Internet and its Influence in Student Education

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ABSTRACT

Technology has changed the traditional ways of learning different skills or acquiring knowledge. Internet helps individuals to gain knowledge or update their knowledge and skills. Students use Internet to understand theoretical concept by understanding its applications they are using in their daily life. Teachers can use internet to understand better teaching methodology with more live examples. Parents also use internet to find better career options for their children. However, Internet also has bad impact on children at times. The different studies performed on Internet use in different parts of the world have shown the positive and negative aspects of Internet. Internet helps in communication, knowledge sharing and also understanding different cultures and traditions. This paper studies influence of Internet in student education. Both secondary as well as primary research was carried out to understand different parameters which make Internet Influential in student education. Questionnaire was designed for primary survey. 221 respondents were interviewed in the area of Navi Mumbai. The study shows that internet helps the students to prepare for the academic rigor.

Keywords: Internet, Student education, teaching methodology.

INTRODUCTION:

Technology has changed the traditional ways of learning different skills or acquiring knowledge. Internet helps individuals to gain knowledge or update their knowledge and skills. Students use Internet to understand theoretical concept by understanding its applications they are using in their daily life. Teachers can use internet to understand better teaching methodology with more live examples. Parents also use internet to find better career options for their children. However, Internet also has bad impact on children at times. The different studies performed on Internet use in different parts of the world have shown the positive and negative aspects of Internet. Internet helps in communication, knowledge sharing and also understanding different cultures and traditions.

Internet has become irreplaceable in today's world. Internet, as a communication medium has been used by almost every individual in most parts of the world. In one of the Northeastern states of India, numbers of Internet users are rising day by day. Since, students are the largest segment of Internet users, it has become important to study how they use the Internet. This particular study employs Uses and Gratification Theory to find out the Internet usage among the students. This study was done amongst 200 samples. Almost equal numbers of male and female students were considered as respondents. The study shows the correlation between gender, education and monthly household income and influence of the Internet (Jha, Subhash, Feb2008).

Wi-Fi or Wireless internet is dominating the market. It has become extremely useful and powerful in today's era. The concerned authorities of higher education have to make it sure that students should be able to use it. The study shows its research indicating its success in China. This paper aims to examine factors that influence students' satisfaction (SAT) in using wireless internet in higher education for the purpose of learning. The study also identifies if gender has a moderating effect on students' SAT in using wireless internet in higher education. A total of 283 students from five colleges of a comprehensive public university in China (Foreign Language Studies, Business, Education, Biology and Chemistry, and Mathematics and Engineering) were considered as respondent for this study. The results of this study showed the direct correlation between students' satisfaction

and perceived usefulness and ease of use of wireless internet. Besides, students' perceived ease of use (PEU) and usefulness were directly affected by their computer self-efficacy. However, students' computer self-efficacy showed an indirect effect on their SAT mediated by ease of use and perceived usefulness, respectively. The findings also discovered that gender did exert effect as a moderating variable towards students' SAT in using wireless internet in higher education. (Islam, A. Y. M. Atiquil; Mok, Magdalena Mo Ching; Xiuxiu, Qian; Leng, Chin Hai. 2018,).

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Internet has become irreplaceable in today's world. Internet, as a communication medium has been used by almost every individual in most parts of the world. In one of the Northeastern states of India, numbers of Internet users are rising day by day. Since, students are the largest segment of Internet users, it has become important to study how they use the Internet. This particular study employs Uses and Gratification Theory to find out the Internet usage among the students. This study was done amongst 200 samples. Almost equal numbers of male and female students were considered as respondents. The study shows the correlation between gender, education and monthly household income and influence of the Internet (Jha, Subhash. Feb2008)

Internet also has its own disadvantages. The advance of digital media has created risks that affect the bio-psycho-social well-being of adolescents. To name a few are cyberbullying, cyber dating abuse, sexting, online grooming and problematic Internet use. This study explains individually or through associations of some of these disadvantages m but they have not been explored conjointly. The main objective is to determine the comorbidity between the described Internet risks and to identify the profiles of victimized adolescents(Machimbarrena JM et. al, Internet Risks: An Overview of Victimization in Cyberbullying, Cyber Dating Abuse, Sexting, Online Grooming and Problematic Internet Use, International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. 2018)

Derbyshire et al. (2013:2) in the research paper states that "problems related to frequent web use embody associate inability to regulate the time spent on Internet" and poor tutorial performance. Lyu explains in the study how Internet motivates unethical behavior and illegitimate behavior which "Internet has had a considerable impact on our ethical, legal and   social system"(Lyu,2012:2).

