

A Study on Internet Dependency of PG Level Students in Purulia District

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Abstract: *This 21st century is the age of Information technology. With the constant of technology, the prevalence of the internet has been created at the present time. We use this internet in our daily life to search for different information. Excessive use of the internet can lead to dependency to the internet. In the present study researcher attempt to study the university level students towards internet dependency in Purulia district of West Bengal. This study was conducted 180 PG level students of Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University in Purulia, West Bengal. In this study, the researcher used simple random sampling technique for sample collection. The data has been collected by the standardize questionnaire from the students. Some statistics techniques have been used for data analysis such as Mean, SD and t-test. It has been found that the internet addiction not same of male and female PG level students of Sidho-Kanho-Birsha university. This paper few more results have been discussed.*

Keywords: Internet dependency, 21st century, PG level students, Gender, SKBU

1. Introduction

The present time is the age of globalization and information technology. With the advancement of current information technology, various perceptions have changed among us. In present age of information technology we use this internet in every aspect in our life. The internet is an acronym for inter-network. This is the group of many computer networks spread across the globe. This allows network users in any part of the world to exchange information between themselves. By surfing the internet, we get news from different countries abroad in the same way we study with the help of it. Now a day's everyone a small child to an adult person uses the internet. We have connected everyone to this internet intimately. Internet addiction in a word, addiction to the internet. Internet addiction is defined as any online related, obsessive behaviour that interferes with common living and causes severe stress on family, friends and one's work environment. Internet addiction has been called internet dependency and also internet compulsivity. At present, we are seeing that everyone is gradually becoming addiction to the internet. Excessive internet addiction is causing various problems in our daily life.

2. Significant of the Study

Now a day's lot of people use internet. When its use overmuch then they are addicted to this and that's impact is very hazardous. That's why in the present study researcher try to find out the significant difference between university level students on the internet dependency.

3. Review of Related Literature

Anita (2013) found that both Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Internet user adolescents were found to have Social Competence to the same extent and also Male and Female Internet user adolescents were found to have Social Competence to the same extent and Science Group and Commerce Group Internet user adolescents were found to have Social Competence to the same extent.

Sakthivel Arthanari, Najam Khalique, Mohammad Athar Ansari and Nafis Faizi (2017) found that male and female secondary school children differ significantly in their usage pattern, the male students are more addicted to internet usage and male students are more access to internet than the female students.

S. Karthika, Amanpreet Kaur, Annu Saini & et. al. (2017) found that 58% adults were having average knowledge, followed by 34% having good knowledge regarding the internet usage and also 66.33% of students had average attitude, 31% of adults had below average attitude and 59% of students had faced occasional usage, 1.33% of students had no problems of internet usage.

Dr. P. Suresh Prabu (2016) found that the internet addiction level of male students is higher than their counter part and also the internet addiction level of urban students is higher than their counter part and the internet addiction level of science students is higher than their counter part.

Dr. Neeta Sharma and Km. Anu (2015) found that there is no significant difference in mental health of mildly Internet addicted and severely Internet addicted college students.

3.1 Statement of the Problem

The problem for the present study may be specifically stated as "A study on internet addiction of PG level students in Purulia district."

3.2 Delimitation of the Study

The delimitation of the present study

- (i) Geographical area
 - The investigation was delimited to only Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University in Purulia district, West Bengal.
- (ii) Level of education
 - The study was restricted to the fourth semester PG level students.

- The present study was conducted in the academic session of 2016-2018.

3.3 Objectives of the Study

- (i) To identify the relation between male and female students on internet dependency.
- (ii) To examine the relation between rural and urban students on internet dependency.
- (iii) To find out the relation between rural male and urban male students on internet dependency.
- (iv) To identify the relation between rural female and urban female students on internet dependency.

3.4 Hypotheses of the Study

- H₀1:** There is no significant different between Male and Female students in relation to their internet dependency.
- H₀2:** There is no significant different between Rural and Urban students in relation to their internet dependency.
- H₀3:** There is no significant different between Arts and Science students in relation to their internet dependency.
- H₀4:** There is no significant different between Rural male and Urban male students in relation to their internet dependency.
- H₀5:** There is no significant different between Rural female and Urban female students in relation to their internet dependency.
- H₀6:** There is no significant different between Rural male and Urban female students in relation to their internet dependency.

4. Methodology

- **Method of the study:** In the present study researchers used descriptive survey method.

- **Population of the study:**

Population of this study means the area of the study from which the samples are taken. The population area of this study is all fourth semester PG Level students of Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University.

- **Sampling of the study:**

Sampling is the technique of collecting samples from the population. In this present study, investigator has been used simple random sampling technique to select the sample.

- **Sample of the study:**

Sample is the part of population and it is representative of the population. Out of those 18 departments 10 departments selected as sampling area. 5 departments are Arts and others 5 departments are Science. Out of 10 departments 180 students or samples are selected.

