

Is any effect of internet impact on Academic stream of senior secondary school students in Kolkata

*Swastika Ghoshal *Research scholar Shyam University **Dr. Anita Upadhyay** **Assistant Professor Shyam University

Abstract

The main aim of this study was the investigate the effect of online learning on the use of the Internet in Secondary School student learning. The target population was students in senior secondary school student of Kolkata. 540 students were taken from the target population thought simple random sampling, the results showed us that first we find that only 37% of the students have a high level of using the internet and which has a higher impact on learning and 28% very low level of using the internet on the internet. The means and standard deviation for the school in each variable are present arn't one by one after this initial summary. There is a significant difference between the impact of the Internet on secondary school students due to major stream. Resune behind this is a huge chunk of technology in different aspects of education Content presentation, Repeat, additional teaching, Development of thinking ability, Mathematics learning, Language teaching, etc. Here commerce and science are shown as major streams.

Keywords : Internet, Academic Strem.

Introduction

In the case of India, the impact of the Internet on small and medium enterprises can be analyzed in detail, and in the case of e-commerce or entrepreneurs, we measure the environment in India. The bottom line is that the Internet needs to be properly evaluated in order to be used in the future, in the case of India. As a basis for comparison, a set of 57 countries can be used here which are developed and developing including G20 and many middle-income developing countries and in some cases populous but underdeveloped countries. These are combined to form the world's GDP of 91%. In this regard, it can be seen that it could have increased from 2.8 to 3.3 percent since 2015 if India had achieved the potential to increase the number of internet users all the costs related to internet technology during this time of year. In the current context of GDP, it can be said that it can make the Internet economy bigger than education and healthcare. At present, the most important component of the Internet is India's communication technology (ICT), and the export of information is GDP. However, in this case, it can be said that private investment is also private expenditure and government investment is much more likely to increase in the future. In the case of India, India has become the second-largest in the world and the largest in terms of growth, because, by 2012, India would have seen a year of 330 million to 370 million where India is on the brink of an internet boom with the use of projectors. In India, the number of Internet users is expected to almost triple to around 120 million in 2015. And as a result, it can be said that India will account for about 12 percent worldwide. In recent years, the number of Internet users in India

© 2023 IJNRD | Volume 8, Issue 7 July 2023 | ISSN: 2456-4184 | IJNRD.ORG

has been much higher than in other countries. For example, the number of Internet users in Malaysia increased 1.8 times between 2005 and 2011. And in the case of South Africa, the 1.9 point increases, while in the case of India, the growth rate is more than five times. The importance of the Internet in the field of education is that in order for a student to be able to use it properly, he has to use his special skills, to use them properly, then he has to express his special intellectual skills. Not seen by many students, because it is very important for the student to have a sufficient amount of analytical songs about the content that is being transacted through the internet. He will be able to select the right information only if he searches the subject properly enough, and he will have to express the right point of view to find the right subject. The Internet has played an important role in our lives all the time. Different data can be shared through the internet. In a very short period of time, a large organization comes to it. It has a lot of sets because passwords are used there. The software allows us to communicate with each other, and the Internet allows us to use email, which is how long it takes for any information we email to reach another person in a matter of seconds. The Internet can be used to communicate very openly with everyone. At the same time, an organization can bring together people from different places. Using it means that using the internet can easily improve the communication system. Data can be exchanged very easily. Hardware Software We can easily communicate with each other through these methods. Here data can be exchanged in a very safe way by a very sensitive method. Anything can be done very flexibly through the internet and it is very open so everyone can use it in a very easy way. The Internet can be used on various devices such as Windows Mac as well as computers, laptops, mobiles, etc. What happens as a result of having the facility of open discussion where we get different ideas through open discussion? We can also tell if we have any problem because different people can be presented in the same place at the same time through the internet. I can have provided. One of the most important contributors to internet usage is e-mail. Email is a computer that can be used. In a case where the internet is being used, it can be emailed to a laptop or mobile phone. I can deliver to a person who used to take a long time to reach through a previous letter, but in a few moments, it will reach another person with the help of this email. We can send pictures, GIFs, dot x videos, etc. through email. When we send emails through the internet, that is, when we send emails easily on the internet, the person who is sending the e-mail should also be online and the person who is receiving the e-mail should also read email whenever the internet helps because the person can be online with the help of internet. Only then will he be able to see his email in his account, which means in the email account. Students will be able to view any instructive content with the help of this email as soon as they open the email account but to open the email account they will have to turn on the internet on their computer laptop or mobileonly then they will be online and online. They will be able to see their email, they will be able to see their text content and they will be able to continue their studies. There is no need for a special time to send any Perth information to the students' email account, so it is seen that it is very easy to do this by giving students a variety of exam question papers and texts through email as email can be done very easily. Goes and can be saved very easily It depends on the whole person. There is no limit to the number of subjects that can be mailed so that there is no limit to the amount that can be given on day. At the same time, if the teacher wants to talk to all the students, he can mail one subject to many students at the same time. It is very easy to receive mail from far away but to receive mail you have to be online so the internet has to be the reason that the person sending the mail has to be online just like the person who is receiving the jail has to be online then it will be connected. Students of Assam are automatically saved in the inbox through the internet.

