

Vol 5 Issue 7 Jan 2016

ISSN No :2231-5063

---

International Multidisciplinary  
Research Journal

Golden Research  
Thoughts

Chief Editor  
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

---

Publisher  
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor  
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary  
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

## Welcome to GRT

**RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595**

**ISSN No.2231-5063**

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

## Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty  
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad

## International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences AL. I. Cuza University, Iasi	.....More

## Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yaliker Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India  
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.org



# Golden Research Thoughts

International Recognition Multidisciplinary Research Journal

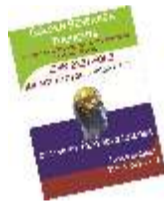
ISSN: 2231-5063

Impact Factor : 3.4052(UIF)

Volume - 5 | Issue - 7 | Jan - 2016



Rashmi Tomar



## CREATIVITY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE ERA OF SMARTPHONE



Rashmi Tomar<sup>1</sup> and Archana Kumari<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Student, The IIS University, Jaipur.

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, The IIS University, Jaipur.

### ABSTRACT

Technology has not only brought revolution in the way of communication among students but it has invaded into almost every aspect of their life, whether it is academics, social or personal life. Internet has now become the one point solution for all questions, students come across. Moreover the access to internet has become very handy with smart phones, as 3G services has made internet very faster. The aim of the present paper was to obtain a deeper insight in the nature of students' use of smart phones and to find out the way and attitude of students towards academic use of Smartphone. Students use internet on their Smartphone to research for projects, gain more knowledge on academic subjects and personal stuff as well. Now days the moment they are assigned some work by their teachers, they start surfing internet on their Smartphone. They do not want to drain their brain. This leads to the habit of getting ready made answers for their problems and limits their innovative thoughts and imagination. In other words, it can be said that it hampers their creativity. The role of teachers in using the Smartphone in a productive way have also been discussed in the paper.

**KEY WORDS:** Smartphone, college students, creativity, technology

### INTRODUCTION

Internet is a world-wide computer network that can be accessed via a computer, mobile, telephone, game machine, digital TV etc. The Internet was established in the early 1960s by the U.S. Department of Defense (Schneider, Evans, & Pinard, 2006), primarily for military purposes. But very

soon the use of internet was expanded to other areas such as intra-organizational and inter-organizational email; data storage, management and transfer; social websites like text messaging such as Twitter, and so forth.

In a survey of world internet use 2014-15, it was found that about 40% of the world population has an internet connection today. In 1995 it was less than 1%. The number of internet users has increase 10 fold from 1999 – 2014. There is an annual growth of 7.9% internet users between 2013 – 2014. The most shocking figure is that 48.4% of internet users belong to Asian countries (2013) after China & US in the world. India Ranks in third position in using internet. 8.33% of total users of internet are from India. The annual growth of internet users in India is 14% (2014, world internet use statistics) Source (WWW.Internetlivestats.com)2015.

The growth of internet was further accelerated with the development of cheaper and more user friendly computer technology software and mobile phones. Mobile technologies are becoming more embedded, ubiquitous and networked, with enhanced capabilities for rich social interactions, context awareness and internet connectivity. The emergence of a connected, mobile society, with a variety of information sources and means of communication available at home, work, school and in the community at large can be described as the beginning of the next social revolution(Rheingold2003).

The way to use the mobile phone has further revolutionized after shifting from the second generation (2G) to the third generation (3G). It has made the download times faster and better (Drucker, 2004). These mobile phones are known as Smartphone. Smartphone is a mobile phone that perform many of the functions of a computer, typically having a touch screen on interface, internet access and an operating system capable of running download apps (Oxford Dictionary). According to a survey of software service firm TCS about 70 percent of students today own smartphones. The number of students having smartphones are more in smaller cities as compared to metropolitan cities. In a study of Hejab M. Alfawareh and Jusoh Shadiyah (2014) on smart phone uses among university students, it was found that 91.69 percent of university students uses smartphone to login to academic portal, download class materials, taking and recording lecture notes. Research findings indicate that nearly every student owned a smart phone. To better understand the current dynamics of the Indian market for smart phones, Loya Arpit and Bhatt Anand (2013) conducted a study on uses pattern of smart phone owners among students. The findings show that students use the mobile smart phones for social, entertainment, and educational purposes.

