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हापुड़ जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) के स्नातक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों में निहित का उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के सन्दर्भ में अध्ययन। डॉ० सितेश सारस्वत	58

A STUDY OF STUDENTS USING INTERNET FACILITY AT SECONDARY LEVEL AND ITS EFFECT ON THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Modern age is a technology age. The Technology affected the education also as well as other fields. Technology is the making, modification, usage, and knowledge of tools, machines, techniques, crafts, systems, methods of organization, in order to solve a problem, improve a preexisting solution to a problem, achieve a goal or perform a specific function. It can also refer to the collection of such tools, machinery, modifications, arrangements and procedures. The word technology comes from Greek word *technología* which means *téchnē* (art, skill, craft), and *logía* (study)¹. The term can either be applied generally or to specific areas: eg. Educational Technology.

It is interesting to know that besides the basic commonalities of life's processes of being born, growing up and passing away each one of us has a distinct bearing. This can be attributed to the environment of the home and the school where one grows up and to the hereditary factors that combine to influence and shape the person. He comes to be defined by his values, temperament, nature, and behaviour. If the individual displays consistency in his behavior over time and across situations then one can ascribe this consistency as representing his personality. But this behavioral consistency may not be a stable feature; it may change with the passing of time and with varying situations.

Hence, the most appropriate definition of personality development is that of Marie Jahoda's according to "which a healthy personality actively masters his environment, shows a certain unity of personality, and is able to perceive the world

and himself correctly”(Erikson, 1983)². So, it can be said that the environment affects the personality of a person.

His perception of the world and himself are conditioned by this; and the personality grows as it gathers varied experience. One can say that a vital personality is one that grows acquiring from the successive stages of life’s experience an increasing capacity to adapt life’s necessities.

On other way, it is a fact that the surrounding environment of a student influences their academic performance. For example the quality of the school building has a direct impact on student performance -- students perform better academically in better buildings. Recent researches indicates that students in old buildings scored 5-7 percentage points lower than students in new buildings.

Note that High performance schools use various construction and design methods to improve the acoustical environment. This includes using HVAC systems with little or no noise, increasing the amount of exterior glazing, and consideration of external noise factors like traffic. Another interesting factor to note is that day lighting is a central component of high performance design. Providing natural daylight provides biological stimulation for hormones that regulate body systems and moods, provide opportunities for natural ventilation, and reduce the need for artificial light thereby reducing energy costs.

Technological developments open wide range alternative choices to gain benefit for people’s life (Forcier, 1996)⁴. The great impact about technology requires individuals to be more creative rather than accepting all conditions without questioning. In addition to this, students get various capacities and properties while they are engaging with learning.

Newer tools such as "INTERNET" are beginning to draw serious attention for effecting the personality as well as intelligence level of students. Because of the effects of competitive environment, stable knowledge is needed to get further step at one’s life among people. Education these days has been the top priority for any

family or individual person, and no doubt amongst the latest technologies to promote and maintain the education standards the internet comes first. Therefore, we have to realize the perspectives of students about internet as a first step by relating advantage of technology. Internet comes to the point that reflects discovery of data instantly to adapt the changes (Grabe, et al., 2001)⁵.

Internet and its multi functions are in the roles of delivering information and gathering with easy navigations and paths. Technology and Internet reflect support for new dimensions under the perspective of education especially student's learning-teaching cycle (Forcier, 1996)⁶.

In 2005, a study was done by Paul Hitlin and Lee Rainie⁷ on the use of the internet by students at school in which he found that the use of internet by students at school has grown 45% since 2000. The vast majority of children and their parents believe that use of the internet helps students in the classroom and in their studies.

