

## **A Systematic Review of Literature on effect of Internet Use on Students in India**

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### **Abstract**

The more than forty online studies were reviewed to identify the psychological, educational and social effect of internet use on students in India. It was found that for the last few years, the use and access of Internet among students had been increasing with a pathetic pace but now have become an important daily activity in India. According to the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI), almost 213 million people use internet in India in which students account maximum and their number are increasing swiftly every hour. The review of various studies revealed that students use internet for various objectives. Most of the undergraduate students use the internet for entertainment, social and education objectives. They use it minimum for their academics and knowledge. Only M.Phil and Ph.D research students, if they are guided properly by their supervisors, utilise it for their research topics and other education and career information. The study also concludes that internet users still face many problems while surfing internet in which low speed, downloading problems, availability of reliable information, location and other handling problems are primary. It is also found that both faculty members and students are not updated about their internet knowledge. The issue of internet addiction is becoming a major health problem in India.

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Today, access of Internet and its use among students has become a common thing in India. According to the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI), almost 213 million people use internet in India in which youth account maximum and the numbers are increasing swiftly every year. The report also projects that by June 2014, India to have 243 million internet users. Children use the internet for a number of purposes and in different places. But researchers argue that internet has changed the social, psychological and academic life of children and making them over smart and mature before their age. Experts also raise the questions that do this technology help to solve children problems and satisfy their various needs or it is just confusing their mind and destroying their moralities.

About 30 million people in India were victims to cybercrime and the India witnessed a loss of 4 billion dollars. Internet Addiction and excessive internet use are evolving as one of the more negative aspects of young people. Despite these threats and risks, the study also argued that the Internet can be beneficial for students (Norton, 2011). It provides a platform to promote social, cognitive, physical development for the youth. Undoubtedly, there are several other benefits of the use of internet. Anyone can get any information on any subject at anywhere within seconds, can watch live telecast, can read online newspapers, one can do lots of activities without spending money.

But, we all know that there are several other websites also available on the internet which provides unhealthy and anti-social contents to the children. We have evidence that excessive use of social networking sites lead to the depression and anxiety. Now

there is a flood of social networking sites. Psychiatrists say they receive more than five to six cases of psychological problems caused by the overuse of internet almost every day. The problems include lack of attention or focus, difficulty in processing real time information, anxiety and mood swings. It leads to irregular sleeping habits, which can cause other health problems. “Parents should monitor the use of internet by children and help them communicate real time as much as possible. For grown-ups, there is a need to first identify the problem and accept it. Self-assessment can help and in extreme cases counselling may be required,” said another expert.

Internet came to India in the early 1990 for a restricted group of users only. But, now it is open to everyone. For youth, the negative aspects of the Internet include Internet addiction as well as online risks such as exposure to sexually explicit material and online victimization including harassment or cyber bullying and sexual solicitation. It is argued that most of the students in India use the Internet to find out information related to their subject. Most of the youth particularly college students use the internet for social interaction and communication as well as for their education. But, just as they use the internet to take help in their education, they use social sites to enrich their social lives (Jones, 2002). Jackson, et al. (2011) remarked that the Internet would increase the educational level due to its reach and availability to everyone, everywhere and any time.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The study was conducted to find out the following objectives.

1. To review and analyse the published literature on the effect of Internet on students in India.
2. To what extent, internet influences the everyday life of students in India?
3. To formulate some suggestions which will be helpful to make internet use more significant to the students?

### **Methodology**

#### **Inclusion and exclusion criteria**

Basically, this study was focused on students in India. Therefore, the study followed the two basic criteria or methods to find out the published literature on Internet. The study covered only those researches which were related to students in India and published by refereed ISSN national and international journals on the internet.

#### **Internet use among student in India**

Nagasireesha Challa and Venkatachalam in their joint study concluded that majority of the medical students were not using the internet for their education and learning new things. Most of the students preferred to internet for music, movies, games and social sites rather than attaining knowledge on their subject. The researchers also made some important recommendation that internet may play an important roles in many aspects of medicine in future. So, there was need to pay attention to guide the students use it for their academic and future career. They further emphasised that students must be educated to get valuable information and knowledge from the sites and teaching should be done through computers in all medical institutes.

Vani Madhavi, Kommula A, and Kusneniwar B (2013) found that most of the students were using the internet service in the institute. But these students were using it for entertainment and time pass and not for academic purposes and a majority of the students had not knowledge about any medical websites. Only a few students used internet for online exams.

