CHAPTER - VI
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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Adolescence is considered to be the very special period of human life cycle. It is that phase of human development during which boys and girls move from Childhood to adulthood - mentally, emotionally physically and socially. It is a period of rapid development which is important for the impact on the total development of human personality. The stage of adolescence is quite remarkable from the point of view of the physical development. With the onset of puberty physio-chemical changes and over-activity of the endocrine glands bring about quick physical changes in the adolescents. As a result, there are several changes which makes an impact on the academic achievement of the adolescents. Some remain very highly ambitious at this stage while some try to escape and keep away from school. There are several reasons contributing to low academic achievement in the adolescents.

6.1: OBJECTIVES:

(a) To find out the frequency of internet usage by the adolescents,

(b) To find out the correlation of internet usage and academic achievement of those adolescents,
(c) To find out the correlation of internet usage and anxiety level of the adolescents,

(d) To identify the gender differences in internet usage amongst adolescents,

(e) To find out the academic score differences among adolescents of Kamrup Districts of Assam.

6.2: HYPOTHESES:

In consistency with the objectives framed, the following hypotheses have been formulated:

(i) There is no significant difference among the adolescent boys and girls in Kamrup rural areas in the usage of internet.

(ii) There is no significant difference among the adolescent boys and girls in Kamrup metro areas in the usage of internet.

(iii) There is no significant difference of academic scores among the adolescent boys and girls in Kamrup rural area.

(iv) There is no significant difference of academic scores among the adolescent boys and girls in Kamrup metro area.
(v) There is no significant difference of anxiety scores among the adolescent boys and girls in Kamrup rural area.

(vi) There is no significant difference of anxiety scores among the adolescent boys and girls in Kamrup metro area.

6.3: TOOLS USED:

In order to collect data and to test the hypothesis, following tools were used:

(i) Sinha’s Comprehensive Anxiety Test,

(ii) Internet Use Questionnaire,

(iii) Cumulative Academic Score.

6.4: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

Statistics is an indispensible tool in a research work. In this investigation data are analysed in the light of objectives set forth for methodological investigation and discussed scientifically. The following techniques are used in the statistical analysis of the data.
➢ Descriptive Analysis,

➢ Mean(M) and Standard Deviation(SD) was computed.

➢ T test was computed to find out the gender differences in the usage of internet. Again it was used to find out the academic achievement differences among male and female adolescents of Kamrup Districts of Assam

➢ Graphical representation of data will be done for arriving at a decisive and meaningful conclusion.

6.5: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The main purpose of the investigation was to find out the academic score differences of the male and female adolescents of Kamrup Districts of Assam. Mean (M), Standard Deviation (SD) and t values were calculated with the help of the computer system in order to find out the academic score differences of the adolescents of Kamrup Districts of Assam.
Graphical representation of data was done for arriving at a decisive and a meaningful conclusion.

In Kamrup Districts, the male adolescents were found to report of slightly higher levels of internet use in comparison to female adolescents. Again, the adolescents of Kamrup metro were found to be high users of internet in comparison to adolescents of Kamrup rural area. In Kamrup metro, male adolescents were found to be high users of internet. For male adolescents, it was easier to browse the internet from Home P.C or laptops whereas, female adolescents reported of low users of internet as besides school hours, they remained occupied with some household chores, some reported of watching television and finishing up assignments, hanging out or chatting with friends etc.

Internet Usage was found to be negatively correlated with Academic Achievement of the adolescents. Therefore the adolescents were found to use the internet for various entertainment purposes rather than academic purposes as because, when internet usage had increased, academic scores had decreased in the adolescents. Again, internet usage was found to be positively correlated with anxiety scores, i.e. when internet use had increased, anxiety levels had also increased in the adolescents. This shows that when adolescents use the internet for different purposes, they gather information about the social world around them and other entertainment purposes. Very few adolescents reported of using the internet for academic purposes.
T test scores reveal that there is a significant difference of internet use scores among the adolescents of Kamrup Districts of Assam. In Kamrup metro, there is no significant difference of scores in internet use among the adolescents. There is a slight difference of scores among the male and female adolescents of Kamrup metro.

Again it was seen that there is no significant difference of academic scores among the adolescents of Kamrup Districts of Assam. Both male and female adolescents reported of somewhat similar academic scores.

**6.6: EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY**

(i) Low Socio-Economic Status was found to be negatively correlated with low academic scores and poverty which inturn affects the society as a whole.

(ii) This study indicates that adolescents from low SES families develop academic skills more slowly compared to adolescents from high SES families.

(iii) Regular counseling services to train the adolescents on the various components of internet usage. This study reveals that the adolescents require proper information of the pros and cons of the usage of internet.