Here the investigator will attempt to throw some light on the nature and importance of the problem in hand; Furthermore, the investigator will try to justify the reasons for selecting the present problem. Now, it becomes essential on the part of the investigator to throw some light on the related fields –

1. In 2008, K Chandrasekaran (Namakkal) et al carried out a study of environment on personality development. The purpose of study was to study the influence of environments such as courses of study, religion, caste, rural and urban areas on Personality development. It was concluded that Rich environments provide support for Personality development.
2. In 2008, A. Hemalatha (Mallur) carried out a study on "Self confidence, human relationship and Academic performance of higher secondary boys". The purpose of study was to find out the relationship between self-confidence, human relationship between self-confidence, human relationship with academic performance of higher secondary boys. The

results show positive significant relationship between personality dimension and academic performance.

3. In 2008, Raman carried out a study on “Services oriented personality development.” The purpose of study was to find out the level of these personality dimensions and compare the levels achieved by personality development training by other investigators. The results indicates the reduction in personality dimensions such as social concern and leadership as pointers of insight and improvement
4. In 2012, G. Senthil Kumar et al carried out a study “Impact Analysis Of Personality Development And Business Motivation Programme Among Professional Students” The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of the training programme among students on Personality Development and Livestock Business Motivation.” It was concluded that the training had improved the personality and motivated the livestock business attitude of the participants as reflected in their feedback. Hence, similar training may be conducted specifically on need basis among student community for their betterment in their careers.
5. In 2003, Jackson et al carried out a study to find out the effect of Internet use at the children's academic outcomes and found that Internet use leads to improvements in academic performance.
6. In 2003, Tenopir et al carried carried out a study regarding the type of information the end-users seek and obtain on the Internet and in which circumstances they prefer electronic sources to paper sources and found that 51% of the citations referred to sources on paper, 47% of the sources were from the Internet and the rest was course material.
7. In 2007, Parmanand Singh Yadav and Anita Bharti carried out a study on “Relationship between Environmental Awareness and Scientific Attitudes among Higher Secondary Students”. The purpose of study was to the environmental awareness among higher secondary students of Varanasi

district of Uttar Pradesh. The findings of the study indicated that environmental awareness has positive relationship with scientific attitude among students and science students were found more aware about their environment as compared to arts students.

8. In 2010, Muhammad Musaud Asdaque et al carried out a study to determine the effect of use of internet on the academic performance, social life and outdoor activity of University students in Pakistan. The findings of the study indicated that there is a positive correlation between use of internet and academic performance.

Therefore, in the light of the above it can be said that Internet is the main item for establishing new cultures among societies because of effecting education and affects the personality as well as intelligence of a person very deeply.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RESEARCH STUDY

In the recent time, some educators and researchers have voiced concerns about the use of the Internet and computers in general with young children. However, recent research indicates that when integrated properly into early childhood classroom environment, the Internet can be an effective teaching tool, empowering children to take a more active role in their learning and also in developing their personality as well as their academic performance.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The statement of the problem is – **“A STUDY OF STUDENTS USING INTERNET FACILITY AT SECONDARY LEVEL AND ITS EFFECT ON THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT”**. The present study will attempt to find out the effect of using internet facility on the personality and academic achievement of the secondary level students.

DEFINITION OF CERTAIN TERMS

1. **Using Internet Facility** – means the students who are using internet facility for solving their academic problems.

2. **Academic Achievement** - refers to standardized test scores, grades, and overall academic ability and performance outcomes.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. A study on Academic Achievement of Secondary Level Students of U.P. Board using Internet Facility.
2. A study on Academic Achievement of Secondary Level Students of C.B.S.E. Board using Internet Facility.

DELIMITATION OF RESEARCH STUDY

1. This research study was limited to Meerut District.
2. This research study was limited to Government Schools affiliated to CBSE and U.P. Board.
3. This research study was limited to the Secondary level Students.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Under this heading following sub-headings was dealt –

1. Methodology: The present study have attempted to find out the effect of using internet facility on 6 personality traits named Activity-Passivity, Enthusiastic-non-enthusiastic, Assertive-Submissive, Suspicious-Trusting, Depressive-Nondepressive, Emotional Instability and Emotional Stability and for this purpose the data collection may be done only by the survey of students. Hence, according to the nature of the study, the analytical survey method was used for the same.