Unnikrishnan, et al. (2008) noted a significant relationship between the study and the purpose of Internet use. Majority of the students preferred internet over text books because it accessed the latest knowledge. Majority of the students wanted that computer and internet use among students should be encouraged in institutions. The researchers also observed that most of the final year students spent less than three hours with their computer and went online in one week.

Adithya Kumari, H. and Mahadeva murthy, M. and Hydarali, (2013) argued that internet was a most common and useful instrument for all students. The results of the study showed that students used the internet for several objectives, and most of the students also faced many problems while surfing the Internet. A large population used the internet every day. The researchers recommended the teaching institutes to educate and advise students to use Internet.

Shashi Kumar et al. (2012) discovered that internet use among students could stimulate their sexual attitude, behaviour and influences their premarital sex position. Further, they also came to know that internet use influenced their study and academic performance. They also found a significant association between sexual interaction and use of internet. Most of the boy had an unmonitored internet service and they use it for sexual activity while no such relationship was found in girls. It was common for students to be exposed to sexual content on internet. The study showed a noteworthy relationship of having sexual interaction with academic performance and achievement specifically in boys. No significant relationship was found between the duration of watching television and using internet on academic achievement and sexual activity.

Rajeev Kumar and Amritpal Kaur (2006) revealed in their study that majority of students were using Internet for more than 2 years. They found that almost half of the respondents used internet for 2-3 times in a week while only 5 percent used it every day. Most of the respondents used the Internet for educational objective while half of the respondents used it for research purpose and least number of students used the Internet for entertainment aims. A majority of the students also faced some difficulty while surfing the internet such as slow internet speed, slow download speed, difficulty in getting relevant and reliable information and some privacy difficulties. The students found internet information more valuable and it helped them to improve their professional competence. Due to the update and instant availability of information, their dependency on internet was increased and 44.8 percent respondents felt that the Internet had improved their professional aptitude. Whereas some students also claimed that no doubt internet had revolutionised their life but it could not replace library.

Fayaz Ahmad Loan (2011) found that students from different disciplines used internet for communication, information, entertainment and academic purposes. But majority of the students accessed internet for knowing new things, chatting and emailing. Frequency of using internet was varied among the students one third of the students used it for 2/3 times in week while many users accessed internet daily basis. All

students faced some problems while accessing the internet. Some of the students did not get reliable and valid information due to overload of information while others faced slow speed, downloading facility, language barriers etc.

Sampath Kumar and G. Manjunath, (2013) researched to find out the academic impact of internet on teachers and researchers. This study found a high use of the internet by teachers and research students in university. Most of respondents used internet service to support their study, research and teaching. They accepted that they learnt to use the internet with the help of friends. The results of study also showed that internet use has improved their academic performance. The internet helped them write to good research papers and more papers. The researchers recommended that university should provide internet facility to its research scholars and motivated the students to use the internet for their research and academics. The study also advocated that there should be training on how to use the internet for academic and research.

Singh Dhyana and Nutan Sharma (2013) viewed that most of the students used internet on the direction of their teachers for educational purposes and the use of internet among college students was increasing swiftly day by day. The students who had no internet service at their homes, they used it at colleges and cyber cafes. It was also discovered that internet had changed the activities of playing, reading, outgoing, and watching television since they started accessing the internet. The authors also found some positive impacts of internet use in students. If the internet was used for one-two hours in a day, it made students energetic and fresh. But, who spent much times on internet feel some anxiety, irritation in their behaviour, pain in eyes, and other disorders. They also concluded that internet was making students dull, passive and uncreative because they found readymade information on internet.

Barthakur (2012) conducted a study to find out the connection between internet use and mental health problems. In the total 268 respondents, 24.6% testified frequent problems due to use of internet. The researchers found several negative effects of internet addiction. A large population from the sample accepted that excessive use of internet effected their work, social life and anticipation. Heavy users of internet felt loneliness, depressive, anxious and other disorders. The researchers recommended that internet users at the college and workplace should be screened and interventions should be planned to prevent mental health problems.

Anita (2013) summed up that there was a significant connection between residential background and emotional maturity of Internet users. The study also confirmed that there was an interactive influence between academic discipline and regularity of Internet use on emotional maturity of Internet users.

Sugata Mitra and Vivek Rana (2001) provided internet facility to the slum children in New Delhi. The researchers observed that children seemed to understand the things and could use the technology easily. Children did not find language and education any significant problem to learning. They also argued that internet technology had been spreading promptly in India like other countries of the world but internet users in India were mostly restricted to the urban areas.

