Summary

of

the Study

Introduction

Internet access and usage in the world has been proliferating year by year. In 2000, only 361 million internet users were there in the world. And now on the basis of data till December, 2017, internet users has increased to 4156 million (Internet World Stats July, 2018). Thus, tenfold internet users has been increased from the year 2000 to December 2017. In 2005, the first billion of internet users was achieved. In 2010, the second billion was completed and the third billion was achieved in 2014 (Internet Live Stats). Today more than one out of two people (54.4 %) in the world are using the internet (Internet World Stats, 2018). In Asia, 48.7% internet users are there and 51.3% internet users are from rest of the world.

In India, there are 462,124,989 internet users which are 34.1 % of the whole population of India and 22.8% of Asia's internet users. India surpassed the USA to become the world's second largest internet market just in two years after launching the 'Digital India' campaign by hon'ble PM Narendra Modi to improve online infrastructure and better internet connectivity, especially in rural areas (Hemanth Kumar C R March 2017). In India internet users are growing rapidly, especially after launching the Reliance Jio in September 2016. It will not be an exaggeration if we call jio a revolution in the world of internet. Today, India is the no. 1 country in the world for mobile data usage. The consumption of mobile data by Jio internet users is almost equal to the usage by all internet users of USA and also 50% more mobile data than the all internet users of China (Muntazir Abbas, Feb. 2017).

All this indicates an upward trend in the number of digitally literate people. Such a rapid growth has been interacted with people's needs and motivation. Information, communication, and entertainment have been prominent motives behind the internet use (Suzan Lema Gencer and Mustafa Koc 2012). The internet is increasingly playing a vital role in all our lives. It has changed our way of thinking and living. It has revolutionized people's way to communicate with others and the way of obtaining information. It has also created an unimaginable variety of commercial and leisure activities (Christopher S. Yoo 2010). If you want to get the latest information about any field, the internet is the best tool that will take you beyond telephones, faxes, news etc. If we are going to plan a vacation, communicate with family and friends to know the latest trends of clothing, to know about any disease, to get the information about any household, to know the climatic conditions

of any place and so on, need not to ask anyone, just browse the internet and the information is in front of your eyes. Not only this, people feel it proud when they have internet recharge in their mobile phone and feel down if they have not. Thus, using internet has also become the status symbol in the society.

Today we are at a defining moment in the evolution and growth of the internet. We are intensively aware about the impacts of internet on the world and the ability to transform the world. It has also the ability to expedite human progress, bridge the digital divide and build societies that drive innovation, entrepreneurship and progress (Global Internet Report 2016). The advantages of the internet are undeniable and well evidenced in the literature. Nevertheless, excessive or unregulated usage of internet has been associated with adverse effects also (Suzan Lema Gencer and Mustafa Koc 2012). Recent researches show that the proper use of internet benefit students' academic achievement. Students score high with the help of using internet. Internet is the best source to supplement the lectures, to collect information, to increase the knowledge of any topic. Internet provides the information which is not found in the books. Use of information technologies makes students not just to consume technology but also lead them to produce it. Shortly, spending long hours during online might be helpful for young to make some contributions to their knowledge about information technologies and unlike some people's prejudices, surfing internet is not totally waste of time for students but more or less a productive facility. On the other hand, some researchers also stand with the view that use of excessive internet lags student behind. It distracts his/her mind from studies. If a student adopts unregulated habits for using internet, he cannot concentrate on his studies. And he/she alienates from the studies, society, family, friends etc. So, the study of the patterns of using internet of students is necessary.

Conceptual Clarification of the Words Used in the Study

Internet

Internet is a vast and global collection of computer networks that are connected by devices called routers. It uses a common set of protocols to transmit data which is known as TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/ Internet protocol). It is a network that provides a variety of information and communication facilities to the extent that today world has shrunk to a unit. Internet makes it possible for a computer

which is connected to it to send and receive information globally from any other computer which is also connected to it.

The history about the origin of internet is attached to the US Department of Defense. In the late 1960s, US Department of Defense created ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network) which is known for the existence of the Internet. It had the objective of connecting multiple computers on a single network in the country with one another so that if a computer was destroyed by nuclear explosion, then the other computers would continue to function. Prof. Leonard Klienrock sent the first message through ARPANET from his computer laboratory at the University of California, Los Angeles and this message was received by the other network node at the Stanford Research Institute. With the passage of time, universities, government offices and departments, businesses, organizations, teachers, professors, technicians, scientists came to know the benefits of this network that sharing information and communication is very fast and easy with it. And people and firms started accepting it. Soon it attracted the attention of other countries of the world also. It helped in the faster growth of this network. When it spread internationally, it was named internet. Today the internet is in its full bloom condition in our hands which has been using by 3835 million people.