(iv) Various adolescents showed behavioral problems as a result of influence from peer groups and internet usage. At the same time, it was seen that anxiety triggers as a result of excessive internet usage in the adolescents.
6.7: CONCLUSION

Education is an important aspect for upgrading the different conditions or eradication of various problems in our society. Most of the adolescents in Kamrup Districts were found to be moderate users of internet. In Kamrup metro, the adolescents were found to use the internet much more than Kamrup rural areas. Male adolescents both in Kamrup rural and Kamrup metro were found to be high users of internet in comparison to female adolescents. Some of the male and female adolescents of Kamrup metro were found to use the internet for e-learning. They were found to possess good academic records.

Again, Internet Use Questionnaire Scores were negatively correlated with the Academic Scores. Most of the male adolescents of Kamrup metro were found to use the internet for entertainment purposes, social networking sites, playing online games, viewing pornographic sites etc and few of them were found to use the internet for academic purposes. While male adolescents of Kamrup rural were found to use internet for social networking sites, playing online games etc. Female Adolescents in Kamrup metro area were found to indulge mostly in online shopping, chatting and a handful of them reported of viewing pornographic sites. Again female adolescents in Kamrup rural areas reported of using the internet for chatting, social networking and academic purposes.

Internet Usage was found to be negatively correlated with Academic Achievement. Mostly both male and female adolescents used the internet for entertainment purposes and very few of them used it for academic purposes. In Kamrup metro, most of the male and female adolescents were found to be highly influenced by the current trends of fashion with the help of the use of internet. They used the internet for academic purposes...
mostly whenever they had assignments and projects to complete. Whereas, in Kamrup rural area, it was found that very less adolescents were frequent users of internet due to various reasons v.i.z., lack of available resources for internet usage, parental supervision over usage of internet, high cost of internet in cyber cafes. Again some of them were found to use the internet for academic purposes, entertainment and social networking sites.

Adolescence stage is considered to be a stage of strain and stress. They try to gain recognition from others in the society. Various other factors v.i.z., Home environment, Peer Pressure, Adjustment in School, Student Teacher bonding, Academic Orientation, Low Self Esteem, and Size of the Schools etc also contributed to low academic scores in the adolescents. Finally, previous research suggests that school size is associated with both student health (Ma 2000) and achievement (Lee and Smith 1997). Academic Achievement Scores were positively correlated with Anxiety Scores. This had indicated that students with high academic scores showed slightly high levels of anxiety. In order to complete a task or reach a goal, the adolescents with high academic scores reported being anxious, so that the task would be accomplished successfully. The male adolescents in Kamrup metro whose anxiety levels were found to be excessively high were found to indulge into online games and viewing pornographic sites.

As a whole, this study concludes that the adolescents of both Kamrup rural and Kamrup metro use the internet for various purposes v.i.z., entertainment purposes, online games,
online shopping, viewing pornographic sites, while a handful of them were found to use the internet more for academic purposes. The latter were found to have good academic scores and were very much indulged in various extracurricular activities.

Some female with good academic scores who used the internet mostly for infotainment, purposes were found to be highly creative in Kamrup metro.

While the male adolescents reported of high levels of anxiety in comparison to female adolescents. Mostly the male adolescents were found to be more future oriented than female adolescents.

The former were found to be more responsible towards building up a career in future and were found to focus either in academics, some were found to be focused in extracurricular activities and rest in other fields.

Most of the male adolescents were found to utilize their aptitude and were found to build up plans for future based on their skills and aptitude.

While female adolescents were found likely to be dependent and a handful of them reported of building plans for future and were focused on their academics, as they reported that bright career was possible only with good academic scores.

6.8: LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The students studying in the higher secondary schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education were selected for the present study.
• The study was limited to 600 adolescents only.

• The study was limited to two main independent variables, Anxiety and internet Use only.

• Sample was restricted to a single district of Assam only.

6.9: SUGGESTIONS

• Adolescents are overwhelmed by number of problems, particularly of sex problems. It will be desirable to provide sex education and moral education to adolescents to develop positive and healthy attitude towards the members of opposite sex.

• Adolescents should be provided opportunities for the development of their creative abilities through music, dance, arts and crafts.

• The internet facility should be extended to libraries, reading rooms and hostels to increase access and usage including the fact that informational and educational sites are only available to the students.
• There is a need of appointing a counselor in each school.

• Parents-teachers’ meet should be held at once in every month in order to scrutinize the problems faced by the adolescents and to discuss certain issues with the school counselor v.i.z., how to keep away the adolescents from internet usage for too long time, how to provide a interactive environment at home and others which would contribute in the academic achievement of the adolescents.

• Rural students do not have adequate internet facilities in their localities. There is a need to establish more community information centres in towns to overcome this problem.

• Internet sources like e-journals, e-books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, wikis, blogs etc are not highly used by the rural and urban students. The student should be made aware about these sources and their impact on educational achievement through internet literacy programmes.
• The authorities should take immediate steps to establish browsing centers in all rural and urban schools with fast internet connectivity. The adequate facilities in terms of space (number of computers etc) should be available for maximum utilization of internet sources and services. The rural schools shouldn’t be ignored in any condition as it can widen the gap of digital divide.

• Inter-district comparative studies can be conducted.

• Similar study can be undertaken to find out the other variables influencing the academic achievement of students.