The Usage of Internet by Youngsters of Gujrat City (Pakistan)

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Abstract

Every social research has some purpose or significance, Internet is collaborative medium in which one can access information and data; it is a place for learning, for commerce, for entertainment, and a place to intensively interact with people. The internet creates points of contact for widely dispersed people across time and distance. There are daily person to person exchanges that can have an enormous impact on how we as individuals think and how we come to understand global issues. The research would lead to analyze internet use and its effects on youth, either negative or positive. It would also help youngsters to make them aware of its advantages and disadvantages. The researcher has used survey method .Questionnaire (see annexure) was made to collect data and analyze the results, with the help of these analyses researcher also recommended possible solutions.
Key words: internet, information, data, youth, youngsters

1. Introduction

As with most new technologies, the internet has polarized the opinions of the population. In considering the offline social and political effects and possibilities of new online spaces for interaction, thinkers from many disciplines, academics, artists, philosophers, social cities and politicians sharply divided.

On one hand, there is a great deal of apprehension about the negative effects that increasing online activity might have on our offline social lives that we will somehow unable to function effectively in face-to-face interaction. Images are conjured of a dustpan future in which individuals are withdrawn to the extent that their only social existence is on the screen of the computer. The proponents of such a view, which some might attribute to a fear of the new, often focus on media friendly aspects of online communication, such as identity play and "from this induce that the Interned is a place of deception and dishonesty. They also tend to express an anxiety that the anonymity of online communication affords an ideal space for "terrorists" and "social dissidents" (usually referred to in the some breath) to covertly consolidate their lines of attack.

Internet was started throughout the world in during the decade of 90 but in Pakistan it was introduced in the year 1994. In the same year a company DG Com established which started e-mail service in Karachi, Lahore, Faisal Abad, Islamabad and Peshawar and then in 1995 to now there have come revolutionary changes in the field of internet in Pakistan. According to the report by Pakistan Telecommunication Company limited more that 1898 small and big cities now have the facility of internet. According to the internet service provider company ISPAK there are 7.5 Million Users of internet in Pakistan.

After the internet establishment in Pakistan the 2nd most interesting thing that attracted people was internet chat. This attracted youngsters very much. Pakistanis are some of the most ardent chatters on the internet, communicating with users all over the world.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Internet has now become a great source of leisure especially for the youngsters, who spend a lot of time on internet. This research is an attempt to find out the extent of net usage among the youth of GUJRAT city. Also it will be interesting and useful to know for which purposes our youth are using internet. The researcher believes that extensive usage of internet and access to all kind of information is affecting the behavior of our youth.

Every research that is conducted in any field will have some objectives following it. The purpose of the study was to:

1 Know about the usage of internet by youngsters in Gujrat city.
2 Impact of internet use on youngsters and their relationships.
3 Why youngsters use internet.
4 To know is internet use an addiction or fun.
5 Find positive and negative use of internet

Every social research has some purpose or significance behind it, which go ahead in the benefit of society one or the other way. The research is conducting a research about the use of internet and its effects on behavior of youth. The research would lead to analyze interned use and its effects on youth, either negative or positive. It would also help youngsters to make them aware of its advantages and disadvantages.

2. Literature Review

The "Net" is simply a computer network, which is composed of computers and connections which speak the same protocol; and therefore permit information to be sent to differing systems. In a computer network information message is routed to a particular computer. More accurately, the Net is an interconnected network of networks, where information can be sent to or recovered by particular networks, or particular systems within a network. As of August of 1994 more than 20,000 networks on every continent connecting more than 3 million computers were part of the internet, with 1,000 new networks and 100,000 computers per month being added (Levine and Baroudi, 1994).

Internet may be defined as a network of networks that links millions of computers around the globe. It is an "information treasure trove" or "a super highway". Internet provides a simple standard way to connect from all over the world (Wiggins, 1995, p.3)

Internet gives an opportunity for real-time conversation for the people around the world but it is not just a medium of communication, it also has broadcasting ability to disseminate the information to a great number of audiences (Leiner et al., 1998; Surges, 2002). It has made possible the collaboration and interaction between individuals and their computers without any geographic limit (Leiner et al., 1998, p.l). Internet can be used for different purposes such as to communicate with other people and to find the information (Winship & McNab, 1999).