- **Tools of the study:**

In the present study, investigator collecting data has been used standardized questionnaire by Saha, B.; Mondal, B. C. & Mahanti, J. (2016). This questionnaire consists 52 items, five responses are provided for each item (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree and Strongly Disagree).

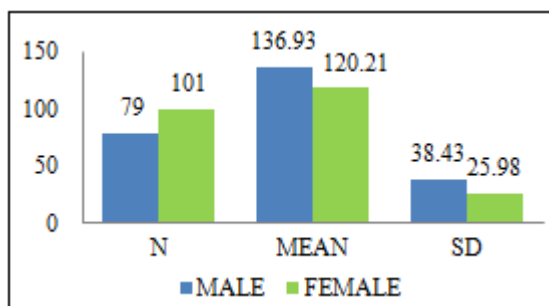
5. Analysis and Interpretation of The Data

Testing of Hypotheses:

- H₀1:** There is no significant different between Male and Female students in relation to their internet dependency.

Table 1: Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of 79 Male and 101 Female students on internet dependency

Pair	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	Df	t- value (Calculated)	Table t- value	Remark
Male	79	136.93	38.43	16.72	178	3.45	1.96 (0.05) 2.57 (0.01)	Significant in both level
Female	101	120.21	25.98					

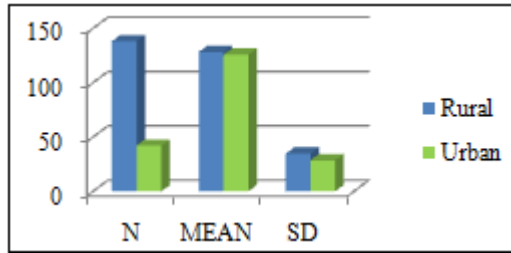


It is found that the mean scores of male and female are 136.93 and 120.21 respectively. When the t- test is applied to compare the mean scores of both the groups, it is found that the calculated 't' value 3.45 is significant at 0.05 or 0.01 level of significance. Hence H₀1 is rejected i.e. there is significant different between Male and Female PG level students on their level of internet dependency.

- H₀2:** There is no significant different between rural and urban students in relation to their internet dependency.

Table 2: Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of 138 Rural and 42 Urban students on internet dependency

Pair	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	Df	t- value (Calculated)	Table t- value	Remark
Rural	138	128.13	34.64	2.52	178	0.43	1.96 (0.05) 2.57 (0.01)	Not Significant in both level
Urban	42	125.62	28.50					



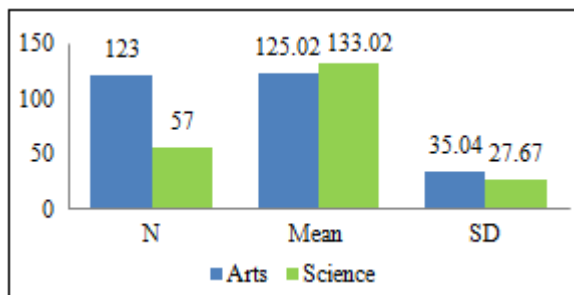
to compare the mean scores of both the groups, it is found that the calculated 't' value 0.43 is not significant at 0.05 or 0.01 level of significance. Hence H₀₂ is accepted i.e. there is no significant different between Rural and Urban PG level students on their level of internet dependency.

H₀₃: There is no significant different between Arts and Science students in relation to their internet dependency.

It is found that the mean scores of Rural and Urban are 128.13 and 125.62 respectively. When the t- test is applied

Table 3: Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of 123 Arts and 57 Science students on internet dependency

Pair	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	Df	t- value (Calculated)	Table t- value	Remark
Arts	123	35.04	34.64	8.00	178	1.51	1.96 (0.05) 2.57 (0.01)	Not Significant in both level
Science	57	27.67	28.50					



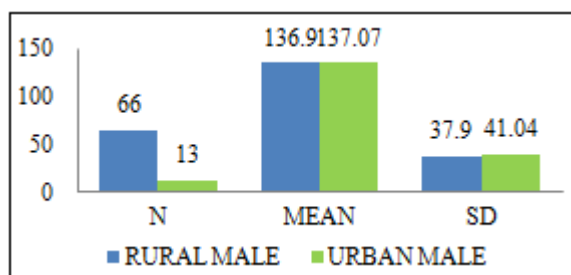
to compare the mean scores of both the groups, it is found that the calculated 't' value 1.51 is not significant at 0.05 or 0.01 level of significance. Hence H₀₃ is accepted i.e. there is no significant different between Rural and Urban PG level students on their level of internet dependency.

H₀₄: There is no significant different between rural male and urban male students in relation to their internet dependency.