A survey conducted by TCS on 17,500 students across 14 Indian cities summed up that 75% of students used internet to research for colleges while 62% of students accessed the Internet for social reasons like chatting and connecting with their friends. The report also found that one in five students spent nearly 2-3-hour on the Internet

everyday while one in five spent between one-two-hour. The report also concluded that 74% of respondents used Facebook to communicate while 54% of students used it for Messaging

Chetan Sharma (2012) discovered that almost 99% students of all the four universities accepted internet as a significant tool of research. Teachers and researchers used internet for establishing scholarly communication and they spent a heavy time on Internet and had adequate experience of Internet use. Almost 51% of sample used internet every day while 33% respondents used it two-three times per week. Respondents faced many problems while surfing internet. Further, the researcher recommended that the university should take some adequate steps to make internet service properly so that both teachers and researchers could use it for their betterment.

The study of Chongtham Beda Devi & Nil Ratan Roy (2012) showed that the internet use had affected the research and academic work of Assam University. The study clearly showed that the younger generation had acknowledged the Internet as a significant medium for gathering relevant knowledge and information for their academic and research work. The study also found that internet played an important role in their everyday life. Maximum respondents used internet at night for mostly their academic works. Out of 100 students, 24% used the internet less than for an hour in a day, 17% used for one hour, and majority of the students used two hour.

Manoj Kumar Sinha, Sudip Bhattacharjee and Sucheta Bhattacharjee (2013) carried out a study to investigate the impact of ICT and Internet use among the College students. The study revealed that the Internet use had generated a significant influence upon users in their research work, academic, teaching, practical work and assignments. The results of the study clearly showed that new students had claimed the internet as a great tool for obtaining to the needed information for academicians and researchers. The researchers suggested that the training should be provided to the college library users. Then they could use internet effectively for their research work and education. Majority of students went to library to keep them up to date but they did not access appropriate material there. There internet can be a good source for their curiosity. They also found that internet had attracted the students due to its easy access of providing information on any topic. Most of the students faced some problems to use it smoothly and slow speed on internet.

The results of Gunamala Suri and Sneha Sharma (2012) study show that there is a significant impact of internet use on respondent whereas the attitude towards e-learning has no significant effect of internet use. A majority of respondents are interested to learn the computer and they have positive attitude towards e-learning also.

A research carried out by Preeti Mahajan (2006) explored that Internet had a great effect on the academic atmosphere of the students. The students of the sciences were using fullInternet service provided by the university. Research students of humanities and social sciences considered their university library as the last choice for finding information. The study also concluded that most of the science research students nearly 90% preferred to use Internet instead of the library while the students of social sciences and humanities used library more than internet.

Dineshan Koovakkai and Muhammed P.(2010)revealed that the adolescents in rural areas used the internet for manipulating information, downloading obscene materials

pictures and, pornography, and sending unwanted messages to their girl and boy fellows. They also found that the main objective of internet use was to do fun and entertainment. There were differences between rural and urban youth in understanding the internet ethics and laws. Urban youth were more knowledgeable than rural youth. Most of the students copied the internet information for their homework and assignments. It was also analysed that internet abuse was more in rural youth than urban adolescents because rural youth were unknown and passive about the importance of the issues. They sometimes involved themselves in such activities because of their ignorance and innocence. The researchers advised to train and educate the adolescents about the dangers and benefits of internet use.

Debarati Halder and K. Jaishankar (2013) said that the use of internet among adolescents was satisfactory but the awareness and knowledge of cybercrime was less. They were not aware about privacy matters and plagiarism problems. The study found that students used YouTube and other sites for viewing obscene movies and clippings but at home they did not surf such sites due to the fear of knowing about it by their parents. Most of the students feared from police in doing something illegal on the internet. The researchers hoped that students would know about the cybercrime issues and it would help them to become a good citizen to spread the awareness about the cybercrime in the society.

Sumanjit Das and Tapaswini Nayak (2013) in their joint article concluded that cyber bullying was the worst fear among the teenagers now days. This fear has become common due to presence of internet everywhere. They argued that several reports inspected that the group of eighteen years had the more vulnerable and feared from cyber bullying. They also reported that female were the worst vulnerable section of the society. Many persons receive threats, negative comments or negative pictures or comments from other person by internet. This is done via online chatting, messaging, through Facebook and Twitter. They also analysed that usually feared person could reach a limit of anxiety, depression, threatens and humiliation and to the level of self-harming.

