CHAPTER – V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

The new media are having a profound impact on the development of the school going children. The current findings of the research help fill the knowledge gap amongst the educationists, policy makers, psychologists, communication researchers and others associated with the new media studies. It is important to note that Mysore city is one among the prominent educational capital of Karnataka state. The educational institutions in Mysore city are making a steady progress in imparting quality education besides providing a conducive atmosphere. The current study evaluated the access, utility and impact of new media with special reference to high school students of Mysore city. This chapter contains the summary of the study, findings of the study, testing of hypotheses, limitations of the study, implications of the study and suggestions for future research.

5.2 Findings of the Study

Demographic Details of the Respondents

- There were more number of male respondents (51.08%) among the students. A majority of the students (80.00%) belonged to the 14-15 years. A majority of the students (77.83%) belonged to the 9th and 10th standards. A majority of the students (96.87%) belonged to the middle income group and low income groups. A majority of the students (51.08%) studied in private schools. A majority of the students (68.19%) represented the other backward communities.
Communications Media Association of the Respondents

- A majority of the respondents (93.49%) have stated that newspapers were available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (51.33%) have stated that magazines were available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (76.39%) have stated that radio were available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (95.18%) have stated that television were available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (60.48%) have stated that tape recorder was not available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (55.66%) have stated that VCR/VCP/VCD were available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (77.35%) have stated that computer was available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (73.98%) have stated that computer with Internet was available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (87.95%) have stated that mobile phone was available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (60.00%) have stated that mobile phone with Internet was available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (75.42%) have stated that Smart/Satellite connection was not available to them as a source of communication.

New Media Access among the Respondents

- A majority of the respondents (59.04%) have stated that desktop was available to them as a source of communication.
- A majority of the respondents (60.72%) have stated that laptop was not available to them as a source of communication.
• A majority of the respondents (67.71%) have stated that I-phone was not available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (53.98%) have stated that Smart phone was available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (64.82%) have stated that Tablet was not available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (74.46%) have stated that Net book was not available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (51.08%) have stated that I pad was available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (94.22%) have stated that mobile phones was available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (60.96%) have stated that search engine was available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (84.34%) have stated that blogging was not available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (62.17%) have stated that Web chatting was not available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (56.63%) have stated that Social network was available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (61.69%) have stated that E-mail was not available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (69.16%) have stated that download was available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (51.33%) have stated that online video was not available to them as a source of communication.

• A majority of the respondents (62.65%) have stated that audio/skype/video chatting was not available to them as a source of communication.
A majority of the respondents (56.87%) have stated that online gaming was available to them as a source of communication.

A majority of the respondents (86.27%) have stated that mobile phone was available to them as a source of communication.

A majority of the respondents (42.41%) have stated that audio streaming was not available to them as a source of communication.

New Media Use Pattern among the Respondents

A majority of the male respondents (51.08%) and female respondents (48.92%) have stated that they had used new media for about one hour per day.

A majority of the male respondents (51.08%) and female respondents (48.92%) have stated that they had used new media in different places such as friend’s house, home, relatives house, school computer lab and browsing center.

A majority of the male respondents (51.08%) and female respondents (48.92%) have stated that they had used new media in the company of friends, relatives, parents, siblings and others.

A majority of the male respondents (51.08%) and female respondents (48.92%) have stated that they had used new media on the advice of friends, classmates, teachers, siblings, parents, relatives and others.

A majority of the male respondents (51.08%) and female respondents (48.92%) have stated that they had discussed the new media contents with their of friends, classmates, teachers, siblings, parents, relatives and others.

A majority of the respondents (93.98%) have stated that they used new media to obtain information.

A majority of the respondents (87.71%) have stated that they used new media to obtain education.

A majority of the respondents (77.59%) have stated that they used new media to obtain entertainment.
• A majority of the respondents (57.83%) have stated that they used new media to achieve the goal of personality development.

• A majority of the respondents (90.84%) have stated that they did not use new media on account of parental absenteeism.