It is found that the mean scores of Arts and Science are 125.02 and 133.02 respectively. When the t- test is applied

Table 4: Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of 66 Rural male and 13 Urban male Students on internet dependency

Pair	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	Df	t- value (Calculated)	Table t- value	Remark
Rural Male	66	136.90	37.90	0.17	77	0.01	1.99 (0.05) 2.63 (0.01)	Not Significant in both level
Urban Male	13	137.07	41.04					



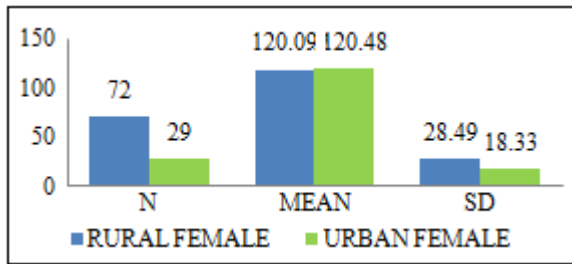
applied to compare the mean scores of both the groups, it is found that the calculated 't' value 0.01 is not significant at 0.05 or 0.01 level of significance. Hence H₀₄ is accepted i.e. there is no significant different between Rural male and Urban male PG level students on their level of internet dependency.

H₀₅: There is no significant different between rural female and urban female students in relation to their internet dependency.

It is found that the mean scores of rural male and urban male are 136.90 and 137.07 respectively. When the t-test is

Table 5: Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of 72 Rural female and 29 Urban female Students on internet dependency

Pair	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	Df	t- value (Calculated)	Table t- value	Remark
Rural Female	72	120.09	28.49	0.39	99	0.06	1.99 (0.05) 2.63 (0.01)	Not Significant in both level
Urban Female	29	120.48	18.33					



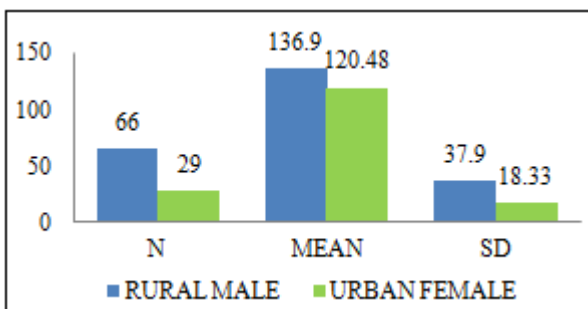
It is found that the mean scores of rural Female and urban Female are 120.09 and 120.48 respectively. When the t- test

is applied to compare the mean scores of both the groups, it is found that the calculated 't' value 0.06 is not significant at 0.05 or 0.01 level of significance. Hence H₀₅ is accepted i.e. there is no significant different between Rural female and Urban female PG level students on their level of internet dependency.

H₀₆: There is no significant different between rural male and urban female students in relation to their internet dependency.

Table 6: Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of 66 Rural male and 29 Urban female Students on internet dependency

Pair	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	Df	t- value (Calculated)	Table t- value	Remark
Rural Male	66	136.90	37.90	16.43	93	2.20	1.99 (0.05) 2.63 (0.01)	Significant in 0.05 level but Not Significant in 0.01 level
Urban Female	29	120.48	18.33					



It is found that the mean scores of rural male and urban female are 136.90 and 120.48 respectively. When the t- test is applied to compare the mean scores of both the groups, it is found that the calculated 't' value 2.20 is significant at 0.05 level but no significant at 0.01 level of significance. Hence H₀₆ is rejected i.e. there is significant different between Rural male and Urban female PG level students on their level of internet dependency.

6. Discussion

In this paper measure Internet dependency among PG level students of Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia. The present study found that there is significant different between Male and Female PG level students on their level of internet dependency, Male students have high internet addiction on the basis of their mean score. This result is in the same tone with the findings of Dr P. Suresh Prabu and Sakthivel Arthanari, Najam Khalique, Mohammad Athar Ansari & Nafis Faizi. In case of Rural students have high internet addiction than urban students on the basis of their mean score. In this study found that Science students are high internet addicted than the Arts students on the basis of their mean score. In case of rural male & Urban male, there is no significant different between rural male and Urban male PG level students on their level of internet dependency. In last two cases found that there is no significant different between Rural female and Urban female PG level students on their level of internet addiction and there is significant different between Rural male and Urban female PG level students on their level of internet dependency.

7. Conclusion

The present paper measures the dependency of PG level students towards internet. In this paper we see Male students have high internet dependency than the Female students in counterpart. Now days, Male students are more likely than Female students to surfing internet, which has led to an increase in Male students' dependency to the internet. This shows that Rural students have high internet dependency than Urban students. In the current situation, it is seen that rural students have become addicted to internet to a great extent and also in this present study we see Science students have become addicted internet than the Arts students. In this paper we see that Urban male students have high internet addiction than the Rural male students, because now in this present era Urban male students have use modern technology very widely but Rural male students have use less modern technology, they spend their leisure time do other work and other hand we see in this paper, Rural female students have high internet addiction than the Urban female students and Rural male students have high internet addicted than the Urban female students. Each item has a certain level of use, and when that level is exceeded, each person's addiction to it increases. So in this case, use the internet for a certain period of time, otherwise excessive barrage increases the addiction to the internet. At last we can say that everyone should use the internet consciously so that the addiction to the internet does not increase.

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