2. Study Design: According to the nature of the study, the Single Static Group Design group was used. The students were categorized according to marks obtained by them on the 4 Groups named 0% to 45%, 45% to 60%, 60% to 75% & 75% & above.

3. Population: The population under investigation was the secondary level students studying in the Government Schools of CBSE and U.P. Board of Meerut District.

4. Sampling: Total 300 students were selected as given below -

- 15 schools of CBSE Board and 15 schools of U.P. Board will be selected from Meerut District by simple random sampling.
- 10 students from each school will be selected by simple random sampling.

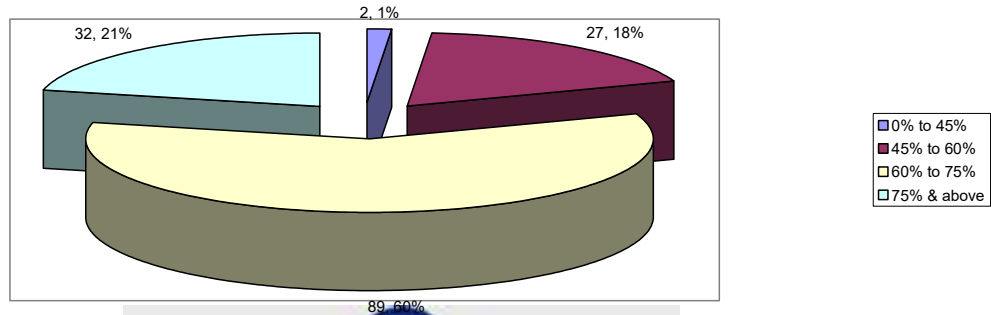
RESULTS & ANALYSIS

The analyzed data has been presented through the tables, in order to the objectives of the study as below -

Table 1: A study on Academic Achievement of Secondary Level Students of UP Board using Internet Facility (N=150).

S. No.	Group Interval	No. of Students	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D.	Situation for NPC
1	0% to 45%	2	43.20	43.20	43.20	0	Normal
2	45% to 60%	27	52.60	51.67	50.33	3.84	Positive
3	60% to 75%	89	67.47	68.29	61.00	4.43	Negative
4	75% & above	32	79.55	79.17	77.33	3.24	Positive

Graphic representation of Academic Achievement of Secondary Level Students of UP Board using Internet Facility (N=150)



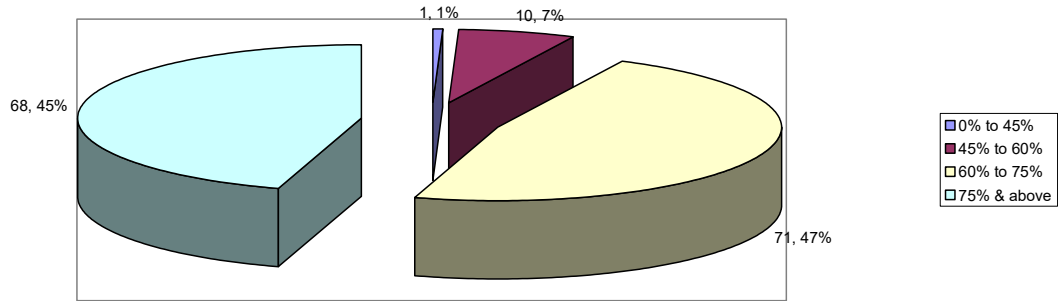
To study the Academic Achievement of Secondary Level Students of U.P. Board using Internet Facility, as per above table, Researcher has observed the situation of Non-Probability curve by finding the mean, median, mode & standard deviation of the marks obtained by the 150 students of U.P. Board (who are using internet facility) on the 4 Groups named 0% to 45%, 45% to 60%, 60% to 75% & 75% & above. The situation of NPC curve on the group of students who obtained the marks between 45% to 60% and 75% & above is positive which shows that the direction of this factor is showing from middle to above or in positive direction and on other hand, the situation of NPC curve the group of students who obtained the marks between 60% to 75% is negative which shows that the direction of this factor is showing from middle to below means in the negative direction. However, the situation of NPC curve for the group 0% to 45% is found normal.