• A majority of the respondents (94.70%) have stated that they did not use new media on account of sibling absenteeism.

• A majority of the respondents (88.67%) have stated that they did not use new media on account of sibling rivalry.

• A majority of the respondents (88.19%) have stated that they did not use new media on account of peer rejection.

• A majority of the respondents (61.69%) have stated that they had used new media on account of absence of friends.

• A majority of the respondents (62.41%) have stated that they had used new media on account of absence of family members.

• A majority of the respondents (85.30%) have stated that they had not used new media to avoid meeting friends.

• A majority of the respondents (60.72%) have stated that they had used new media to make online friends.

• A majority of the respondents (72.29%) have stated that they had not used new media to watch advertisements.

• A majority of the respondents (69.40%) have stated that they had used new media for social network development.

• A majority of the respondents (66.51%) have stated that they had used new media for better career opportunities.

• A majority of the respondents (61.45%) have stated that they had used new media for adoption of new lifestyles.

• A majority of the respondents (73.73%) have stated that they had used new media for emulation of success stories.
• A majority of the respondents (63.37%) have stated that they had used new media for emulation of role models.

• A majority of the respondents (78.55%) have stated that they had used new media for creativity development.

• A majority of the respondents (81.69%) have stated that they had used new media for communication skill development.

• A majority of the respondents (78.55%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of search engine on day to day basis.

• A majority of the respondents (69.40%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of blogging on day to day basis.

• A majority of the respondents (67.23%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of web chatting on day to day basis.

• A majority of the respondents (65.54%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of social networking on day to day basis.

• A majority of the respondents (59.28%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of e-mail on day to day basis.

• A majority of the respondents (65.78%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of download on day to day basis.

• A majority of the respondents (66.75%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of online video on day to day basis.

• A majority of the respondents (66.25%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of audio/Skype / video chatting on day to day basis.

• A majority of the respondents (78.80%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of online gaming on day to day basis.

• A majority of the respondents (79.28%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of mobile phone on day to day basis.
A majority of the respondents (62.89%) have stated that they had accorded high and moderate priorities for the use of audio streaming on day to day basis.

Attitude of the Respondents towards New Media

- A majority of the adolescents (89.88%) have stated that new media were informal centers of learning in modern times.
- A majority of the adolescents (63.86%) have stated that new media had expanded their horizon of learning in modern times.
- A majority of the adolescents (69.88%) have stated that new media had expanded their horizon of learning in modern times.
- A majority of the adolescents (71.33%) have stated that new media had increased their cognitive performance in modern times.
- A majority of the adolescents (81.45%) have stated that new media had encouraged the socialization practices among them in modern times.
- A majority of the adolescents (60.72%) have stated that new media had improved their personal mobility in modern times.
- A majority of the adolescents (81.93%) have stated that new media had been the tools of interactive learning for them in modern times.
- A majority of the adolescents (74.22%) have stated that new media had been tools of participatory learning to them in modern times.
- A majority of the adolescents (64.58%) have stated that new media had opened up new vistas for academic progress of the students in modern times.
- A minority of the adolescents (49.40%) have stated that new media had not bridged the gap between them and mainstream of learning in modern times.
- A majority of the adolescents (58.80%) have stated that new media had facilitated better insight in to their lives in modern times.
- A majority of the adolescents (63.37%) have stated that new media had enriched their personality in modern times.
• A majority of the adolescents (50.60%) have stated that new media had improved the family atmosphere and relationships in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (74.70%) have stated that new media had improved the social atmosphere and relationships in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (60.77%) have stated that new media activities had not forced them to demand more money from the parents in modern times. But, they have either disagreed or remained neutral in this regard.

• A majority of the adolescents (58.31%) have stated that new media services had not complimented the services offered by the teachers in modern times. But, they have either disagreed or remained neutral in this regard.

• A majority of the adolescents (62.89%) have stated that parental intervention for new media activities had benefitted the students practically in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (53.01%) have stated that new media filters had not kept a watch on children’s online activities in modern times. But, they have either disagreed or remained neutral in this regard.