Sharing information feasibly is the main objective of the internet. To achieve this objective, internet has a number of tools. World Wide Web is well known tool for accessing the information and to organize the information on the internet. It is a stack of e-documents (electronic documents). These e-documents are usually known as web pages. These web pages contain a lot of material like; text documents, videos on different or every topic, sounds, graphic material and built-in connections. A website is a collection of related web pages. To view these websites or web pages, we need a web browser. Internet Explorer, Firefox, Opera, Google Chrome etc. are web browsers that are used and accepted widely. Through these browsers, we can visit numberless websites. WWW has an eminent feature i.e. Hypertext which is a novel way of storing information and then retrieving that information. These hypertext documents are very well composed. They help the internet users in searching desired information rapidly. These documents also use a series of links. These links can be in the form of a video, a text material or an image. Almost all the websites have some words or phrases with a different colour and these words or phrases are underlined

also. When someone takes pointer to that link it converts into a small hand. And when the individual click that link it takes to another web page or website and gives explanation of that text (words or phrases).

Alienation

Alienation is a term used to describe the state of estrangement of a person from his surroundings in which he should participate. These surroundings may be social, personal, educational, cultural and whatever is belonged to a person. Mann (2001) defined alienation term as ***the state or experience of an individual who has isolated himself from a group or an activity to which he should be involved"***. It is a state of mind in which person withdraws himself from the persons or things of formerly loved or liked. For instance, a person who loves to live in his friend's group, suddenly he cuts off himself from that group and does not like the company of those friends. We can say that he withdraws himself from their company for some reasons and live alone. This is an example of social alienation but there are also other things which can be associated with alienation. It can be any environment or any situation like any learning situation (related to classroom environment, library environment), playing any game, friend circle or friend's group, family members or relatives, working place environment, company of colleagues, employers etc. Many psychologists reported that alienation grows in a person as soon as the feeling of inferiority comes to his mind. When a person starts thinking that he or his actions are insignificant or worthless in comparison to others. There are some inequalities which alienate a person and these inequalities may be social inequalities, power inequalities, educational inequalities, economic inequalities and cultural inequalities.

Dimensions of Alienation

Melvin Seeman (1959) has given five types of alienation on the basis of social conditions and mental state of the individual. These are:

- Powerlessness
- Meaninglessness
- Normlessness
- Isolation
- Self-estrangement

Powerlessness: Powerlessness is the perception that an individual thinks himself powerless. Whatever is happening in his life is out of his control and he is powerless to give shape to his life course. He has the belief that spending time on any activity is just wastage of time. He can do nothing. He has no ability to influence others with his actions. He believes that his actions are useless and have no effect on any outcome. The powerlessness dimension of alienation can be defined as the expectancies held by an individual that his own behavior is not able to determine the occurrence of the outcomes, or reinforcements, he seeks (Seeman 1959).

Meaninglessness: Meaninglessness refers to the lack of understanding the things or events in which an individual is involved. He is unable to derive the meaning of the things or actions from the engaged activities. He does not show clarity in his decision making or we can say that he cannot take decisions intelligently. He is unable to predict the future outcomes of any action confidently. We may speak of high alienation, in the meaninglessness dimension of alienation, when the individual is unable to clear to what he should believe. Here the individual's minimal standards for clarity in decision-making are not met (Seeman 1959).

Normlessness: Normlessness is a mental state of a person in which the individual ignores or breaks the norms. The individual is not ready to follow the rules. He does not care about the social norms or rules, values and standards and engaging in deviant behavior. The individual behaves against the expected socially approved behavior. The situation in which there is a high expectancy that socially unapproved behaviour is required to achieve given goals (Seeman 1959).

Isolation: Isolation is different in meaning from the above said three dimensions of the alienation. It is detachment of an intellectual from the popular values, beliefs and practices of his society or culture. Seeman (1959) defined isolation in terms of reward values: The alienated in the isolation sense are those who, like the intellectual, does not give importance to the goals or beliefs which are given much importance in the given society.

Self-Estrangement: Self-estrangement is a state in which a person is alienated from himself. He may ignore his own desires and interests to satisfy the demands of others. He is not able to form his own identity.

Academic Achievement

Academic achievement is one of the most important goals of education. In the process of educating the child, the emphasis is given to the measurement and evaluation of the child's achievements in school and college. It is considered as a key criterion to judge one's total potentialities and capabilities. It is also the criterion for the selection, promotion, recognition and salary fixation in various walks of life. Thus the importance of academic achievement cannot be ignored.

Today parents are fully aware about this high profile competitive world in which their child has to compete in future. Academic achievement has also become an index of child's academic life. So, the parents cannot ignore its importance and emphasize on the high academic achievement of their child. Teachers, parents and child himself come to know about child's abilities, talents, capabilities, interests, aptitudes, competencies through academic achievement and all these traits are the pillars of child's future life because on the basis of these traits career aspirations can be developed in the child. Academic achievement is a procedure through which students learn about their talents, abilities and competencies which are very important part of developing career aspirations.

Academic achievement refers to the degree or the level of successful accomplishment in the school or college subjects or tasks or in which the students have received instructions in class as well as outside the class. Academic achievement can be defined as excellence of an individual in his all academic disciplines, in class as well as co-curricular activities. Academic achievement means the attainment of knowledge and skills developed in the concerned school subjects. Trow (1956) defined academic achievement as " knowledge attaining ability or degree of competence in school tasks usually measured by standardized tests and expressed in a grade or units based on pupils' performance." It includes excellence in sports, behavior, confidence, communication skills, punctuality, arts, culture etc. It is usually measured through examinations or continuous assessment of the child and summarized in various types of grades, marks, scores or descriptive commentary by the teacher or examiner. Academic achievement refers to the activities or skills the student has learned and it is usually measured through assessments like standardized tests, performance tests and portfolio assessments, Santrock (2006).

