. There is no government or commercial company material that owns the system or directly benefits from its operation. The internet does not have a president, CEO or head office. There are no regulations or community values that can control or control media access strictly. The internet then becomes a media that is mass, personal, global, free, interactive, and does not represent a particular interest [14].

Each party can play a role as a source and conveyer of information, both institutional and personal. There is no limit or necessity for themes, topics, types and types of files that can be published via the internet [15].

Moreover, in improving their forms and systems, internet technology is capable of displaying, storing and sending information in the form of text, images graphics, three-dimensional images, animations, videos, music and a combination of them all online, therefore, at present almost all government institutions, companies, organizations and individuals throughout the world have their own websites on the internet.

The website is used to share interests, both to disseminate information, establish relations and interactivity, publish themselves, form communication and other needs. Important information available on the internet continues to increase, including free archives and public archives, library catalogs, government

services and various commercial databases. The internet is like a liquid in the form of every second, once the news flows, the views that appear are different. Reports and various opinions irrigate various archives and forums [16]. In addition to providing various benefits and conveniences, on the one hand the internet also creates many problems of communication, ethics, cultural values, religious norms and law. Internet communication networks are like a network of virtual world roads and information forests [17].

METHODOLOGY

The type of research is quantitative. The research uses a questionnaire (questionnaire) to obtain the primary data of the study relating to the problem under study distributed to each respondent who has been selected as a sample. The number of sample members for this study were 162 students, who came from 3 junior high schools in the city of Makassar. Analysis of the data used in this research is the analysis of quantitative data to interpret data that has been processed in the form of tables and then draw conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study were obtained by conducting research in the field by distributing questionnaires directly to 162 respondents from class VII and VIII, so the authors obtained a number of data regarding the use of the internet as an information medium for junior high school students in Makassar City, the data obtained were then collected and processed so that the data is obtained as follows:

Table-1: Student Respondents to Internet Access

Facilities that are often accessed	F	%
E-mail	23	14.2
Website	99	61.1
Others	40	24.7
Total	**162**	**100**

Table-1 shows that in general respondents often use facilities on the internet as shown that 99 people (61.1%) respondents use Web-sites, 40 people (24.7%) respondents who use email and web-site facilities. And 23 people (14.2%) respondents used the Email facility.

While regarding the motives of utilizing the internet in the form of Email facilities, the results of data processing obtained that of 162 respondents there were 54 people (33.3%) respondents chose to obtain actual information, then 50 people (30.9%) respondents with motives to make personal contacts. For motives to meet entertainment needs there were 58 people (35.8%) respondents.

Table-2: Distribution of Respondents according to Motives utilizing E-mail

Motives Utilizing Email as an Internet Facility	F	%
Obtaining Information	54	33.3
Make a Personal Contact	50	30.9
Meeting Entertainment Needs	58	35.8
Total	162	100

Table-2 shows that the motive of utilizing Email facilities is 58 people (35.8%) respondents choose motives to meet entertainment needs, then 54 people (33.3%) respondents choose motives to obtain information, and make personal contacts as many as 50 people (30, 9%) respondents.

On the other hand regarding the motive of utilizing internet facilities in the form of Web-site / data sites obtained data that from 162 respondents there were 70 people (43.2%) respondents chose web-sites with motives to obtain information, 14 people (8.6%) respondents chose web-site with the motive of making personal contacts, and the majority of 78 people (48.1%) respondents chose web-sites as a motive to meet entertainment needs. To be more clearly seen in the table below:

Table-3: Distribution of Respondents by Motif utilizing the Website

Motives Use the Website as an Internet Facility	F	%
Obtaining Information	70	43.2
Make a Personal Contact	14	8.6
Meeting Entertainment Needs	78	48.1
Total	162	100

Table-3 shows that the motive of utilizing Web-site facilities is 78 people (48.1%) respondents choose motives to meet entertainment needs, 70 people (43.2%) respondents choose motives to obtain information, and make personal contacts as many as 14 people (8 , 6%) respondents.

Table-4: Frequency Distribution Respondents Access information related to science on the Internet in a week

Frequency of Access	F	%
Very often (> 4 times)	14	8.7
Often (3-4 times)	80	49.7
Rarely (<2 times)	67	41.6
Total	**161**	**100**

In table-4 above, we can see that the frequency of accessing the internet in a week by respondents in obtaining information related to science is categorized often (3-4 times) accessing information related to science as many as 80 people (49.7%), and 67 people (41.6%) respondents access <2 times a week Next often (> 4 times) is 8.7% or 14 respondents.

Based on the results of data processing concerning the intensity of accessing information relating to science per hour to 161 respondents, there were only 9 people (5.6%) respondents with an intensity of accessing the internet over 3 hours, 95 people (59.0%) respondents with access to intensity levels between 1-2 hours, and 57 people (35.4%) respondents with access intensity levels under 1 hour. For more details, it can be scanned in the following table.

Table-5: Distribution of Respondents according to Intensity accessing information containing Science via the Internet per Hour

Access intensity	F	%
> 3 hours	9	5.6
1-2 hours	95	59.0
<1 hour	57	35.4
Total	161	100

Table-5 above shows that the majority will have the level of Intensity of access categorized as moderate if the content of the information relates to science. Students who access the internet with information containing Science for <1 hour 35.4%. While 1-2 hours access is 59.0% and> 3 hours is only 5.6%.

The freedom offered by the internet greatly impacts the globalization of communication and information dissemination. The internet frees users from dependence on conventional mass media in fulfilling the need for information. Various information about anything is presented on the internet and can be easily accessed by users wherever and wherever. The internet also frees its users to become a source of various information including the intensity of accessing the contents of their information related to science for students who are in the medium category.

CONCLUSION

The frequency of accessing the internet in a week by respondents in obtaining information relating to science is categorized frequently (3-4 times) in a week. the majority will have the level of Intense access categorized as being with the contents of the information relating to science in a matter of hours. The internet provides a very useful contribution in terms of obtaining information relating to the tasks of the school and other information that is quite even very supportive in developing the potential of students in obtaining and absorbing global information. Only the issue of intensity is considered to still be raised for information related to science.

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