• A majority of the adolescents (67.23%) have stated that new media had brought about the personality development of students in modern times.

• A minority of the adolescents (48.92%) have stated that parents should not restrict the students to browse adult specific contents of new media in modern times.

**Impact of New Media on Respondents**

• A majority of the adolescents (77.11%) have stated that new media had facilitated the identification of career opportunities in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (65.54%) have stated that new media had facilitated the broad mindedness in them in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (85.78%) have stated that new media had enabled them to develop communication skills in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (60.48%) have stated that new media had accelerated their academic progress in modern times.
A majority of the adolescents (69.64%) have stated that new media had enabled them to acquire cognitive skills in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (51.57%) have stated that new media had enabled them to cultivate pro-social behaviors in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (62.89%) have stated that new media had enabled them to identify good role models in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (58.07%) have stated that new media had enabled them to develop good mannerisms in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (51.57%) have stated that new media had enabled them to develop cordial human relations in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (61.45%) have stated that new media had enabled them to develop problem solving ability in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (63.13%) have stated that new media had enabled them to develop leadership qualities in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (58.07%) have stated that new media had enabled them to develop social mobility and active personality in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (51.81%) have stated that new media had enabled them to cultivate healthy life styles in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (62.41%) have stated that new media had brought about health consciousness among them in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (72.05%) have stated that new media had brought about academic interaction among the students in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (62.32%) have stated that new media had brought about sense of responsibility among them in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (58.31%) have stated that new media had brought about adventurous personality among them in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (52.29%) have stated that new media had brought about rational mindset among them in modern times.
A majority of the adolescents (65.54%) have stated that new media had boosted their creative skills in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (72.77%) have stated that new media had brought about competitive spirit in them in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (63.13%) have stated that new media had enabled them to adapt to the changing environment in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (67.47%) have stated that new media had brought about active and dynamic personality in them in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (64.58%) have stated that new media had brought about self confidence in them in modern times.

A minority of the adolescents (49.16%) have stated that new media had brought about sensitization among them in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (60.24%) have stated that new media had not brought about aggressiveness in them in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (66.02%) have stated that new media had not made them suffer from neurotism in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (66.99%) have stated that new media had not made them suffer from desensitization in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (71.81%) have stated that new media had not made them develop gullibility in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (70.36%) have stated that new media had not made them cultivate sexuality in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (66.27%) have stated that new media had not made them suffer from poor body image in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (50.36%) have stated that new media had made them suffer from sleep disorders in modern times.

A majority of the adolescents (51.81%) have stated that new media had not made them suffer from unhealthy food habits in modern times.
• A majority of the adolescents (56.63%) have stated that new media exposure had not made them inactive and lethargic in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (71.08%) have stated that new media exposure had not made them suffer from drug abuse in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (52.77%) have stated that new media exposure had not made them suffer from indiscipline in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (67.95% have stated that they had not suffered from any kind of human indecency on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (66.75%) have stated that they had not suffered from any kind of obesity on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (62.89%) have stated that they had not suffered from any kind of eating disorder on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (66.75%) have stated that they had not suffered from any kind of impulsive and less preserving mindset on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (57.11%) have stated that they had not suffered from high risk behavior on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (54.70%) have stated that they had not suffered from strained human relations on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (55.66%) have stated that they had not suffered from attention deficit on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (57.83%) have stated that they had not suffered from isolation on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (50.60%) have stated that they had not suffered from unhealthy interactions with family members on account of new media exposure in modern times.
• A majority of the adolescents (71.81%) have stated that they had not suffered from low self esteem on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (70.60%) have stated that they had not suffered from displacement of societal institutions on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (63.61%) have stated that they had not lost interest in life on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (64.10%) have stated that they had not suffered from body mass index-BMI on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (51.57%) have stated that they had not suffered from displacement of healthy activities on account of new media exposure in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (67.95%) have stated that new media affinity had reduced outdoor play time in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (60.24%) have stated that new media exposure had not led to multiple identities in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (68.92%) have stated that reading habit was replaced by new media in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (69.16%) school have stated that new media had provided multi-faceted food for thought and actions to the students in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (69.64%) have stated that new media had reduced their time for extra-curricular activities in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (81.20%) have stated that they were addicted to computers, video games, mobile games and chatting over internet in modern times.