Good academic achievement depends on the students' alertness of mind. Students who keep alert in the class or while instruction are high mentally alert students. They are regular in studies and home work. They are the students who always keep themselves busy in their study even in the absence of their teacher and attend each period regularly. Thus, they score good marks or grades and satisfy their teachers and parents. On the other hand, less mentally alert students are not regular in their study and home work. They do not care about the rules and regulations of their school or college and they disobey their teachers, lecturers, parents and elders. Thus, they score less and fail in the attainment of knowledge and skills and cannot satisfy their teachers and parents with their academic achievement. Academic achievement, according to Sinha (1970) "Students who perform superior academically than other students and scored high percentage of marks are taken as successful candidates. On the other hand, students who fail in the previous examination, and obtain low division in their examination are considered as individuals who have failed in their attainment".

Statement of the Problem

"**Effect of Usage Patterns of Internet on Alienation and Academic Achievement of University Students**"

Operational Definitions of the Terms Used

Concept of Usage Patterns of Internet

In this study, Usage patterns of internet means the ways in which internet is used by the students of universities. And for how much time students use the internet? At what place or places they use internet, at home or university or at cafes? What are the purposes of using internet?

Concept of Alienation

In this study, alienation means the estrangement of students from education, family, society, self etc. Alienation of university students is observed under the five dimensions of the alienation; powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, isolation and self estrangement.

Concept of Academic Achievement

Academic achievement, in this study, is defined as the level of individuals' education and/or educational outcomes accomplished successfully as a result of learning at school or college. It is usually determined by comparing his/her score on a

school/ college test and/or a standardized test with the average score of other students of the same age.

Justification of the Study

Internet is playing and has been playing a vital role in our day to day life. It has revolutionized our way of communicating and thinking. Not only internet is applicable in our day-to-day life but also embraced with special and unique features that have doubled its attraction. This study focused on usage patterns of internet and its effects on alienation and academic achievement of university students. It will benefit the society to use the internet wisely for its positive implications and to overcome its negative impacts on academic achievement and alienation. It will be significant for students, educators, parents and future research scholars. They will have enough knowledge about the internet's effect on alienation and their academic achievement. Students will come to know about the proper use of internet so that it can improve their grades in their academic achievement. And they can also prevent themselves from the bad use of internet which can alienates them from their surroundings and affect their academic achievements negatively. The study will also assist the teachers and educators to know about the judicious use of internet for them and for their students which can affect their teaching learning process and their personal life. The study will also help parents to have enough knowledge about the impacts of internet usage and they can, then, manage their child's online activities and time spent online so that the use of internet benefits his academic achievement. This will also help them to give a good shape to their child's behavior by monitoring his online activities.

Different studies have been conducted on usage patterns on internet. But none of the investigator has attempted to find out the effect of usage patterns of internet on the alienation and academic achievement of the university students. All these things created interest in the investigator to make an attempt to study the present problem.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the usage patterns of internet of university students.
2. To study the level of alienation among university students.
3. To study the relationship between usage patterns of internet and alienation of university students.

4. To study the relationship between usage patterns of internet and academic achievement of university students.

5. To study the relationship between alienation and academic achievement of university students.

6. To study the relationship among usage patterns of internet, alienation and academic achievement of university students.

7. To compare the alienation of high internet users and low internet users with respect to gender.

8. To compare the alienation of high internet users and low internet users with respect to locality.

9. To compare the alienation of high internet users and low internet users with respect to academic stream.

10. To compare the academic achievement of high internet users and low internet users with respect to gender.

11. To compare the academic achievement of high internet users and low internet users with respect to locality.

12. To compare the academic achievement of high internet users and low internet users with respect to academic stream.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There exists no significant relationship between usage patterns of internet and alienation of university students.

2. There exists no significant relationship between usage patterns of internet and academic achievement of university students.

3. There exists no significant relationship between alienation and academic achievement of university students.

4. There exists no significant relationship among usage patterns of internet, alienation and academic achievement of university students.

5. There exists no significant difference between alienation of high internet users and low internet users with respect to gender.

6. There exists no significant difference between alienation of high internet users and low internet users with respect to locality.

7. There exists no significant difference between alienation of high internet users and low internet users with respect to academic stream.

8. There exists no significant difference between academic achievement of high internet users and low internet users with respect to gender.

9. There exists no significant difference between academic achievement of high internet users and low internet users with respect to locality.

10. There exists no significant difference between academic achievement of high internet users and low internet users with respect to academic stream.

Delimitations of the Study

➢ The present study is limited to universities of Haryana state only.

➢ Only four universities were chosen by random sampling technique to represent the all universities of Haryana state.

➢ Only students of universities were taken as the sample of the study.

➢ The researcher limited this study to 400 students only.

➢ Only 100 students from each university were taken as the sample of the study.

➢ The sample of the present study was equally balanced between male and female university students.