Tomos et al. (2013: 7) has tried to establish a link between web usage, technology satisfaction, and student performance. Also, the technology resistance among students in an instruction establishment in Wales. The conclusion was drawn that there is direct correlation between web usage and tutorial performance. However students like extra coaching necessary to enhance their web usage skills and to beat the 'resistance'. However, excessive use of Internet does not show favorable results on student's academic performance and social well-being. Another study shows the correlation between use of Internet and University grades. Bird genus and Peng (2008) resolve that students who use the web for studies have considerably lower university grades, social relations and learning satisfaction, compared with students with traditional web usage.

The study done by Niculovic et al. (2012) establishes a link between student's academic performance at the university, his social life and use of Internet. This study discusses how excessive use of Internet shows lack of self-control among students, weak tutorial performance   and impaired social life.

Another study gives different opinion on Internet usage. In study done by Suhail and Tar found that the students' get benefited by the use of Internet in their studies. They have discussed about 3 aspects: improved their grades, "expanding their reading, writing and information-processing skills, and had tested a useful tool in their learning".

Stanciu et al. (2012) discussed the benefits of Internet for Romanian accounting students. The authors over in their paper tried to show that how social networking can be thought-about as valuable tools for education.

Gomez et al. (2012) realized in their study that social networking can be used as powerful link between students and professors for academic activities. This study was stressed by another study done by Valerio-Urena and Valenzuela-Gonzalez (2011) who stated that professors should adapt to social networking for their teaching instead of blocking access of social networks for students.

Hu et al. (2011) in their paper, think about factors related to web usage corresponding to effectiveness, information overload and usage expertise. The authors have established the correlation between the gender and perception of quality use of Internet. They have concluded that males having higher perceptions of expertise and quality than females relating to web usage.

Tsitsika et al. (2008) surveyed 897 adolescents in Balkan nation. The findings of study showed that alternative factors corresponding to age and tutorial performance have very little influence on the overall numbers of hours spent on-line. The conclusion drawn from the study was the feminine gender is negatively related to excessive web usage.

Eynon (2005) highlights the importance given to ICT by institution. The paper reflects "the diversity of how ICTs may be utilized in totally different context across the institution".

On-line teaching tools are useful for distance learners, and are accessible round the clock. Spennemann (2007) has studied the 24/7 internet usage by analyzing the log files of 9 university servers in Australia, and concluded that the bulk of traffic (81%) happens between the work hours (08:00 – 18:00) with another peak happening around 21:00. Bekele and Menchaca (2008) think that usage of Internet in student teaching-learning process provides additional interaction opportunities than the standard teaching, increasing students' motivation and satisfaction.

Gaytan (2008) explains the teaching process by 5 levels of Internet use which are recognized as best practices:

Level one: using Internet aiming to gather information

Level two: share the information retrieved on Internet with the students aiming at partaking them
in extra learning activities;

Level three: students are working on the Internet as part of the lesson plan

Level four: the curriculum prepared by the teacher includes projects and activities that may be accomplished simply by victimization the Internet;

Level five: students are designing their projects based on Internet activities, following an independent learning.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives of Study:

1. To analyze the most important parameters of internet usage
2. To analyze the most important statements under the most important factor
3. To analyse the relationship between demographic factors and the most important factor of internet usage

It is a descriptive research. Sample size is 221 taken from students in Navi Mumbai. The research used a questionnaire to understand how internet helps students in their studies and other related areas. The sampling was done using convenience sampling with sample primarily taken from students from different UG/PG colleges in Navi Mumbai.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:

The study had an overall reliability of 0.75:

Table 1: Factor Analysis

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.867
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	2366.930
	df	253
	Sig.	.000

Table 2: Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
Internet helps me in better understanding of the project/assignment.	.236	.626	.315	.034	.103
I am able to locate the answers of the questions in the project/assignments using the internet.	.193	.658	.284	.000	.052
There are no compatibility issues while using the internet.	.118	.638	.318	.067	.097
Internet is a reliable technology to use.	.141	.440	.493	.027	-.143
I do not need any training to use the internet to complete my project/assignment.	.008	.723	.096	.184	-.168
Internet is as easy to use technology for project/assignment completion task.	.247	.630	.308	.202	-.200
I do not need any assistance to use the internet to complete my project/assignment.	.075	.674	-.057	.176	.084
I use internet frequently.	.063	.359	.048	.729	-.196