The amount information that is being stored, produced or retrieved over the internet is massive and accelerating. Internet provides information in multiple formats: graphics, audio, video, multimedia and numerous text documents (Zumalt & Pasicznyuk, 1999

No one authority "owns" the internet; one can't draw a simple map of internet; there is no single authoritative list of the internet connected computers or users; it is a collection of worldwide networks (Wiggins, 1995).

Chowdhury identified some features of the internet as:

    i.   It is global;
    ii.   It is not controlled by any single individual, organization or country;
    iii.   It can be used to transmit all kinds of data in digital form;
    iv.   It can be accessed easily given the appropriate equipment;
    v.   A variety of services are available over the internet;
    vi.   It has made a significant impact on the way that many people live, work, and communicates. (Chowdhury, 1999, p. 395).

Sturges (2002) states that "the internet, because it offers communication facilities along with documents and other information sources, is genuinely interactive, and managing an interactive medium is an almost completely new departure for information professionals" (p.7). Bradley (2002) defined that internet is the combination of all networks. World Wide Web is the most significant service of today's internet. Before the development of web no one could retrieve the information from all over the world. As internet grows up the World Wide Web becomes the best means of publishing the information (Poulter, Tseng & Sargent, 1999).

2.1 Internet Users in Pakistan

Pakistani internet users have been on the rise with accelerated pace, crossing 20 million benchmark with a greater percentage accessing the internet via mobile phones, said Freedom on the Net in it's 2011 annual report.

The report cited International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and said that estimated users have been surging significantly on monthly basis however; the Internet Service Providers Association of Pakistan (ISPAK) estimated a far lower number of internet users at only ten million.

3. Theoretical Framework

It is crucial for every social research to support by some theory. It provides the researcher with the framework of appropriate theories of communication studies, in the light of which a researcher attempts to investigate, explore and analyze the purposed study, the objective to design theoretical framework is to strengthen and reinforce the ideas and main themes of the researcher with the help of already existing theories.

According to William G. Camp, a theoretical framework might be defined as A set of theoretical assumptions that explain the relationships among a set of phenomena, Merrill Morris and Christine Organ, both researchers from Indiana University, have argued the Internet, as a whole, being a mass medium. According to them, the Internet has a chance to be the largest mass medium worldwide. It can be accessible to almost everybody. The internet includes thousands of newspaper and magazine sites. Newspapers and magazines are making everything accessible on computer, powering the internet as a mass medium. Not only does the internet communicate through media, but through interpersonal communication. It offers a variety of free e-mail riles, and chat rooms.

In an early explanation of the uses and gratifications process, Rosengren (1974) suggested that certain basic needs interact with personal characteristics and the social environment of the individual to produce perceived problems and perceived solutions. The problems and solutions constitute different motives for gratification behavior that can come from using the media or from other activities.

According to E.Rossi, over the past few decades, technology has truly revolutionized our lives. Perhaps one of the biggest transformations has occurred within mass communication. Prior to the industrial revolution, society had a virtually nonexistent form of mass media. However, as life began to transform, mass communication began to grow in all aspects. With each decade within the twentieth century edge-breaking theories were presented in relation to the communication field. Tow theories that brought forth a relatively astonishing perspective to this field were the Uses and Gratifications Approach and the Dependency Theory. These theories truly revolutionized the easy one characterized mass communication.

For the present study "Impact of Internet Chat on Youngsters, A Critical Analysis", the researcher finds this theory related to the study.

Elihu Katz first introduced the Uses and Gratification Approach, when he came up with the notion that people use the media to their benefit. The perspective emerged in the early 1970's as Katz and his two colleagues, jay Blumler and Michael Gurevitch continued to expand the idea. This theory was contemporary because it contradicted older views that assumed the audience was a passive group. The Uses and Gratifications Approach views the audience as active, meaning that they actively seek out specific media and content to achieve certain results or gratifications that satisfy their personal needs.