➢ The sample of the study was equally balanced between urban and rural university students.

➢ The sample of the study was equally balanced between arts and science university students.

➢ Departments of English and Hindi were taken as sample of arts students.

➢ Departments of Mathematics and Physics were taken as sample of sciences students.

➢ The study was confined to one independent variable – usage patterns of internet and two dependent variables – alienation and academic achievement.

Research Method

The adoption of research method depends upon the nature of the problem and objectives to be achieved. In the present study the investigator went with the descriptive method of research which is the most commonly used method in educational research. Descriptive method of research is used to study the existing conditions and phenomenon. According to John W. Best, "Descriptive research involves the description, recording, analysis and interpretation of condition that now exist." In the same way the investigator described the current conditions and characteristics of the university students on the basis of their usage patterns of

internet, level of alienation and academic achievement. She also adopted correlational strategy of descriptive method to study the relationship among usage patterns of internet, alienation and academic achievement of university students.

Setting of the Study

The setting of the present study is in a north state of India, Haryana. Haryana is the 16th largest state of India and is stretched over an area of 44,212 sq. km. It is one of the wealthier or economically developed states of India with a rich sector of agriculture and industries. A large number of industries are located in the various districts of Haryana. In the field of education, there is tremendous increase in the literacy rate of Haryana state. As of census 2011, the literacy rate of the state recorded 76.64 percent, slightly more than the national literacy rate (74.04), which is about eight percent more than the state's literacy rate in 2001 i.e. 67.91 percent. It shows the increasing awareness of the people of Haryana towards education. In this study, data was collected from the university students of Haryana.

Population and Sampling

We can define or population can be defined as any entire collection of people, animals, plants or things on which we may collect data. It is the collection of any specific group of human beings or of non-human entities such as objects, educational institutions, time units, geographical areas, salaries of employee and prices of specific things etc.

The major purpose of research is to make generalizations but it is not possible to encompass the entire population. In the process of sampling, objects, Individuals or events are selected in small number and then analyzed to find out something about the entire population from it was selected. It is the miniature part of the population and helps the researcher to save time and energy and produce greater precision and accuracy.

"A good sample not only needs to be representative it should also be adequate or sufficient in size to allow confidence in the stability of its characteristics."

In the present study, all the universities of Haryana constituted the population. There are forty universities in Haryana state. Because of the paucity of time, it was not feasible for the investigator to cover all the universities. Therefore, sample was drawn from the four universities viz. Ch. Devi Lal University (Sirsa), Kurukshetra University (Kurukshetra) and Maharishi Dayanand University (Rohtak) and Ch.

Ranbir Singh University (Jind). These universities were chosen by lottery method. Departments (arts/science) of the universities were selected by using simple random technique. Students of M. A. Hindi and M. A. English were taken as sample of arts stream and students of M.Sc. Mathematics and M.Sc. Physics were taken as sample of science stream. 400 students of the arts and science streams form the final sample of the present study, 100 students from each university. There was 200 students from arts stream and 200 from science stream. And 200 female students and 200 male students. 200 rural and 200 from urban locality. The sample selected gender wise, locality wise and stream wise presented in the following tables:

Number of Students Selected Gender wise as a Sample from Different Universities of Haryana

Sr. No.	University	Gender				Total	
		Female		Male			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Ch. Devi Lal University, Sirsa.	54	13.50	46	11.50	100	25
2	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	48	12.00	52	13.00	100	25
3	Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.	47	11.75	53	13.25	100	25
4	Ch. Ranbir Singh University, Jind.	51	12.75	49	12.25	100	25
	Total	200	50	200	50	400	100

Number of Students Selected Locality Wise as a Sample from Different Universities of Haryana

Sr. No.	University	Locality				Total	
		Urban		Rural			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Ch. Devi Lal University, Sirsa.	50	12.5	50	12.5	100	25
2	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	53	13.25	47	11.75	100	25
3	Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.	47	11.75	53	13.25	100	25
4	Ch. Ranbir Singh University, Jind.	50	12.5	50	12.5	100	25
	Total	200	50	200	50	400	100

Number of Students Selected Academic Stream Wise as a Sample from Different Universities of Haryana

Sr. No.	University	Stream				Total	
		Arts		Science			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Ch. Devi Lal University, Sirsa.	55	13.75	45	11.25	100	25
2	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	54	13.50	46	11.50	100	25
3	Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.	41	10.25	59	14.75	100	25
4	Ch. Ranbir Singh University, Jind.	50	12.5	50	12.5	100	25
	Total	200	50	200	50	400	100

Variables of the Study

Variables are the conditions or the characteristics that the researcher manipulates, controls or observes. In the present study, independent and dependent variables were as follows:

Independent Variable – Independent variable is a factor that the researcher selects or manipulates to determine its effect on dependent variables. It is the variable which is totally under the control of the researcher. It is a stable variable which is not affected by any other variables of the study. In the present study, the independent variable is *'Usage Patterns of Internet'*. Researcher aimed to check the effect of usage patterns of internet on alienation and academic achievement.