Kumar and Kaur (2004) found that majority of the Internet users used it for educational and research purposes. The researchers suggested that the use of Internet among the teachers and students at Shaheed Bhagat Singh College should be improved and increased for more positive results.

Jain Nilesh, Patidar C, and Malviya Rajesh (2011) research that engineering students in India use internet on daily basis for different purposes. Majority of the students consider internet a useful tool for their studies. They prefer online study materials and books. They discover internet supportive to increase their confidence for presentations and making reports. They suggest to promoting the use of internet among students. The researchers also observe that excess use of internet might cause some socialization problems. The students' dependency on internet has reduced the face to face among them. They also argue that internet has positive effect on learning but has bad influence on social sides of a student's behaviour. They recommend that college should organise seminars to make students aware about the significance of internet as education tool. They conclude that college should inspire group learning via internet and should promote the use of weblogs.

The study of Singh Sanjeet, Sharma Gagan Deep and Kaur Simranjeet (2011) showed a direct impact of the internet on the education. They argued that internet networking had shrunk the world boundaries. They also concluded that with the assistance of internet the distance education was growing speedily and the students were receiving more opportunities to learn from any part of the world and had reduced the pressure of writing. Today anyone can find any information on any topic on internet. With the help of internet the speed of education has also become fast, because the computer and internet take less time. Today rural students are also getting the benefit from the internet. Nowadays, they can learn online without leaving their home, with the support of distance learning. They concluded that the computer and internet has transformed the face of the education and learning has become very easy and convenient.

Lajwanti and Atm Prakash Sharma (2013) analysed that internet users and non-users had some differences in their study habits & adjustment and but did not have significant difference. The effect of sex, discipline and internet use/non-use on academic performance and study habits & adjustment were insignificant. Therefore, the researchers found that 99% of the sample of non-user of internet was superior in all the proportions of adjustment than that of internet users. They rejected the null hypothesis that there was no significant impact of internet use and not use on the adjustment of student. It was found that students of science discipline were mediocre in their adjustment whereas students of arts course were unsatisfactory in their adjustment.

### **Internet as Medium of Addiction**

Goel Deepak, Alka Subramanyam, and Ravindra Kamath (2013) found that most of the internet addicts used it habitually in the evening and nights as compared to other internet users who used internet in the mornings and afternoons. The results also showed that there were differences of accessing the internet. The study did not find any significant relationship between internet addiction and the hours of use every day. Addicts took more times on internet than they had already intended. Internet addicts also showed some signs of poor mental and physical health. The researchers did not find any connection between self-esteem score and internet addiction. But they explored high anxiety, depression, and anxiety depression score among respondents. Researchers also set some boundaries for internet addicts.

Sharma, A., Sahu, R., Kasar, P. K. & Sharma, R. (2014) conducted a survey on 391 and found that males students were more addicted to the internet use than female. Both boys and girls spent 1.29 hours per day on internet. There was only 0.3% students' addict of internet, remaining had normal, mild, and moderate systems. The study also concluded that Internet addiction was mounting problems in students particularly of professional courses. Therefore, policies and strategies for prevention of internet addiction as well as therapeutic interventions should be monitor that would promote healthy and safe use of the Internet.

Priyanka Yadav et al. (2013) took a sample of 620 students from six English medium schools of Ahmedabad to identify the level of internet addiction. They used the Young's Internet Addiction Test and applied the Logistic regression analysis method to find the predictors of Internet Addiction (IA). The results show that 65 students had Internet Addiction that was projected by time spent online etc. They also found a

strong positive relationship between internet addiction and stress, depression and stress. Ahead, the researchers claimed that internet addiction was a relevant clinical concept, and requires conducting research in developing countries also. They asserted that the students of high school who were suffering from anxiety and depression should be screened internet addict.

Nalwa K, and Anand AP. (2003) claimed that internet had become a medium of addiction in students. The researchers used the Davis Online Cognition Scale (DOCS) to assess pathological Internet use among students. On the basis of total scores gathered from 100 respondents two groups were made; dependents and non-dependents respectively. The study found a significant behavioural and practical use differences between these two groups. Dependent group found to delaying works when time spent online and they lost sleep due to late-night online habit. Some of the respondents accepted that without internet there life would be boring. The dependent group spent more hours on the Internet comparatively to the non-dependents group. On the loneliness amount, dependent group scored higher than the non-dependent group.