• A majority of the adolescents (50.36%) have stated that new media exposure had reduced their inter-personal communication in modern times.
5.3 Testing of Hypotheses

The objectives of the present study and the analysis of the findings of the studies reviewed in the earlier chapter have led to generating the following set of hypotheses.

**H1. The communication media exposure is inadequate among the high school students.**

The data analysis reveals that the high school students of Mysore city enjoyed the benefit of exposure to most of the communications media. Hence, the hypothesis stands disproved according to data analysis.

**H2. The new media are not accessible to the high school students.**

The data analysis clearly states that some of the new media are not accessible to the high school students of Mysore city. Hence, the hypothesis stands disproved according to the data analysis.

**H3. The new media preferences of high school students are not different.**

The data analysis reveals that the new media preferences of high school students of Mysore city are quite different. Hence, the hypothesis stands disproved according to the data analysis.

**H4. The high school students have not cultivated a positive attitude towards new media.**

The data analysis indicates that the high school students of Mysore city have cultivated a positive attitude towards new media. Hence, the hypothesis stands disproved according to the data analysis.

**H5. The new media do not have a positive impact on the high school students.**

The data analysis clearly amplifies that the new media have had a positive impact on the high school students of Mysore city. Hence, the hypothesis stands disproved according to the data analysis.
5.4 Limitations of the Study

Recording the opinions of all the stakeholders on the impact of new media among high school students of Mysore city was not possible due to lack of time. The researcher experienced the functional problems of administering the accessibility of data to all the educational institutions located in Mysore city. Communication, Human inadequacy, resource constraints and recollection, such common limitations of the survey method was encountered by the researcher. It was not possible to contact all the high school students, parents, policy makers and NGO’s connected with educational institutions of Mysore city mainly due to huge numbers, lack of time and other constraints. Stratified sampling method was followed in selecting the respondents. The memory bias on the part of the respondents cannot be completely ruled out though much care has been taken to collect the primary data.

5.5 Implications of the Study

The implications of the findings of the study with reference to the impact of new media on school going children of Mysore city in general terms are given below. The implications of the study are classified under eleven different heads namely, a) implications on Government of India, b) implications on Karnataka State Government, c) implications on NGOs, d) implications on educational institutions, e), implications on mass media, f) implications on parents, g), implications on teachers, h) implications on practitioners and i) implications on activists.

Implications on Government of India

Education is both the list of state and central as it comes under concurrent list. The cultural, socio-economical and geographical diversity of India faces a distinctive challenge in addressing the problems of school going children. There is a need to set up a federal apex body both at the centre and state to regulate the use and impact of new media on school going children. There is need to set up a new media commission. Several seminars, conferences and workshop at the local, state and national level have stressed on the issues of the growing new media and its content besides rapid distribution of the same. The terms and references may be set based on the observations and literature review of the research on the problems pertaining to the use of new media by young generation and others. The new media
commission will help regulate the policy towards the literacy, health, family, schools, human rights, child rights, HRD and other allied departments fostering the overall development of local, state and national. There is a need to include the media and new media as part of the school curriculum both at central and state. India is emerging as a country with the maximum percentage of young population. The policy to uplift, train and empower the future leaders of the country is the responsibility of the state. Regulation on the access to adult content and unsolicited content is essential to maintain the health of the school children and society. Hence, the intervention of the state on the issues aforementioned gains significance and requires due priority.

**Implications on Karnataka State Government**

National policy on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in school education (Revised on March 23, 2012) section 4 and 5 have addressed some issues concerning ICT in school education and management. The policy further deals with infrastructure, digital resources and capacity building. Implementing and managing the policy by the state governments is a challenge always in the federal and multiparty parliamentary system of government. Issues of financing and sustainability besides monitoring and evaluation also play a crucial role in translating the policy document into a reality. The core hindrances towards attaining the goal such as political ill-will, lack of pedagogical approach, de-sensitization by the educationists more importantly by the teachers requires serious follow ups.