Dependent Variables – Dependent variable is a response or output. The dependent variable is the factor that the researcher observes and measures to determine the effect of independent variable. *It is the factor that appears, vanishes or varies as the researcher introduces, eliminates or varies the independent variable.* In the present study, dependent variables are: *Alienation* and *Academic Achievement*.

Instrumentation

A research tool plays a major role in any worthwhile research, as it is the sole factor in determining the sound data and in arriving at perfect conclusions about the problem or study in hand, which ultimately, helps in providing suitable remedial measures to the problem concerned Avula, Ranganath. (2012). "Like the tool in the

carpenter box, each research tool is appropriate in a given situation to accomplish a particular purpose."

There are two ways of selecting and using the research tools. The first is the construction of tool by investigator for his/her study. It seems very easy but in reality it is not an easy task. It takes a long time to construct a tool for study. Investigator may face many problems while constructing and standardizing the tool. It is not only the preparation of some statements related to the nature of the study but the statements should be properly chosen and constructed. And the investigator has to take care about the systematic way of constructing the tool and then standardizing the tool: consultation with experts, data collection and than go through the statistical techniques to check its validity and reliability.

The second way of selecting and using the research tool by the investigator is the right and proper selection of tool from already standardized tools in the field of study. It is also not an easy task but a tedious job to find an appropriate tool which meets the nature and objectives of the study. But it is more economic and reliable way of selecting the tool for the study than to construct it.

For the present study, keeping the nature of the problem in mind, the investigator used one standardized and other self prepared tools:
To collect the research data, the investigator used the following tools;

1. Student Alienation Scale by R. R. Sharma
2. Self designed questionnaire on Usage Patterns of Internet

Academic Achievement

Academic achievement refers to the degree or the level of successful accomplishment in the school or college subjects or tasks or in which the students have received instructions in class as well as outside the class. It is the accomplishment in proficiency of performance of the students in various subjects of the curriculum in the educational institution.

In the present study, average of the total marks secured by students in the last consecutive examinations (as noted from the university records) was taken as an index of academic achievement.

Procedure

The investigator collected data during normal working days in the months of January, February and March of the year 2017. It was kept in mind that the study of

students would not disturb during data collection. Investigator established rapport with the teachers and students. She assured the students that the information would be used only for research purpose and no information would be disclosed in any form. She also told the students that it would take only 10-15 minutes and gave instructions before filling it and requested not to leave any question unattempted. The students were told to fill their personal details performa along with the Student Alienation Scale by R.R. Sharma and Questionnaire on Usage Patterns of Internet prepared by investigator. In the end, the investigator collected the questionnaires and counted them before taking leave.

Statistical Techniques Used

Statistical techniques are very important and useful in the field of research. Statistics is a science which collects, analyze and help in making inferences from data. It is a very useful branch of mathematics which is also widely used by researchers in organizing, analyzing, and summarizing data of their research in many fields. These statistical methods and techniques are frequently used by researchers to communicate their research findings and to support the hypotheses and give reliability to research methodology and conclusions. It is very significant for researchers and research consumers that they should understand statistics so that the credibility and usefulness of information can be informed and evaluate properly and appropriate decisions can be made. In the present study, SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) program was used for inputting, coding and analyzing the data. SPSS Statistics is a software package used for statistical analysis.

Analysis of data was done by using the following statistical techniques:

- ➢ Descriptive Statistics
    - ▪ Mean
    - ▪ Standard Deviation
    - ▪ Correlation
- ➢ Inferential Statistics
    - ▪ Two-way ANOVA

Main Findings

After the analysis and interpretation of data, the investigator is in a position to draw main findings. These findings are as follows:-

Findings related to the Usage Patterns of Internet among University Students.

The research was designed to study the Usage Patterns of Internet of university students and the findings related to this objective are as follows:

➢ The findings related to device used to access Internet it was found that mobile phone is the most popular device for accessing the internet among university students with75.8% of the total sample, 3.3% university students access internet through PC, 6.3% university students access internet through laptop and 14.75% university students make use of more than one device to access the internet.

➢ The findings show that most of the university students have experience of using internet for 2-4 years i.e. 45% of the total sample, 35.75% university students have been using internet for more than 5 years and 19.25% students have the experience of using internet for 1 year.

➢ Most of the university students of Haryana i.e. 72.25% access the internet daily, 16.75% university students access the internet 2-3 times a week and 11%, the lowest one, university students access the internet once in a week.

➢ The results indicated that most of the university students, 34.25%, use internet for less than 20 hours weekly, 34% university students use internet for more than 36 hours weekly and 31.75% university students use internet for 21-36 hours weekly.

➢ It was also found that majority of the university students i.e. 62.25% prefer to go online after 8 pm, 23% students prefer timings to go online between 4pm-8pm, 9.25% students prefer to go online between 12noon-4pm and only 5.5% students prefer timings for using internet between 8am-12noon.

➢ In the response of the statements regarding purposes of using internet, the university students showed multiple responses, 90% university students use internet for the purpose of academic activities, 95.8% students use internet for enhancing their general knowledge, 82.8% use it for watching or downloading videos/movies, 90.3% use it for chatting with friends and family and more than half i.e. 57.8% of the university students use internet for online shopping.