	Component				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
I spend more than an hour every day on the internet	.104	.223	-.011	.797	-.050
I use internet because my friends use it.	.023	.043	.014	-.011	.850
I use internet because of its good design.	.101	-.064	.179	.482	.596
I do not use internet because it is not effective	-.098	-.010	-.091	-.193	.758
I use internet because of my good prior experience	.318	-.001	.354	.552	.132
I am satisfied by the contents of the information found on the internet.	.228	.258	.652	.192	-.041
I am satisfied by the accuracy of the information found on the internet.	.293	.149	.779	-.018	.107
I am satisfied by the format in which information is found on the internet.	.240	.153	.763	.024	.032
I am satisfied by the timeliness in which information is found on the internet.	.169	.256	.741	.123	-.053
Internet helps me to accomplish my task quickly	.754	.188	.065	.026	.010
Internet helps me to improve the quality of work for the assignment/project	.741	.210	.126	.119	-.133
Internet helps me to improve job performance.	.800	.149	.267	.067	-.008
Internet gives me better control over work.	.785	.048	.231	.125	.048
Internet helps me to eliminate errors from the assignment/project.	.741	.039	.314	.022	.013
Internet helps me to enhance effectiveness of my assignment/project.	.780	.131	.130	.139	.014

The above table(Table 2) shows the different statements under each component. The factor analysis is good as first table shows the significance as less than 5%.The first component is very important and so it is considered for the analysis. The component consists of different aspects which are oriented towards helpful nature of internet and so it is called as Help. The second component is talking about ease of use and can be named as Ease of Use. The 3rd component talks about the contents and 4th talks about usage pattern. 5th and final component talks about reasons of use. Among this first component is most useful and so all analysis done in this paper is using the first component and statements under that

Descriptive Statistics and Hypothesis:
The tables below talks about the average of HELP component among different age groups, gender and graduation and post graduation levels.

Table 3: help * age

Help			
Age	**Mean**	**N**	**Std. Deviation**
19-22	3.7733	50	.78011
22-26	3.9379	145	.66896
26 above	4.0463	18	.60985
4	4.1250	8	.65314
Total	**3.9163**	**221**	**.69188**

Table 4: help * gender

Help			
Gender	**Mean**	**N**	**Std. Deviation**
Male	3.8971	115	.74750
Female	3.9397	105	.63132
3	3.6667	1	.
Total	**3.9163**	**221**	**.69188**

Table 5: help * ug

Help			
UG	**Mean**	**N**	**Std. Deviation**
commerce	3.8333	87	.74752
BMS	4.1111	6	.54433
B. Sc.	3.9296	97	.68754
BE	4.0200	25	.57599
BCA	4.2778	6	.32773
Total	**3.9163**	**221**	**.69188**

Table 6: help * pg

Help			
PG	**Mean**	**N**	**Std. Deviation**
finance	3.8374	81	.73785
marketing	4.1932	44	.66272
biotech	4.0000	10	.45812
systems	3.8646	80	.67249
HR	3.5000	6	.10541
Total	**3.9163**	**221**	**.69188**

Table 7: help * regular

Help			
Regular	**Mean**	**N**	**Std. Deviation**
full-time	3.9009	153	.67442
part-time	3.9510	68	.73362
Total	**3.9163**	**221**	**.69188**

Tables 8,9,10 And 11:

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of help is the same across categories of pg.	Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test	.004	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of help is the same across categories of ug.	Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test	.303	Retain the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of help is the same across categories of gender.	Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test	.874	Retain the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of help is the same across categories of age.	Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test	.624	Retain the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

The tables above show the relationship of age, gender, graduation and post-graduation with respect to the first component namely Age. The output shows that none of the demographic variables have influence on the HELP parameter except in PG courses where there is a difference in rating given to HELP component.

Table 12: MEAN of HELP statements

		Internet helps me to accomplish my task quickly	Internet helps me to improve the quality of work for the assignment/project	Internet helps me to improve job performance.	Internet gives me better control over work.	Internet helps me to eliminate errors from the assignment/project.	Internet helps me to enhance effectiveness of my assignment/project.
				Statistics			
N	Valid	221	221	221	221	221	221
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		**4.05**	**4.01**	**3.93**	**3.74**	**3.72**	**4.05**

The first component has 6 statements. The table is shown above. The values show that most statements have positive influence. The respondents agree to the most of statements favorably. Statements namely "Internet helps me to accomplish my task quickly" and "Internet helps me to enhance effectiveness of my assignment/project" get maximum agreement.

CONCLUSION:

The study shows the most important components and the important parameters under each component. The study is preliminary and it intends to give the most important applications of internet in helping student for their studies. The internet is helping the students in completing the project and assignments on time. It also helps in improving quality of work. The easiness of using internet also helps the student to use it as a tool for improving delivery and performance.

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LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The study is limited to Navi Mumbai and sample size is 221 only. The parameters taken may not be exhaustive. The samples are taken using convenience sampling and the study is cross sectional and longitudinal. The observations can be taken for further studies. The analysis is exploratory in nature and not confirmatory. More analysis and literature study can be done on the same to improve on the quality of output.

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