4. Methodology

The researcher has used survey method .Questionnaire (see annexure) was made to collect data and analyze the results. The importance of survey research to the public at large is confirmed by the frequent reporting of survey results in the popular media. There are tow types of surveys: descriptive and analytical. In this research analytical survey method is used. Analytical surveys attempt to describe and explain why certain situations exist. Major advantage of survey method is that large amounts of data can be collected with relative ease com a verity of people. The researcher has also done focus group study to know about the interests of the students surfing on net. Focus group study is a strategy for understanding audience attitude and behavior. Focus group responses are often complete and less prohibited than those from individual interviews.

4.1 Population

The purpose of the study was to determine the internet use and its effects on behavior of youth in GUJRAT City. The researcher made a research and the population for this study research in youth (age between16-25) of different areas of GUJRAT City. The sample is selected through the random sampling method.

4.2 Sample

The researcher has taken college students boys and girls between the ages of 16-25 years as sample of study. Total numbers of sample is 250. Students were asked questions regarding their use of internet and their daily routine through Questionnaire.

5. Data Analysis

After analyzing the data from the selected audience, the researcher has found that the internet influences the target audience of the GUJRAT city and its use has made them dependent on it. Male students admitted that they have personal computer at home but they do visit net cafes due to privacy factor. Target audience of the GUJRAT City spent most of their time on net. The age of these students is between 16-17yrs.

Internet has made this world a global village. Many people think that as the internet gets bigger, it will continue to bread down the barriers in communication the increase understanding between people. This commonly heard prediction is supported by James David according to him, there is a prediction among the users of internet that when children grow up with communications technology like the Internet, they will overcome racism (and sexism, and ageism and any other ism you care to name) because they will be communicating with people from all over the world through a keyboard and monitor prejudice will disappear because people are judged on what they say, not on the color of their skin. Unfortunately these predictions ignore the reason why the race, gender, and age of people are not taken into account in the "wired world" of the internet.

The researcher wanted to analyze the usage of net by the students. The result reveals that most of the students both male and female use net for entertainment purpose as compared to education or information. For entertainment purpose they have chosen chatting as mostly preferred entertainment on net. Second preference has been given to web-sites on which students have admitted that they chat to people on different channels with different identity. Intermediate male and female students use net for entertainment purpose with almost 70%. Bachelor male students use net for entertainment more than female students. While female students use net more for emails than males. A low percentage shows use of net by both students for information and educational

purpose. Male and female students of 16-17yrs age group use net for entertainment purpose. While female students of 18-19yrs and 20-above age group use net more than males for entertainment purpose. They give preference to chatting than using net for teleconferencing and making phone calls. But they use net for visiting web-sites also.

Most of the students seem addicted to internet. They use net for leisure time and for their studies. They copy the whole web page and present it as their homework. They do not want to visit their families and friends due to their online friends waiting for them to chat.

Joseph B Walther and Larry D Reid are of the view that the phenomenon of internet addiction sometimes called pathological internet use, internet dependency, and even online a holism-is widespread. According to these writers, they are cautioned to look for signs of trouble in their students, monitoring the amount of time that the Students are online, and taking action when their internet use exceeds a certain level.

According to Bob Affonso, psychologists have labeled net addictions as "Internet Addiction Disorder". Online surveys estimate the incidence of addictive patterns of behavior among heavy internet users ranges from 6% to as high as 80%. Identified symptoms of the disorder include: (a) using the computer for pleasure, gratification, or relief from stress; (b) feeling irritable and out of control or depressed when not using it; (c) spending increasing amounts of time and money on hardware, software, magazines, and computer-related activities; and (D) neglecting work, school, or family obligations.

According to the results students are mostly addicted to internet. 60% male and female Intermediate students are addicted to internet. While female bachelor students are mote addicted to internet than male students.