As of march 2013 Karnataka state had 14,195 secondary schools with 1,14,350 teachers and 2.09 million students. Exploring the possibilities of the new media to propel the academic competency levels of the school children is most desired by Karnataka state government. Though the ICT project has initiated some change towards this direction, effective management and implementation have to be strengthened with the help of NGO’s including all the stake holders.

**Implications on NGO’s**

Sustainable and healthy development of school children is a issue being campaigned by the NGO’s, particularly who are working on child rights. Coordination of NGO’s is essential to further the cause of healthy development. The bureaucratic hurdles and differences should take a back seat and make way for the
development of the school children in all respects. The NGO’s need to sensitize the government and other stakeholders by keeping constant vigil on the new media developments and check such developments which hinders the overall development of the adolescents.

Implications on Educational Institutions

It is important to note that Mysore city has more than 225 educational institutions acting as the centre for the school going children at high school level. However, only 22 schools are run completely by the government establishment. Though there are a good number of private institutions obtaining government aid, government schools need to be given due attention in order to bring them on par with the private institutions who are rendering the quality education. Use of new media technology is indeed a boon towards this direction.

Amidst all the limitations there is an apprehension among the section the teachers that, will new media technology replace the teachers in the future?. Despite smart class room being used teachers and institutions always play a facilitators role. Human resource, motivation and influence factor mediated by institutions and teachers always predominate and surpass the technological innovations and gadgets.

Implications on Mass Media

One of the prominent feature of new media is the power of integrating and converging the old media, viz : Newspapers, Radio, T.V., Cinema. The advent of New Media has changed the traditional definitions of mass communication. The production and distribution of the content have been de-institutionalized. Individuals using new media enjoy the benefit of producing and distributing the content. New media users at the same time can also retrieve the content on the matters of general and specific interest, world over.

Only future will answer to the apprehension that with the scarcity of the raw material for the print media cyber media prevails over print media. New media has also created a dent on the economics of electronic media. viz, radio, tv and cinema. According to a 2013 study from the Pew research centre 72% of adults get more news from friends and family including social media. From 2006 to 2012 adult (under 30) regular local TV viewership dropped to 14% and news producing TV
stations revenue fell to 36%. The young generation is witnessing the paradigm transition of the media. As such electronic media has been digitally converged through internet and is made accessible through digital communication gadgets such as smart phones, tabs, kindle, I-pads and the like. The issue of piracy and copyright will further face new challenges. Print, electronic media and the new media in order to score a point over the other will face the bigger challenge on the matter of ‘news value’. Who broke the news first and how it spread? Are the questions which haunt the media constantly. New media have the edge over the other media. However there is also a danger for the new media practitioners that in a fit of disseminating speedy information there is a possibility of distributing the subjective and distorted content. No matter the new media act as a subversive propaganda tool, the distinct feature of the new media can also propagate social, economical, political and national development. It is paramount and utmost essential to sensitize the school going children to develop the positive approach in this direction.

**Implications on Parents**

School going children can access infinite amount of information through new media. Smart phones, Tabs, I pads and computer connected with the internet can be accessed easily today. The current study reveals that school children have a fair chance of access to new media with and without parental intervention. Majority of the public school students and a minority of the private school students stated during the informal discussions with the researcher that students out smart their parents in the information literacy level of new media. The previous research findings reveals that a good number of parents encounter conflict with their adolescent children at some period or the other. Psychologists state this conflict as a common phenomenon. With the increasing frequency of new media use the young generation enjoys the benefit of unlimited information which includes the unsolicited content as well. Exposure to such content is bound to affect the values, behaviors and personality of the adolescent.