➢ The participants of the study showed a clear preference for home to access the internet with 91.75% of the total sample, further 53% of the university students use internet in computer laboratory. 67.25% of the university students

use internet in university lawn, 32% students use internet at cyber café, 50.5% use internet at friend's home and 46.25% students use internet in hostel.

➤ Using internet for academic purposes, the results of the study indicated that most of the university students use internet for less than 1 hour (48%) and for 1-3 hours (41%), 7.75% students use internet for 3-5 hours and only 3.25% students use it for more than 5 hours.

➤ Analysis of the statement, using internet for G.K. enhancement, revealed that most of the university students use internet for 3-5 hours (43.5%) and 1-3 hours (41.25%). 11% students use it for more than 5 hours and 4.25% students use internet for less than 1 hour to enhance their G.K.

➤ It was also found that for online shopping, most of the university students i.e. 47.5% and 42.25% make use of internet for 1-3 hours and less than 1 hour respectively. 8.25% students use internet for 3-5 hours and only 2% use it for more than 5 hours for online shopping.

➤ Similarly, most of the university students use internet for Chatting with friends and family for 1-3 hours (60.5%) followed by 3-5 hours (20.75%), less than 1 hour (9.75%) and more than 5 hours (9%).

➤ It was also found that most of the university students use internet for watching or downloading videos/movies for less than 1 hour (45.25%) followed by 1-3 hours (28%), no usage (17.25%), 3-5 hours (6%) and more than 5 hours (3.5%).

Findings related to the level of Alienation among University Students

One of the objectives of this thesis was to study the level of Alienation among university students. And the results are:

➤ From the analysis related to Alienation it was found that 17.25% university students face the feelings of Powerlessness, 22% students face the feelings of Isolation, 22.25% students face the feelings of Self estrangement, 23.25% students have the feelings of Meaninglessness and 15.25% students have the feelings of Normlessness.

➤ It was also revealed in the study that 14.25% university students are very high alienated, 18% students are high alienated, 23.5% students show average alienation, 20% students show low level of alienation and 24.25% students show very low level of alienation.

➢ The results indicated that Male university students are more alienated with respect to their female counterparts.

➢ Further, rural university students are more alienated in relation to urban university students.

➢ Academic Stream related results shows that Arts university students are more alienated in relation to Sciences university students.

Findings related to the Correlations among Usage Patterns of Internet, Alienation and Academic Achievement of University Students

The purpose of my study was to find out the relationship among Usage Patterns of Internet, Alienation and Academic Achievement of university students. The results related to this objective are as follows:

➢ The results of the study indicate that Powerlessness (Dimensions of Alienation) with the different dimensions of Usage Patterns of Internet i.e. Purpose to Use Internet, Location to Use Internet, Time to Use Internet and Usage Patterns of Internet as a whole indicate insignificant correlation between Alienation and Usage patterns of Internet of university students. These results indicate that Powerlessness (Dimension of Alienation) has no significant effect on Usage patterns of Internet of university students.

➢ It was also found that Isolation (Dimensions of Alienation) with the different dimensions of Usage Patterns of Internet i.e. Purpose to Use Internet, Location to Use Internet indicate insignificant correlation while Time to Use Internet and Usage Patterns of Internet as a whole indicate a significant negative correlation between Alienation and Usage patterns of Internet of university students. These results indicate that Isolation (Dimension of Alienation) has a negative significant effect on Usage patterns of Internet of university students.

➢ Self Estrangement (Dimension of Alienation) with the different dimensions of Usage Patterns of Internet i.e. Purpose to Use Internet, Location to Use Internet, Time to Use Internet and Usage Patterns of Internet as a whole indicate insignificant correlation between Self Estrangement and Usage patterns of Internet of university students. These results indicate that Self Estrangement (Dimension of Alienation) has no significant effect on Usage patterns of Internet of university students.

> ➢ The study revealed that Meaninglessness (Dimension of Alienation) with the different dimensions of Usage Patterns of Internet i.e. Purpose to Use Internet, Location to Use Internet, Time to Use Internet and Usage Patterns of Internet as a whole indicate insignificant correlation between Meaninglessness and Usage patterns of Internet of university students. These results indicate that Meaninglessness (Dimensions of Alienation) has no significant effect on Usage patterns of Internet of university students.

> ➢ It was also found that Normlessness (Dimension of Alienation) with the different dimensions of Usage Patterns of Internet i.e. Purpose to Use Internet, Location to Use Internet, Time to Use Internet and Usage Patterns of Internet as a whole indicate insignificant correlation between Normlessness and Usage patterns of Internet of university students. These results indicate that Normlessness (Dimension of Alienation) has no significant effect on Usage patterns of Internet of university students.

> ➢ The results of the study show that Alienation as a whole with the different dimensions of Usage Patterns of Internet i.e. Purpose to Use Internet, Location to Use Internet, Time to Use Internet and Usage Patterns of Internet as a whole indicate insignificant correlation between Alienation and Usage patterns of Internet of university students. These results indicate that Alienation has no significant effect on the different dimensions of Usage patterns of Internet of university students.