Internet is collaborative medium in which one can access information and data; it is a place for learning, for commerce, for entertainment, and a place to intensively interact with people. The internet creates points of contact for widely dispersed people across time and distance. There are daily person to person exchanges that can have an enormous impact on how we as individuals think and how we come to understand global issues.

The results show that almost 70% male intermediate students and 40% female students do pornography, same percentage use net for educational purpose also. While almost 60% male and 50% female bachelor students do pornography. 30% male and male and female bachelor students use net for religious purpose. While its only 20% in intermediate male and female students.

According to the results there has been a change in the habits of students. According to the survey done, they do not watch television, both male and female intermediate students. Male students do not want to of out to visit friends, work out and read newspaper. Female students both intermediate and bachelor show the same result. They do not want to do the household chores.

Nancy Willard supports this view point that young people are using interactive technologies during the critical time for their social and moral development. As young people grow, they develop an understanding of self in relationship to other people. Their increasing cognitive abilities allow them to take the perspective of others and to understand how their actions produce consequences that can be harmful or beneficial to others. Young people grow in an ever-expanding social environment that includes family, school, and other community organizations. As they interact with others within their social environment, young people gain an understanding of the norms that are expected for their behavior.

Parents, teachers, and other significant adults are actively involved in the inculcation of norms and values that are considered acceptable in the social environment. Through this process, young people develop a sense of personal identity and values that guide their decision-making and behavior. The use of interactive technologies can affect the social and moral development of young people.

Their social interactions are not limited to interactions with members of their family, school, and local community they have the ability to interact with others from many different social and cultural backgrounds, with norms that may differ from those of their family, school, or local community. When interacting with others, young people receive different kinds of feedback in response to their actions. Some feedback may not provide clear, tangible information about the consequences of actions.

Young people have the ability to experiment as multiple anonymous personalities and engage in a wide range of virtual experiences that would not normally be possible in their real life environment. They may be accessing information and interacting in technology-based environments that have been established specifically to influence their values and behavior, in ways that may or may not be in accord with their family and community values.

With the use of interactive technologies there is an inversion in the power relationship between young people and adults: young are often more adapt and comfortable in interactive technology environments than are the adults who are significant in their lives. This reduces the potential for adult guidance of these activities. It is unknown how all of these factors, and others, may affect the social and moral development of young people.

According to the results internet is the most popular mode of communication among both genders. Female

intermediate and bachelor students show higher percentage than male students.

Both male and female students preferred chatting and e-mails on Internet. While discussion they agreed that internet is mostly used for new ideas, recreation, family contacts abroad, chatting, pornography, copying from web-sites.

They have friends on Mirc, it is a chatting program. Most of the students used to go to net cafes for this purpose. Discussing upon various sites they admitted that 70% to 80% of internet users do pornography. For that purpose most of them go to net cafes, just because of privacy. According to them, internet is direct access to these sites, it's cheaper than magazines and video films, it is "enjoyment" for the viewer. Researcher asked them about there behavior after visiting such sites on internet. They replied that free access to such sites has developed frustration and anger among youth. Element of curiosity has developed regarding sex issues. And there has been a cultural invasion in our society.

Talking over preferences, most of the students preferred internet on outdoor activities, like sports, visiting friends among males and doing household chores among females. They would like to stay home and chat on internet like MSN, Yahoo, or if they have Mirc groups. And if they have to choose something other than net, than it would be sleeping, listening to music, telephonic chat and visiting friends.

Asking about family response for net usage, they replied that parents are mostly angry and uncomfortable, that they are wasting their time and money i-e telephone bills. Male students replied that their parents complain that they are not doing outdoor chores, pray and go out for sports. And female students replied that their parents want them to do household chores, which they cannot due to net. Most of the students admitted that sitting in front of the monitor and searching does not make them lethargic. They always give net priority over anything else. It is a facility and an inspiration for them. Sometimes for educational purposes they just copy the web-site information.

At the end of the discussion some of the students suggested that net should be controlled up to some extent.