In this situation a researcher wants to know if Internet impact on improving learning affect the Academic Strem in senior secondary school students in kolkata city. Here is a big questionhere is a big questions that arises. This is further supported by Muilenburga. LY, Bergeb. ZL (2005) Who observed that a large (n = 1,056) exploratory factor is being analyzed here in the report which has an underlying Johnny Liver. The eight objectives taken here are technical skills, social interaction, administrative problems, academic skills, time and support for students, motivation costs and internet access, and technical problems.here is the number of completed online courses. YÕlmaza. M.B, Orhana. F, (2010) Also supported this by standing that the internet for high school students is being tested in this case along with

the method of education for their educational purposes.Bashir.Roy. Nk (2012) Noted that the child must be brought ,Can study here, has provided a lot of help and it is seen that students can study here at a much lower cost so that everyone can learn in it.

Anwar. E (2014), The purpose of the studythe purpose of this study is to analysis Internet addiction among secondary school children and its relation with their academic achievements education. it can be said that the results of the study showed that male students use the Internet much more than girls and that higher than average Internet use positively affects academic achievement when a Use an extremely high use of the Internet which is the student's academic Has a negative effect on quality.Lalitha. P(2014) Noted that the Board of Education has a significant influence, i.e. the State Board vs. the CBSE Board in the use of ICT in secondary schools.

Objective of the study

Objective 1 . To study the uses of the Internet impact on improving learning. Objective 2 .To study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due to Academic stream.

Null hypothesis

Ho1 :There is no significant difference in the Impact of the Internet on Learning due to the Major

stream

Population: - The population of the study comprised all enrolled students in higher secondary school student in all boards in Kolkata. There is 170+ higher secondary schools. Every school has more or less 100 students and all of them choose anyone or the other stream from Arts, Science, and Commerce.

Sampling - In order to collect data, a group of secondary school students in Kolkata, were screened out based on the published list of the school boards of all govt, and private. From the serial order of the published list of the school from each area were selected using a random number table. From this list, the researcher approached the authorities of the school. In this process, attention had to be paid to the feasibility of communication. The respective school was approached by the researcher and the purpose of the study was explained to them personally. Based on the responses of the school authorities the schools who granted permission and assured full cooperation were finally selected for data collection. The names of the school are given under the subhead sample. Here, the researcher owes an explanation about why other districts were not considered for sampling.

Methods: A descriptive survey Research Design was employed in carrying out the study.

Analysis: To make the interpretation of the finding descriptively Easier the researcher you statistical techniques you descriptive (mean and standard deviation) to characterize the person or variability of the respondents. Furthermore, inferential statistics (ANOVA) Were used to show the degree of difference among and within the group and estimate the most likely value of those variables respectively.

Result and Discussion

Objectives: To find out the nature of Internet impact on improving learning affect the Academic Strem in senior secondary school students in kolkata city.

As per the requirement of the objective the statistical description data were necessary which included.Sample showing the nature of the distribution.

IJNRD2307047

Academic Strem	Mean	Ν	Std. Deviation
Arts	93.22	125	5.730
Science	110.28	266	17.741
Commerce	104.23	149	14.487
Total	104.66	540	16.307

Table 1. Mean and Standard deviation of in Impact of the Internet on Learning Scores on Major stream.

From table number 1 we seen that the science high secondary student means (110.28) score is higher than commerce and art student and SD value (17.74) also higher than the other group, so we can conclude that science students are using the Internet in their study more than other groups of students.

3. Major stream

Dependent Variable: Total

Academic Strem	Mean	Std.Error	95%Confidence interval	
			Lower. upper	
			Bound. Bound	
Arts	93.425a	2.010	89.477. 97.383	
Science	103.228a	1.118	101.031 105.424	
Commerce	107.546a	2.047	103.524 111.567	

 Based on modified population marginal mean. Homogeneous Subsets Total

Tukey HSDa,b,c

Academic Strems	Arts	Commerce	Science	Sig
Arts	125	93.22		
Commerce	149		104.23	
Science	266			110.28
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000
C				

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

Based on observed means.