> ➢ It was also found that Academic Achievement is significantly and positively correlated with the academic oriented usage of Internet (Usage Patterns of Internet) while Academic Achievement is significantly and negatively correlated with the non-academic usage of Internet (Usage Patterns of Internet). This shows when internet is used for academic purposes Academic Achievement of university students improves, while when internet is used for Non-Academic Purposes their Academic Achievement degrades.

> ➢ The results revealed that Academic Achievement with the Usage Patterns of Internet as a whole indicates a significant and positive correlation between Academic Achievement and Usage patterns of Internet of university students. These results indicate that Academic Achievement has a significant effect on Usage patterns of Internet of university students.

➤ The results of correlation between Academic Achievement with the different dimensions of Usage Patterns of Internet i.e. Purpose to Use Internet indicate significant, while Location to Use Internet indicate insignificant and Time to Use Internet and Usage Patterns of Internet as a whole also indicate a significant and positive correlation between Academic Achievement and Usage patterns of Internet of university students. These results indicate that Academic Achievement has a significant effect on Usage patterns of Internet of university students.

➤ It was also found that correlation between Academic Achievement with the different dimensions of Alienation i.e. Powerlessness, Isolation, Self Estrangement, Meaninglessness and Normlessness while Alienation as a whole indicate a significant negative correlation between Academic Achievement and Alienation of university students. These results indicate that Alienation has a significant negative effect on Academic Achievement of university students.

➤ Further, in inter correlation, the Usage Patterns of Internet has not been found a significant effect on the Alienation, while Alienation has a significant effect on Academic Achievement of university students, on the other hand Usage Patterns of Internet also depict a significant effect on the Academic Achievement of university students.

Findings related to the Comparison between Mean Scores of Usage Patterns of Internet, Alienation and Academic Achievement of University Students with respect to Locality, Academic Stream and Gender

One of the prime objectives of my thesis was to find out the Comparison between mean scores of Usage Patterns of Internet, Alienation and Academic Achievement of university students with respect to locality, academic Stream and gender. And the chief findings related to this objective are as under:

➤ The mean scores of internet users in relation to alienation show that in the high internet user category, male students use more internet than female students while in the low internet users category female students use more internet than male students. In comparison to the total mean scores of the both categories show that approximately both the categories have same level of using internet.

It signifies that there is no difference in their level of using internet in relation to alienation.

➢ The results related to comparison, Alienation has not been found differential effect on gender of the Internet Users of university. It signifies that male and female Internet Users of University do not differ significantly from each other in their 'Alienation'. Thus, it can be stated that Internet Users are dependent of gender in relation to 'Alienation' of university students.

➢ The results related to mean scores of internet users in relation to alienation show that in both categories, high internet users and low internet users, Rural students show high mean scores which indicated that Rural students use more internet than Urban students of universities. They do not differ in their level of using internet in relation to alienation.

➢ While, Alienation has found a differential effect on locality of the Internet Users university students. It signifies that rural and urban Internet Users University students differ significantly from each other in their 'Alienation'. Thus, it can be stated that Internet Users Category is not dependent of locality in relation to 'Alienation' of university students.

➢ The results related to mean scores of internet users in relation to alienation show that in the high internet user category, Sciences students use more internet than Arts students while in the low internet user category, Arts students use more internet than Sciences students. The total mean scores of the both categories indicated that approximately both the categories use same level of internet in relation to alienation.

➢ The results indicate that Alienation has not been found a differential effect on Academic Stream of the Internet Users of the university. It signifies that Arts and Sciences Internet Users of the University do not differ significantly from each other in their 'Alienation'. Thus, it can be stated that Internet Users university students are not dependent of Academic Stream in relation to 'Alienation'.

➢ The mean scores of internet users in relation to academic achievement show that in the high internet users category, female students use more internet than male students while in the low internet users category female students use

more internet than male students. In comparison to the total mean scores of the both categories show that female students use more internet than male students in relation to academic achievement.

➢ Academic Achievement also has found a differential effect on Male and Female of the Internet Users university students. It signifies that Male and Female Internet Users University students differ significantly from each other in their 'Academic Achievement'. Thus, it can be stated that Internet Users Category is not dependent of Gender in relation to 'Academic Achievement' of university students.

➢ The results related to mean scores of internet users in relation to Academic Achievement show that in both categories, high internet users and low internet users, urban students show high mean scores which indicated that urban students use more internet than rural students of university. They do not differ in their level of using internet in relation to Academic Achievement.

➢ The results revealed that Academic Achievement has found a differential effect on locality of the Internet Users university students. It signifies that rural and urban Internet Users University students differ significantly from each other in their 'Academic Achievement'. Thus, it can be stated that Internet Users of university are dependent of locality in relation to 'Academic Achievement'.

➢ The results related to mean scores of internet users in relation to Academic Achievement show that in the high internet user category, Sciences students use more internet than Arts students while in the low internet user category, Sciences students use more internet than Arts students.

➢ Further, Academic Achievement has also been found a differential effect on Academic Stream of the Internet Users of university. It signifies that Arts and Sciences Internet Users of University differ significantly from each other in their 'Academic Achievement'. Thus, it can be stated that Internet Users Category is dependent of Academic Stream in relation to 'Academic Achievement' of university students.