6. Recommendations

Computers have brought a new revolution, which is affecting human life even more profoundly, and then any other invention in the past has. The possible future developments are in diverse fields of human activities technology, cultural, education, work, business and economy, money, policies media and entertainment, private life, etc.   Exposure of youth to the information at home in work places cyber cafes or educational institution is exponentially growing and making the social change possible.

Internet cafes are growing like mushrooms in the urban areas of the country.   They provide chatting browsing and e-mail services at low charges.   The major set-back of our generation is that they have parted with good books, which are source of knowledge, literature, social values and wisdom and enlighten their vision; a large number of internet clubs in the cities are occupied by the young students in which they visit pornographic sites.   Most of the parents complain about their children's performance at school without realizing the cause. Mostly parents are computer illiterate and they do not exactly know that causes problem.   Even without logging on to pornographic web sites, the chatting is one of the causes that have trapped young students.   It is the responsibility of policy makers, institutions administration and parents to control the unethical change prevailing in our society.

6.1 State law

In the Islamic republic of Pakistan where the law on pornography I so strict that one gets severe punishment for providing or promoting such material to public access, the critical question that arises how our government has allowed to grow in the country without check and balance?   However the state has simple answer that it cannot enter someone's privacy, but is this matter of individuality or the whole youth of the nation.   Should the state act as silent spectator for things to go out of control?   What of individuals we shall be producing 10 years from now?   Can liberty in private and public sections be equated in the society like ours?

These and many other forms of internet abuses are common these day s but the questions how to counter such situation that is turning into a big problem?   Is this the responsibly of the policy makers institutional, parents or the individual themselves to control the prevailing threat.

6.2 Possible Solutions

Change at policy level: First of all there should be a proper legislation regarding providing internet facility to the public.   Secondly, the electronic media should play a positive role in educating the youth for effective internet usage.

There should be a code of conduct for the internet club owners and such code should be prepared by their involvement and participation.   This can be done by inviting them and then involving those to address the issue of internet abuse.   On the contrary, the decision imposed by force generally, bear no fruitful result.   Such a code on conduct thus produced should not only be displayed on the prominent place in the internet clubs but at same time it should be printed in newspapers as part of public awareness program.

Instead of providing unlimited access to the users a check and balance system could be devised to pass on the information requested by the individual.   PTCL can support facilities such as education services to the students through local ISP's.   Government should open public places where access to the internet for the academic purposes should be available public libraries, computers laboratories could be used for the purpose.

Change at institutional level: School and colleges can play the significant role in educating the children for the proper and effective use of the internet.   The concept of distance learning through internet could be introduces to enhance the learning abilities of the students.   Moreover, a teacher could refer her/his student to the additional resources available on the internet in terms of encyclopedia, dictionaries, etc.

Most of time students are unable to access the relevant information available on the net due to lack of the skills required to do that.   Institutions could facilitate the students for time efficient use of the internet. Discussions, workshop seminars could be one of the modes for the internet education.

The addition to the above mentioned suggestions a proper internet resource and counseling centre (s) should be developed for the student s through which they could seek guidance and reduce the risk of possible internet abuse.   Even in the absence of such centre (s) teacher should educate the student s for the possible threats of the internet abuse.   The on campus internet facility should be restricted.\

Change at parent's level: one of the most important stakeholders is the parent who should be aware of what their children.   One of the reasons is that each parent wants the child to be a computer genius from the beginning.   There is no harm in that but there is a word of caution in this approach regarding the use of the interne.   Computer literate parents are certainly in a better position to effectively educate their children.

Generally mothers spend most of the time with their children at home.   They consider their children sitting on the computer as blessing and believe that the children are learning through the internet.   On the other hand when their children score very poor grades they are unable to understand the causes for it.   Mostly, mothers say, "My son is very good at computers" without realizing that his computer skills are only limited to chat world and other time wasting activates.

A proper cheek and surveillance is needed if the child is sitting for long hours other than academic reason on the internet.   Children in particular should not be encouraged to sit in the internet cafes alone without proper guidance.   Parents should work closely with the children and they should educate themselves enough so that they could not ne fooled easily.