Guan SS, and Subrahmanyam K. (2009) confirmed in their study that online dangers and risks such as cyber bullying, internet addiction and sexual solicitation were connected with negative concerns for youth. They argued that it was essential to note that not every youth was similarly vulnerable and more studies were necessary to investigate about youth who were at risk and needed to formulate some effective interventions. The Internet could similarly offer benefits in the fields of social, cognitive and physical development. So, The Internet represented both opportunities and risks for youth. They recommended conducting research to know which youth were mostly at risk to the online addiction, bullying, and solicitation and there was a need to make strong interventions. The said Internet also had various positive features and could be used to increase and improve learning and empowerment of youth.

### **Impact of Internet on education and social life**

Vidyachathoth, Kodavanji B, Kumar NA, Pai SR (2014) noted and reviewed that excessive Internet use was evolving as a major negative consequence in adolescent and youth and they were at most risk in terms of mounting problematic internet use. The internet addiction was associated with the academic performance, dullness, the lack of time and pursuing hobbies. Among the other students group, medical students appeared to be a group of specific concern because they spent more time on the internet. The study also confirmed a strong association between the number of hours using internet every day and the harmful affect score. Frequent use of the internet and spending a significant volume of time online might be a medium of lowering the anxiety that personifies withdrawal.

Tadasad G, Maheswarappa B and Alur Seema (2003) observed that students used the internet for their general purposes and they did not realise its potential to education and other fields. Many respondents were just beginners with one year of experience. They used internet mostly in the cyber cafe. The researchers argued that Internet facility should be increased to the library and awareness about internet use should be created among the students.

The study of Lakshmana Govindappa, Sekar Kasi, and Grace Henry (2013) concludes that popularity of internet has been growing among Indian adolescents and it has



become a significant tool for their social and academic development. They argued that exponential increase in the use of the internet has leading them to internet addiction. The study was mainly focused on to assess the risky behaviors of the adolescents. The Results show that the students of 15 –year spent 34 hours in a week on internet for various objectives. It shows adolescents have become addict of internet use.

Parameshwar S and Patil D. (2009) found that research students and faculty members were using the internet for different objectives in which emailing, searching e-journals and sharing online information was the major. But, they did not use the internet for technical reporting and electronic dissertations and theses because of the lack of awareness. Students got most of their information through search engines particularly from Google. Students also faced poor speed, downloading, information overloading and fake information problems. Researchers advised to create awareness about use of electronic theses, online journals, and technical reports.

Thanuskodi, S, (2013) found that internet were used by boys and girls to some extent. Both boys and girls had equal access to Internet but there was a difference in usage pattern. The access was similar in boys and girls because both had high exposure to the internet because of their educational experience. The boys and girls used internet in different ways at their home because girls were not given same freedom as given to boys by their parents. The researcher also noted that most of the male students (37%) used internet for less than two hours while most of the female students (31%) had less than two hours of access to the internet.

Nazim Mohd and Saraf Sanjiv (2006) found that majority of the students used Internet for research because in the library there were no facilities of Journals. Half of the students accepted that they searched the information through the search engines while thirty- five percent went to the particularly sites. Thirty five percent acknowledged that Internet was the most useful place for seeking valuable information. The researchers also observed that the students were facing many hardships to using the internet smoothly and properly.

A study done by Jali et al. (2010) showed an increase in internet knowledge among students which was better than that observed in Nigeria, Malaysia and UK studies. Most of the respondents used internet at home and their hostel. Students preferred internet for getting new information and a majority of the student chose computer for learning curriculum program. Students preferred internet instead of textbooks due to its update nature. 10% of students used internet every day in 10.6% and 2-3 times per week for dental objectives that was higher than students of Dental in Turkey and lesser to the students of Britain. They also suggested that computers should be additional medium and not should be substituted to traditional education. Hence, computer education among students should be improved and encouraged.

Lal P, R. Malhotra, C. Ahuja, and G. K. Ingle (2006) noted that the students of PG and M.Phil used internet for their educational purposes while most of the UG students surfed internet for chatting and entertainment. All the students were dissatisfied with slow speed of data transfer service. The study also observed that (90.6%) students were aware of the availability of the internet cafe in the campus but most of them did not use it.

Kumar Santhosh et al. (2010) surveyed 247 dental students to identify the impact of internet on their life. They found students used the internet every day for general

information and dental purposes. More than half of the students (55.5%) never used the internet for education objectives. Approximately, half of the students accessed the internet at home. About 60% of the respondents used search engines to access dental subjects, and the students from clinical course used the google, yahoo for dental education. But there was a lower use of internet among the dental students due to limited access and availability of internet at the college.