While researcher studied about group wise distribution of students, it was found that 89 students out of 150 (60%) has obtained the marks between 60% to 75%, 39 students between 75% and above, 27 students between 45% to 60% and only 2 students between 0% to 45% which shows that a majority of students (about 60% students) scored the marks between 60% to 75%.

Table 2: A study on Academic Achievement of Secondary Level Students of CBSE Board using Internet Facility (N=150).

S. No.	Group Interval	No. of Students	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D.	Situation for NPC
1	0% to 45%	1	43.17	43.17	43.17	0	Normal
2	45% to 60%	10	54.04	53.67	53.67	2.43	Positive
3	60% to 75%	71	70.43	71.55	73.50	3.79	Negative
4	75% & above	68	78.95	79.00	75.00	3.07	Negative

Graphic representation of Academic Achievement of Secondary Level Students of CBSE Board using Internet Facility (N=150)



To study the Academic Achievement of Secondary Level Students of CBSE Board using Internet Facility, as per above table, Researcher has observed the situation of Non-Probability curve by finding the mean, median, mode & standard deviation of the marks obtained by the 150 students of CBSE Board (who are using internet facility) on the 4 Groups named 0% to 45%, 45% to 60%, 60% to 75% & 75% & above.

The situation of NPC curve on the group of students who obtained the marks between 45% to 60% is positive which shows that the direction of this factor is showing from middle to above or in the positive direction and on other hand, the situation of NPC curve the group of students who obtained the marks between 60% to 75% and 75% & above is found negative which shows that the direction of this

factor is showing from middle to below or in the negative direction while for the group of students who obtained the marks 0% to 45%, it was found normal.

When researcher studied about group wise distribution of students, it was found that 71 students out of 150 has obtained the marks between 60% to 75%, 68 students obtained 75% & above, 10 students between 45% to 60% and only 1 student obtained 0% to 45% marks which shows that majority students scored 60% and above marks.

DISCUSSION

On study of the Academic Achievement of Secondary Level Students of U.P. Board using Internet Facility it was found that the situation of NPC curve on the group of students who obtained the marks between 45% to 60% and 75% & above is positive which shows that the direction of this factor is showing from middle to above or in positive direction and on other hand, the situation of NPC curve the group of students who obtained the marks between 60% to 75% is negative which shows that the direction of this factor is showing from middle to below means in the negative direction. However, the situation of NPC curve for the group 0% to 45% is found normal.

89 students out of 150 (60%) has obtained the marks between 60% to 75%, 39 students between 75% and above, 27 students between 45% to 60% and only 2 students between 0% to 45% which shows that a majority of students (about 60% students) scored the marks between 60% to 75%.

On study of the Academic Achievement of Secondary Level Students of C.B.S.E. Board using Internet Facility it was found that the situation of NPC curve on the group of students who obtained the marks between 45% to 60% is positive which shows that the direction of this factor is showing from middle to above or in the positive direction and on other hand, the situation of NPC curve the group of students who obtained the marks between 60% to 75% and 75% & above is found negative which shows that the direction of this factor is showing from middle to below or in the negative direction while for the group of students who obtained the marks 0% to 45%, it was found normal.



CONCLUSIONS

The results of present study indicates that –

1. Majority of Secondary level students of U.P. Board using Internet Facility (89 students, about 60%) scored the marks between 60% to 75%.
2. Majority of Secondary level students of CBSE Board using Internet Facility (71 students, about 47%), scored 60% to 75% marks.

Which shows that students should be motivated towards the using Internet Facility for their study purposes.

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