Change in the student's learning attitude: above all the most important form of change is the attitudinal change at individual level. The change in the belief system of student s can bring significant improvement in their learning attitude.   There is number of hindrances in the process of change from with in.   The teachers and the parents in understanding the difference between evil and good should guide students.   Moreover, they should be educated rather than punishment so that they could decide for themselves and move towards the self directed learning the ultimate goal of educated.

Internet is the fastest mode of communication.   The whole world is interlinked in the web where every kind of information is the present for those who seek.   It depends on us to decide the best for our school going youth because the future lies with new generation.

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Annexure

Table 1. Distribution by Age and Sex

Age (Years)	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	n.	%	n	%
16-17	91	52.30	39	51.3	130	52
18-19	40	23.0	20	26.3	60	24
20 and above	43	24.70	17	22.4	60	24
Total	174	100	76	100	250	100

The above table shows that male students between the ages of 16-17 participated more than female students. Percentage of male students between the ages of 18-20 is also more than the female students.

Table 2. Distribution by Age, Sex and PC ownership

Age Group (years)	Male			Female			Total		
	Total	PC Owned	%	Total	PC Owned	%	No.	PC	%
16-17	91	74	81.3	39	37	94.8	130	111	85.3
18-19	40	29	72.5	20	18	90	60	47	78.3
>20	43	33	76.7	17	15	88.2	60	48	80
Total	174	136	78.1	76	70	92.1	250	206	82.4

In the above table the percentage of PC ownership is shown. Male students show 78.1% PC ownership while female students show 92.1% only.

Table 3. Distribution by Age, Educational Qualification and PC Ownership

PC OWNERSHIP	Sex					
Age Group (years)	Intermediate			Bachelors		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
16-17	74	37	111	-	-	-
18-19	6	2	8	23	16	39
>20	-	-	-	33	15	48
Total	80	39	119	56	31	87
%	67.2	32.8	100	64.3	35.7	100

In the above table PC ownership among intermediate male and female students are more than the bachelor students.

Table 4. Frequency and percentage of visit to Net Cafes

Gender	Educational Qualification	Total	No. Visiting Net cafes	%
Male	**Intermediate**	91	55	59.8
	Bachelors	83	37	40.2
Female	**Intermediate**	39	-	-
	Bachelors	37	-	-
Total		250	92	100

The above table shows the number of students who visit net cafes. Most of these students have their PC at home.

Table 5. Frequency of Visits to Net Cafes

Gender	Educational Qualification	No. Visiting Net cafes	Frequency of Visits			
			Daily	Once a week	Twice a week	Time is available
Male	**Intermediate**	55	27	7	-	21
	Bachelors	37	24	4	-	9
	Total	92	51	11	-	30
	%	100	55.4	12.0	-	32.6

The above table shows the frequency of students who visit net cafe. Almost the same percentage visit daily and whenever they have time.

Table 6. Time Spent Daily On Internet

Gender	Educational Qualification	n	Time spent daily on internet (hours)							
			1-2		3-5		6-10		More	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Male	**Intermediate**	91	62	68.2	15	16.5	4	4.3	10	11.0
	Bachelors	83	47	56.7	20	24.1	8	9.6	8	9.6
Female	**Intermediate**	39	28	71.8	9	23.0	-	-	2	5.2
	Bachelors	37	25	67.6	6	16.2	-	-	6	16.2
Total		250	162	64.8	50	20	12	4.8	26	10.491

Most of the intermediate students spent time 1-2 hours daily than 3-5 and 6-10 hours.

Table 7. Purpose of using Internet by Gender & Educational Status

Gender	Educational Qualification	n	Entertainment		Information		Education		E-mail	
			F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Male	**Intermediate**	91	65	71.5	10	11.0	2	2.1	14	15.4
	Bachelors	83	53	63.8	6	7.2	4	4.9	20	24.1
Female	**Intermediate**	39	28	71.8	1	2.5	-	-	10	25.7
	Bachelors	37	19	51.3	1	2.7	1	2.7	16	43.3
Total		250	165	66	18	7.2	7	2.8	60	24

The above table shows that intermediate students both male and female do net surfing for entertainment purpose.