Educational Implications

The most outstanding characteristic of a research study is that it has some new contributions towards the developments of the dimensions concerned. The present investigation studied the effect of Usage Patterns of Internet on Alienation and Academic Achievement of university students. It was found that Usage Patterns of Internet has an effect on Alienation and Academic Achievement of university students. The findings of the present work evoked some significant issues that are beneficial in many ways. It is an undeniable fact that educational settings and/or environment play significant role in overall personality development and academic achievement of the students. It is the educational institutions where a child for the first comes in contact with different types of communication medium; therefore, it is the place where a child gets maximum opportunity for socialization.

The findings of the present study have immense educational implications especially for the university students, computer and regular classroom teachers, parents, professionals working with the concerned field, policy makers, administrators and mass media users.

The findings of this study have empirical implications for university students. They will come to know about the proper use of internet. They will come to know how they should use internet? What should be their patterns of using the internet? Internet is one among the reasons of achieving top grades as well as lower grades. So, the study will help the students to use internet wisely so that they will be able to score high grades in their study. As the study reveals that non-academic use of internet lead to poor grades, students will come to know about that and they will manage their timings to spend online for academic and non-academic activities.

The study will also acknowledge the students about the alienation. They will get the information that alienation is also hindrance in the way of achieving good grades. So they will try to manage their alienation level to improve their academic achievement. They will also prevent themselves from the bad use of internet which can alienates them from their surroundings and affect their academic achievements negatively.

Since the teacher mould the career and shape the lives of the students, so the study has its implication for computer instructors and regular teachers/professors.

They are the builders of future society and nation. Moreover, the teachers are the role models of the students so that they can guide them in many ways. They can teach the students about the judicious use of internet and advantages and disadvantages of the internet which will help students to adopt proper patterns of using the internet. They should tell the students about the good websites for acquiring knowledge and also about those websites from which they should keep themselves away. The study will also assist the teachers and educators to know about the judicious use of internet for them and for their students which can affect their teaching learning process and their personal life.

The teachers can also help students from being alienated. They should guide students how they can prevent alienation by mixing up with friends and family. General classroom teachers should possess highly favourable attitude towards the inclusion of withdrawing students. It is advisable for the teachers to recognize and respond to the diversity of students in their classrooms. They are required to be competent enough to accommodate to students different learning styles and pace of learning by employing a range of teaching methods, including co-operative group learning, peer tutoring, team teaching and individualized instruction.

Further, the findings also has empirical implications for parents of the university students. They should not keep much restriction on them rather they should be provided least restrictive environment at home. All sorts of social skills should be taught at home because student's social contacts extend beyond the family to include a world of peers. Peers relations, in turn contribute substantially to both social and cognitive development. Social skills deficits and poor peer relationships in the formative periods of life are of paramount significance because they have been identified as the most powerful predictors of low confidence and feelings of separation or withdrawing from the society. Parents of these children should try to build up warmth with society. The study will also help parents to have enough knowledge about the impacts of internet usage and they can, then, manage their child's online activities and time spent online so that the use of internet benefits his academic achievement. This will also help them to give a good shape to their child's behavior by monitoring his online activities.

The present study has its implications for society also. It will benefit the society to use the internet wisely for its positive implications and to overcome its negative impacts on academic achievement and alienation. It will be significant for students, educators, parents and future research scholars. They will have enough knowledge about the internet's effect on alienation and their academic achievement. Students will come to know about the proper use of internet so that it can improve their grades in their academic achievement. And they can also prevent themselves from the bad use of internet which can alienates them from their surroundings and affect their academic achievements negatively.

Last but not least, present study has implications for the mass media also. In the present era, mass media is perhaps the most potent unit that easily influences the common people. Members of the society are still to be fully aware of the nature and need of the internet. Being the powerful unit, mass media, therefore, can play vital role in eradicating myth and misconception about the use of internet that it is mere wastage of time. Mass media can change the attitude and perception of the people towards use of internet that using internet is not just waste of time but it is a storehouse of good knowledge and it is very useful for each and every person of the society if it is used wisely. Mass media should try to portrait the real conception about the positive uses of internet.

Suggestions for further Research Study

- The present study is conducted on the university students of Haryana. Similar type of study can be conducted in other states of India and in other country.

- A similar study with certain other variables related to Usage Patterns of Internet such as teacher effectiveness, locus of control, and teaching styles etc. can be undertaken.

- The present study has been conducted on students of university. Similar type of study can also be conducted at school and Colleges level.

- Study can be conducted by taking inter-cultural comparison of the Usage Patterns of Internet of University and Colleges students in relation to different variables.

- A comparative study of the institutions and University department belonging to rural and urban areas can be conducted by taking similar variables.

- The sample of the study is 400 university students. Similar type of study can also be conducted by taking large sample.

- The present study has been conducted on the students of arts and science streams only. A similar type of study can be conducted on students of other streams' combinations i.e. arts and commerce, science and commerce, medical colleges and arts colleges, medical colleges and engineering colleges etc.

- The present study follows descriptive method of research. A study with same variables can be done by adopting experimental method of research.

- The present study has university students as its sample. A similar type of study can be done by taking teachers, educators and professionals as sample of the study.