The error term is Mean Square (Error) = 98.577.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.418.

b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

c. Alpha = .05.

From the above table we can see that there is a significant difference in using the internet impact on learning among Secondary School student due to deferent stream. It was found that internet on learning seen that the science high secondary student means (110.28) score is higher than commerce and art student and SD value (17.74) also higher than the other group, so we can conclude that science students are using the Internet in their study more than other groups of students.

Conclusions:

In conclusion, the academic stream and the use of the internet have become deeply interconnected in today's education landscape. The academic stream refers to the chosen field of study or specialisation pursued by students in higher education institutions. Meanwhile, the internet has revolutionised the way students access information, collaborate with peers, and engage in academic activities.

The internet offers students a vast amount of resources and information at their fingertips. Online libraries, databases, and academic journals provide easy access to scholarly articles and research papers. This accessibility has significantly enhanced the learning experience, allowing students to explore various perspectives and stay updated with the latest developments in their fields of study.

Moreover, the internet enables students to connect and collaborate with peers and experts across the globe. Online discussion forums, video conferencing tools, and social media platforms facilitate communication and knowledge sharing, breaking down geographical barriers. Students can engage in group projects, seek advice from professionals, and gain diverse insights, enriching their understanding and expanding their networks.

Furthermore, the internet has also transformed the way students submit assignments and receive feedback. Many educational institutions have adopted learning management systems and online platforms for assignment submission, grading, and feedback. This streamlines the process, making it more efficient and convenient for both students and educators.

However, while the internet brings numerous benefits to academic studies, it also presents challenges. The vast amount of information available online can be overwhelming, making it crucial for students to develop critical thinking and information evaluation skills. They need to be able to distinguish reliable sources from misinformation and navigate through the abundance of information effectively.

Additionally, the internet can be a source of distraction for students, with social media, entertainment websites, and other online platforms competing for their attention. It is essential for students to cultivate discipline and time management skills to balance their online activities with their academic responsibilities.

In conclusion, the academic stream and the internet are deeply intertwined, with the internet serving as a powerful tool for research, collaboration, and communication. Embracing the opportunities it offers while being mindful of its potential drawbacks is crucial for students to maximise their academic potential in today's digital age.

Bibliography :

Almasi, M., Machumu, H., & Zhu, C. (2017). Internet use among secondary schools students and its effects on their learning. INTED2017Proceedings, 1(March), 2379–2390.https://doi.org/10.21125/inted.2017.0680

Ahmad Lone.Z (2017) Impact of online education in India. Kasmir. India. International Journal of Engineering Science and Computing, July 2017

Almas. M, Machumu. H, Zhu. C. (2017). Internet use among secondary school students and its effects on their learning, Belgium. See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at:

Anwar. E (2014) The topic under discussion is the title Internet addiction among secondary school children and its relation with their academic achievements education. Lucknow.72 | paripex - indian journal of research Volume: 3 | Issue: 12 | Dec 2014 ISSN - 2250-1991

Bhaumik.R, Priyadarshini.A (2020) E-readiness of senior secondary school learners to online learning transition amid COVID-19 lockdownThe purpose of the study is to analysis the

Chakraborty. D, kanti Dhara. S. Santra. A (2018) Effectiveness of ICT in strengthening the process of higher education system in India.W. B Haldia. Amity Journal of Management Research 3 (1), (40-53) ©2018 ADMAA.

D.Balaramulu, Maheshwari.U (2015) Secondary school students attitudes towards using internet as learning tool in Warangal District of Telangana State. Hyderabad.Vol-1 Issue-3 2015 IJARIIE-ISSN(O)-2395-4396.

Raj.M, Bhattacherjee.S, Mukherjee. A (2018) Usage of Online social networking sites among school students of Siliguri, West Bengal, India. September 2018Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine 40(5):452-457 DOI:10.4103/IJPSYM_70_18

Rahamana. S, Bhattacharya. k (2017) GIS and ICT application in teaching Geography at higher secondary level: a closer focus on Teachers Readiness. Pramana Research Journal Volume 9, Issue 6, 2019 ISSN NO: 2249-2976.

Raushan. A (2020). ICT enabled classroom for creating autonomous learner: issues and challenges. Bhopal. Educational Resurgence Journal Volume 2, Issue 3, Jan. 2020

ISSN 2581-9100.