Table 8. Purpose of Using Internet by Gender and Different Age Groups

Gender	Age group (years)	n	Purpose of using internet service							
			Entertainment		Information		Education		E-mail	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Male	16-17	91	65	71.5	10	11.0	2	2.1	14	15.4
	18-19	40	28		4	4	2		6	15.0
	≥20	43	25		2	2	2		14	32.6
	Total	174	118		16	16	6		34	19.5
Female	16-17	39	28	71.8	1	1	-	-	10	25.7
	18-19	20	9	45	-	-	-	-	11	55
	≥20	17	10	58.9	1	1	1	5.8	5	29.5
	Total	76	47	61.9	2	2	1	1.3	26	34.2

In the above table the bachelor students mostly prefer entertainment and e-mails services on net. Information and educational sites are least preferred.

Table 9. Preference of Entertainment Through Internet by Gender and Age Group

Gender	Age group (years)	Types of Entertainment Preferred									
		Chatting		Phone Calls		Tele- conferencing		Websites		Total	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Male	16-17	52	57.1	12	13.2	3	3.3	24	26.4	91	52.3
	18-19	26	65.0	5	12.5	-	-	9	22.5	40	23.0
	≥20	29	67.4	5	11.7	1	2.3	8	18.6	43	24.7
	Total	107	61.5	22	12.6	4	2.3	41	23.6	174	100
Female	16-17	30	76.9	4	10.2	-	-	5	12.9	39	51.3
	18-19	12	60	1	5.0	-	-	7	35.0	20	26.3
	≥20	10	58.8	2	11.7	-	-	5	29.5	17	22.4
	Total	52	68.4	7	9.2	-	-	17	22.4	76	100

Male students between the age 18-20 prefer chatting and web-site visits while female students between the age of 16-17 prefer chatting and web-sites visit.

Table 10. Types of Websites Visited by Gender & Educational Status

Gender	Educational Qualification	Types Web sites Visited							
		Educational		Porn		Religious		Total	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Male	Intermediate	1	4.2	17	70.8	6	25	24	58.5
	Bachelors	1	5.9	10	58.9	6	35.2	17	41.5
	Total	2	4.8	27	65.9	12	29.3	41	100
Female	Intermediate	2	40	2	40	1	20	5	29.4
	Bachelors	2	16.7	6	50.0	4	33.3	12	70.6
	Total	4	23.5	8	47.0	5	29.5	17	100

In the above table most of the male bachelor students do pornography, while the percentage of female students is very low. Students both male and female also visit religious sites.

Table 11. Addiction to Internet by Gender & Educational Status

Gender	Educational Qualification	Addiction to Internet							
		Yes		No		To some extent		Total	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Male	Intermediate	60	65.9	10	11.0	21	23.1	91	52.3
	Bachelors	47	56.6	11	13.2	25	30.2	83	47.7
	Total	107	61.5	21	12.0	46	26.5	174	100
Female	Intermediate	23	59.0	6	15.3	10	25.7	39	51.3
	Bachelors	23	62.1	4	10.8	10	27.1	37	48.7
	Total	46	60.5	10	13.1	20	26.4	76	100

In the above table both me male and female students seem addicted to internet.

Table 12. Popularity of Internet as a Mode of Communication by Gender and Educational Qualification

Gender	Educational Qualification	N	Popularity of internet as a mode of communication							
			Yes		No		Up to some extent		Total	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Male	Intermediate	91	58	63.7	12	13.2	21	23.1	91	52.3
	Bachelors	83	44	53.1	15	18	24	28.9	83	47.7
	Total	174	102	56.6	27	15.5	45	25.9	174	69.6
Female	Intermediate	39	24	61.6	8	20.5	7	17.9	39	51.3
	Bachelors	37	21	56.7	5	13.5	11	29.8	37	48.7
	Total	76	45	59.2	13	17.1	18	23.7	76	30.4

In the above table intermediate male and female bachelor students admit that internet is the most popular mode of communication.