Sumit Kochhar et al. (2013) revealed that engineering students used internet more than their other colleagues because they had no accessibility of internet at the institution. The study argued that awareness, availability of internet service and skill for computer use were needed to best utilization of digital resources by students. Approximately, half of the students stated that they preferred to use the internet at home and they also reported difficulty in finding appropriate information on internet. Most of the students used internet for Facebook, Orkut etc. and e-mail. Only about 20% of the students favoured internet use for clearing their doubts relating to their studies. Less than half of the respondents used internet to download electronic books of their syllabus.

Cisco (2011) reported that 95 percent of the college students admitted the internet was as important in their lives as food, water, shelter and air. Approximately, 64 percent of the students accepted to choose an internet connection over a car. The study also concluded that four out of five college students interviewed assumed that the internet was significant and essential part of their lives. The report also found that the use of paper had been gone down in the youth, as 40 percent students had not bought a book from a market in the last two-year. The use of Facebook was highest among Indian students in the survey. With 92 percent of respondents were checking their accounts daily while one third checked their account five times a day.

## **Discussion and Conclusion**

After reviewing of several online studies it is concluded that the internet affects students' life both positively and negatively. The use of internet among students in India has been bringing a fundamental change in their life styles and their study habits since its inception. The students spend 2-3 hours on the Internet daily to satisfy their various needs mostly for chatting, connecting with friends, making new friends, telling about their plans and performances, social relations, and other education objectives.

The study review also confirms that more than 60% users of internet are students and they access the Internet primarily through their cell phones. Today, Educational sector has been deeply influencing by the arrival of Internet and computer in India and it is changing how education is taught, learned and delivered to the students. That is why; Internet offers a new medium of communication that enables Indian students to gain access to large amount of information on any subject or topic. Along with this, Internet use in India depends on many things. Yet, internet service is not reached all over the India and even speed in urban areas is very poor and slow.

There are variations of spending time on education sites by School, College and University students. University students are seemed more career conscious and mostly they use internet for research purposes while college students do not use it for their academic objective most of the time. Secondly, guidance plays most important role in what should be researched on internet. The students who use it for academics are

advised by their supervisors. Thirdly, Rural and urban students are differs on their knowledge on cyber-crime and objectives of use. Fourthly, Almost every student face some problems while surfing the internet and finding the suitable and reliable information on internet. On the other hand, some studies recommended that motivation of students in course can be increased more if teachers or professors themselves use computer and internet in teaching and explaining lesson. Therefore the use of internet and computer in teaching can be a significant issue that can improve the quality of education in rural areas. Most of the students today are depended on internet for update information rather than on library. But most of the students complain that no doubt internet is magic box of information but slow speeds discourage to use the internet. A research concludes that in spite of these slow speeds, internet consumers in India use almost 5-hour on the internet every day, in which 40% of that time consumed on social media.

Internet use has both positive and negative aspects. The positive consequences of Internet use include enhanced self-confidence, increased frequency of communication with family and friends, and feelings of empowerment, (Clark DJ, Frith KH and Demi AS, 2004). Surely many studies recommended to increase the use of internet among students and teachers and called it “the information medium of the future”. But, students are also facing some certain psychosocial problems after using internet. Therefore it would be essential to discuss about good and bad aspects of how this medium influences the life of students, what effects it has on their social behaviour, academic life and what the upcoming will look like.

One more negative aspect of the Internet use is Internet addiction as well as online threats and risks such as acquaintance with sexually contents and online victimization containing cyber bullying, harassment and sexual solicitation. It is also find out that some students are psychologically depended on the Internet and are they feel unpleasant, anxiety, depression, and emptiness during or after using it.

Beside these researches, the review of this study recommended to the critical need for conducting some more thoroughly studies on Internet and its impact on students in India. The review may be limited because the study did not included and search the printed and grey literature. Most of the studies examined during the review had several errors such as no clarity in objectives, incomplete research methodology, complexities in explaining the data. The aim of this study was to review studies on students in India; thus, the overview beyond India was not discussed.

There is an urgent need and emergency to sensitize both students and parents about the negative effect of internet use and abuse. Parents and guardians should pay proper attention about what their children are doing on internet. They should encourage children to participate in outdoor activities and motivate them to go out for playing and outings than using internet.

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