It is very much essential for the parents to understand the negative impact of new media as much as the positive impact of the same. Friendly approach, moral practice and upbringing, instilling confidence and trust besides a host of other
parental responsibilities help combat the conflict between parents and adolescents. Timely vigilance and intervention help build cordial relationship. It is the responsibility of the parents to provide conducive family atmosphere as the home for every child plays as the role of the first school.

**Implications on Teachers**

Amongst the most influential professions of the world teaching is accorded as the first and foremost. Teacher as a ‘guru’ is equated with the position of almighty who leads to the divine salvation according to the Indian philosophy. Teachers of modern times are facing a huge challenge from new communication technologies. To make students attentive and restore concentration of the students during teaching is the daunting task of the majority of the teachers found under the study area of the research. Few envy and are unhappy towards the overuse of new media technology. Obtaining first hand information in the conventional set up from teacher to the students have been replaced by ‘googling’ in the net. A section of the teachers under the study area comment that new media make students suffer from attention deficit syndrome. However, few argue that ‘attention deficit syndrome’ prevailed even before the advent of new media. If new media disseminates tsunami of information, imparting knowledge and wisdom is always the prerogative of the teacher.

**Implications on Practitioners**

The practitioners need to understand first the nature scope and impact of the new media in order to design ways to address the complex problems and threats generated through the use and abuse of new media. Accurate understandings of the impact help practitioners such as Psychiatrists, Doctors and Counselors to reform the behavioral problems of the school going children.

**Implications on Activists**

There is a need to agitate when there is a threat to the healthy development of the school children. Activists play a major role in sensitizing the use and abuse of the new media. The activists help mould the positive public opinion in the society. Creating awareness and helping the society to emulate healthy values are the primary roles of the activists.
5.6 Implications on Future Research

An effort to understand the impact of new media on high school students of Mysore city has also raised some questions. In the name of freedom and choice can students as adolescents access anything and everything in the new media? How much time spent is too much? What is the actual loss of physical play? Is virtual world the real world? How new media is affecting the talent, emotional and spiritual quotient of the school children? How to differentiate parental guidance and intervention from parental policing? Is new media raising the children?

The advent of new media has increased the information literacy level of the school going children. The new media is fostering an uncontrolled virtual education among the school going children. The students under the study area have developed a positive attitude towards new media. However, the negative effects are also not over ruled. The increasing new media habits of school going children calls for a more comprehensive and scientific experiment research on the effects of familial relations, societal relations, peer group influence and relations, addiction levels, individual personality development, pro-social behaviors, political modernization and adolescents, human rights, environment conservation and school children, inclusive development and the like. Research techniques such as qualitative, quantitative, longitudinal studies and content analysis besides experimental and case study methods can also be applied.

University Grants Commission has strongly advocated for the multi disciplinary approach to be dealt in its 11th plan. An issue of adolescents and new media is inevitable for multi disciplinary research approach.

From the teaching point of view research towards curriculum and pedagogy is most desirable as the pedagogy decides the future of the children and the nation. Ethics and new media, legal aspects and new media, sociological challenges and new media, technological perspectives and new media, also bring to the fore the new ground to conduct future research.
5.7 Epilogue

The digital divide which persisted at the dawn of the new millennium is fading away into oblivion. The slight difference among the gender and type of schools with regard to the new media access and preference is insignificant under the study area. There is a labyrinth difference between ICT and new media concepts though the salient features remain more are less the same. ICT is education centric and new media besides thin overlaps of educational feature is more operational and applied towards ‘infotainment’ and E-Commerce. The present study reveals that irrespective of the type of schools academic competency remains intact among private and public schools. Amidst limitations, the urge for the educational levels and infrastructural facilities is more among the public school students. The new media association of the school students reveals differences among the type of schools and socio economic features of the respondents. The various stake holders of the school education need to make optimum use of the new media for the overall development of the school going children. It is very much essential to periodically check the overuse of digital electronic new media gadgets that are running the lives of the young generation and others. Retaining and not killing the brain cells while sitting on the couch using new media is the need of the hour. The need to build the destiny of the nation to make students ‘GLOCAL’ is significant to address the challenges both at local and global levels.