

Difference In Internet Use By Postgraduate Students Of Arts And Science Streams

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Abstract - The present study was undertaken to study the difference in internet use by postgraduate students of arts and science streams. In the present study the investigator has randomly selected the sample of 160 students and use descriptive survey method for the collection of data. In the present study the researcher use the critical ratio as a statistical technique for the analysis of data. The results of the study revealed that the postgraduate students belonging to science stream avails the maximum benefit of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate students belonging to Arts stream. The postgraduate boys belonging to science stream avails the maximum benefit of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate girls belonging to science stream. The postgraduate boys belonging to Arts stream avails the maximum benefit of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate girls belonging to Arts streams.

INTRODUCTION

The advancement of technology has been further applied in the field of communication, revolutionizing the method of information transmission. Through the use of mass media, especially electronics, people can share and exchange information such as knowledge, mental skills, and attitudes. Obtaining success in this sharing and exchanging through communication, which includes receiving, accepting, and transmitting information. The internet has become a crucial component of the business and social systems. In the field of information technology, technology is currently the wealth of the internet and is also very impressive. Various systems have been developed to enable people to access, send, and retrieve information around the globe, including the www browser, email, and newsgroups. The following browsers, Netscape and MS Internet Explorer, allow everyone in the world to search, access, and show information. It is producing a large number of entrepreneurs, as well as opportunities and a social infrastructure. In all advanced countries, it has become an integral part of industry. In the Information Distribution System, the Internet is an integrated network. Present day learners make maximum use of internet facilities to meet day to day demands.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Modern day learners remains very active on the social media. No doubt they use internet facilities for communication on different platforms, but they make use of internet facilities for collecting information for their academic purpose also. Present day students can study with the help of information and communication technology. Most of the lectures are now available on you tube with excellent explanation. Most of the study materials and readymade notes are now available on different platforms like Wikipedia, blogs different websites etc. So internet plays a crucial role in overall enhancing the learning levels of the students. In universities students are studying in different streams like arts, commerce and science streams as per their subject choices. So the investigator has undertaken the present study in order to study the difference in internet use by postgraduate students of arts and science stream

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“DIFFERENCE IN INTERNET USE BY POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE STREAMS”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the difference in the use of internet by postgraduate students in terms of streams (arts & science)
2. To study the difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of science stream.
3. To study the difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of arts stream.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference in the use of internet by postgraduate students in terms of streams (arts & science)
2. There is no significant difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of science stream.
3. There is no significant difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of arts stream.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. This study was delimited to postgraduate students of Jammu University only.
2. This study was delimited to postgraduate students only.

- 3. This study was delimited to only two Genders (males and females) only.
- 4. This study was delimited to sample of 160 postgraduate students only.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Ang (2016). In his research internet usage and addiction among students in Malaysian Public Universities in East Malaysia, he looked into this. Data was collected from 287 respondents who were business, information technology, and arts majors at four public universities in Sabah and Sarawak, East Malaysia, using a survey questionnaire. According to the results, the most common internet activity among the respondents was Face book/social networking, although online shopping was the least common. Although the majority of the respondents spent a significant amount of time on the internet.

Olivera (2017) The internet has become an integral part of our daily lives. The majority of young people enjoy using the internet, but for others, it can get out of hand and transform into an addiction. An individual's internet addiction leads to a condition in which the internet is the main life operation, isolating them from their surroundings.

Heliyon (2018) This study looked into the role of the internet in supporting self-learning, encouraging and enhancing peer learning, and helping students prepare for exams, and discovered that students saw benefits from using internet tools for academic research and learning.

Truzoli, Vigano, and Galmozzi, (2020) has conducted research on how Internet usage affects university students' study skills and discovered that students who use digital technology excessively are less motivated to participate in their studies and are more nervous about exams. The increased feelings of isolation caused by the use of digital media exacerbated this effect.

METHOD USED

In the present study the investigator used the descriptive survey method.

POPULATION

All the students of arts and science streams studying in semester IInd and IVth consist of population for this study.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE USED

In the present study the investigator used simple random sampling method for the selection of sample and collection of data.

Table Showing the number of students selected from different departments of Jammu university.

S.No	Name of the Department	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Department of Economics	10	10	20
2	Department of History	10	10	20
3	Department of political science	10	10	20
4	Department of Hindi	10	10	20
5	Department of Physics	10	10	20
6	Department of Chemistry	10	10	20
7	Department of Botany	10	10	20
8	Department of Zoology	10	10	20
Grand Total		80	80	160

VARIABLES TO BE STUDIED

The following variables will be studied in the present study:-

a) Independent variable

Use of Internet

b) Dependent variables

i) Gender: Male and Female

ii) Streams: Arts and Science

SELECTION OF TOOL

In the present study the purpose of data collection keeping in view the research field of the topic, my learned guide suggested me to use a structured questionnaire as a research tool. A self prepared questionnaire was used by the investigator for the collection of data.

ADMINISTRATION OF TOOL The investigator had personally visited the selected departments of the Jammu university and personally approach the students for the collection of data.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:-

Analysis and interpretation of data is the crucial part of research process. A research without the analysis of research unable to describe the results of the study. For the analysis and interpretation of data a statistical technique namely (CR) critical –ratio was used by the investigator to find out the difference in the difference in internet use by postgraduate students of arts and science streams.

CALCULATION OF C.R VALUES

Critical-Ratio for difference in the use of internet by postgraduate students in terms of streams (Arts & Science)

M1= Mean of students (Boys & Girls) of Arts Stream = 20.73

M2= Mean of students (Boys & Girls) of Science stream= 22.81

$$\sigma_1^2 = \text{Square of Standard Deviation of students (Boys & Girls) of Arts Stream} = 2.77 \times 2.77$$

σ_2^2 = Square of standard Deviation of students (Boys & Girls) of Science stream = 2.40X2.40

$$CR = \frac{|M_1 - M_2|}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|20.73 - 22.81|}{\sqrt{\frac{2.77 \times 2.77}{80} + \frac{2.40 \times 2.40}{80}}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|2.08|}{\sqrt{\frac{7.67}{80} + \frac{5.76}{80}}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|2.08|}{\sqrt{0.09 + 0.07}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|2.08|}{\sqrt{0.16}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|2.08|}{0.4}$$

$$CR = 5.2$$

Table 4.1 Showing Critical-Ratio for difference in the use of internet by postgraduate students in terms of streams (Arts & Science)

Streams	Mean	S. D	N	SEM	SEDM	C.R.	Level of significance
Arts	20.73	2.77	80	0.31	0.4	5.2**	Significant
Science	22.81	2.40	80	0.26			

*Significant at .05 level

**Significant at .01 level

The above table indicates that the Critical-ratio for perception of girls towards the social and emotional climate of secondary schools came out to be 5.2 whereas table value is 1.96 at .05 level of significance and 2.58 at .01 level of significance. Hence the obtained value was found to be significant. Therefore, on the basis of the value obtained the investigator could interpret that there is difference in the perception of secondary school girls towards the social and emotional climate of secondary schools. Therefore, Hypothesis 1 is rejected which states that there is no significant difference in the perception of secondary school girls towards social and emotional climate of secondary schools.

Critical-Ratio for difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of science stream

M1= Mean of Boys of Arts stream= 24.37

M2= Mean of Girls of Arts stream= 21.25

σ_1^2 = Square of Standard Deviation of Arts Stream=1.31X1.31

σ_2^2 = Square of Standard Deviation of Science Stream=2.23X2.23

$$CR = \frac{|M_1 - M_2|}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|24.37 - 21.25|}{\sqrt{\frac{1.31 \times 1.31}{40} + \frac{2.23 \times 2.23}{40}}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|3.12|}{\sqrt{\frac{1.72}{40} + \frac{4.97}{40}}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|3.12|}{\sqrt{0.04 + 0.12}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|3.12|}{\sqrt{0.16}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|3.12|}{0.4}$$

$$CR = 7.8$$

Table 4.2 Showing Critical-Ratio for difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of science stream

Science stream	Mean	S.D	N	SEM	SEDM	C.R.	Level of significance
Boys	24.37	1.31	40	0.20	0.4	7.8**	Significant
Girls	21.25	2.23	40	0.35			

*Significant at .05level

**Significant at .01 level

The above table reveals that there is difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of science stream came out to be 7.8 whereas table value is 1.96 at .05 level of significance and 2.58 at.01 level of significance. Hence the obtained value was found to be significant. Therefore, on the basis of the value obtained the investigator could interpret that there is significant difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of science stream.

Therefore, Hypothesis 2 is rejected which states that there is no significant difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of science stream.

Critical-Ratio for difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of Arts stream

M1= Mean of Boys of Arts stream= 22.12

M2= Mean of Girls of Arts Stream= 19.35

σ_1^2 = Square of Standard Deviation of Boys of Arts Stream=1.43X1.43

σ_2^2 = Square of Standard Deviation of Girls of Arts Stream=3.10X3.10

$$CR = \frac{|M_1 - M_2|}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|22.12 - 19.35|}{\sqrt{\frac{1.43 \times 1.43}{40} + \frac{3.10 \times 3.10}{40}}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|2.77|}{\sqrt{\frac{2.04}{40} + \frac{9.61}{40}}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|2.77|}{\sqrt{0.05 + 0.24}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|2.77|}{\sqrt{0.29}}$$

$$CR = \frac{|2.77|}{0.53}$$

$$CR = 5.22$$

Table4.3 Showing Critical-Ratio for difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of Arts stream

Arts stream	Mean	S.D	N	SEM	SEDM	C.R.	Level of significance
Boys	22.12	1.43	40	0.22	0.53	5.22**	Significant
Girls	19.35	3.10	40	0.49			

*Significant at .05 level

**Significant at .01 level

The above table reveals that the Critical ratio difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of Arts stream came out to be 5.22 whereas table value is 1.96 at .05 level of significance and 2.58 at.01 level of significance. Hence the obtained value was found to be significant. Therefore, on the basis of the value obtained the investigator could interpret that there is significant difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of Arts stream. Therefore, Hypothesis 3 is rejected which states that there is no significant difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls of Arts stream.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

1. The present study showed that there is Significant difference in the use of internet by postgraduate students in terms of streams (Arts & Science) Postgraduate students belonging to science stream make maximum use of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate students belonging to Arts stream . The postgraduate students belonging to science stream avails the maximum benefit of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate students belonging to Arts stream.
2. The present study showed that there is significant difference in the use of internet by postgraduate boys and girls science stream. Postgraduate boys belonging to science stream make maximum use of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate girls belonging to science stream. The postgraduate boys belonging to science stream avails the maximum benefit of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate girls belonging to science stream.
3. The present study showed that there is significant difference in the use of internet by postgraduate students (boys and girls) of arts stream. Postgraduate boys belonging to science stream makes maximum use of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate girls belonging to Arts stream. The postgraduate boys belonging to Arts stream avails the maximum benefit of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate girls belonging to Arts stream.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the analysis of the results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The postgraduate students belonging to science stream avails the maximum benefit of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate students belonging to Arts stream.
2. The postgraduate boys belonging to science stream avails the maximum benefit of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate girls belonging to science stream.
3. The postgraduate boys belonging to arts stream avails the maximum benefit of internet facilities as compared to the postgraduate girls belonging to Arts stream.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The findings revealed that students believe life is dull without the Internet. Because of their participation in video gaming and social networking sites, young people are more involved in non-sporting events. As a result, educational institutions, parents, and teachers must all encourage students to engage in a variety of activities, so that students are not bored, the university should have curricular and co-curricular activities. Various conferences, discussion programmes, and interaction programmes should be organised on a regular basis at the university level to encourage students to use the internet responsibly. It does not allow students to engage in illegal acts or waste excessive amounts of time on various websites. Children should be encouraged to engage in other imaginative activities besides using the computer by their teachers and parents. Every department should have a reading club so that students are taken to the library on a daily basis and their reading skills are improved. Students should be encouraged to learn about safe internet use and to plan for any negative consequences. In terms of internet use, teachers and parents can collaborate for the good of the students. Teachers and family members should be responsible for reporting any behavioural changes in students due to Internet addiction. When children are using the internet, parental supervision is needed. They should screen the material and keep an eye on their children's behaviour.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. The present study was based on the sample of 160 postgraduate students only, similar study will be possible on large sample also.
2. The present study was delimited to postgraduate students only. Similar study can be conducted on the college and school students also.
3. The present study was delimited to postgraduate students belonging to only two streams (arts and science). Similar study can be conducted on commerce stream also.
4. A comparative study also possible among Arts, commerce and science students.
5. The present study was delimited to postgraduate students of Jammu University only. Similar study can be possible on the students of other universities also.
6. A comparative study between center and state universities can be conducted.
7. Similar study can be possible on the students of professional colleges, courses and Universities.

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