Cui and Roto (2008) found that the main use of smartphones was task-oriented with goals of information seeking, com-medications, online transactions, and managing personal in-formation. In an observational study of smart phone usage on the Stanford campus, Ames showed that the availability of always-on connectivity meant that the students had to ex-habit the techno-social practices of balancing their extended networks with the immediate surroundings and to limit the negative impacts of smartphone usage (e.g., social pressure, and multi-tasking).

### Creativity

Creativity is considered as a unique mental process needed to produce something different and original. Creativity holds that what is created may be new and different from what already exists and is therefore unique. The creative person is more flexible than a convergent thinker and doesn't confine himself to the information at hand. There is a free flow of ideas. As a result, it opens up new avenues for possible solutions or concepts that are novel and creative.

Creativity results in a novel work that is accepted as useful or satisfying by an individual or a

group at some point of time. It expresses itself in the ability to come up with new or novel ideas or to see things in new relationship. Creativity produces a medium to express our thoughts, conditions, desires, fears and anxieties. The child understands social situations in a better manner. Creativity is an outlet of emotions. Creativity is a special quality in children.

#### Creativity with smartphone

Technology is all pervasive in our digitally connected world and students are no different. They use technology for not only connecting with friends but also to research for either academic purposes or general knowledge. Internet has now become the de facto answer to all questions humans can come up with. Moreover the access to internet has become very handy with smart phones, as 3G services has made internet very faster.

Specially college students are using internet to research for projects, gain more knowledge on academic subjects and personal stuff as well. Researching on the internet by students is not bad per se, the reason it becomes a problem is when they visit sites which are not in their best interests. One of the solutions could be to give them uniform resource locator (URL) rather than tell them to Google it. By giving an URL students get exposed to a much narrowed search area and contain info which is relevant to them.

Schulte (2002) reported the results of study based on 4,500 high school students from 25 high schools around the country. The study found that 72 percent of the students admitted to "seriously cheating on a written work" and more than half had "copied portions of a paper from the Internet without citing the source." Donald McCabe, the founder of the Center for Academic Integrity, is quoted as saying that "cheating is starting younger—in elementary school in fact. And by the time students hit middle and high school, cheating is, for many, like gym class and lunch period, just part of the fabric of how things are....What's changed is technology. It's made cheating so easy. And the vast realms of information on the truly, worldwide Web are so readily available. Who could resist?" (in Schulte, 2002). In a different article (Thomas, 2001), McCabe is quoted asserting that "High-schoolers are much more likely than college students to use the Net to cheat, and computers have redefined younger kids' concept of what constitutes cheating." McCabe also claims, based on his findings, that 15 to 20 percent of high-schoolers have bought or downloaded papers from one of the many paper mill websites to submit as their own work.

This is extremely common not only for class assignment but even when students participate in debates. Since the topic is already known, so they go to Google and start picking up their points from there. It can be seen in their speech as almost everyone starts with the same quote or share the same anecdote. This is detrimental because students are not showing creativity.

While researching on the internet is fine, the problem arises when students start doing a copy and paste job for assignments Choudhari Abhishek (2014).

#### Objective

1. To obtain a deeper insight in the nature of students' use of smart phones.
2. To find out the way and attitude of students towards academic use of mobile devices.

#### Apps for students available on smart phone

1. **Google chrome:** Among all Android browsers, Google Chrome is the best because of its smooth user interface. If students have problems with a website, they can check "Desktop site" to view the site the



way it is on desktop. This feature makes Chrome the best.

2. **Team Viewer:** If a student forgets an assignment on their computer at home they can use this app to control their Windows, Mac or Linux computer.

3. **Dropbox or Google Drive:** It is very important for students to have their files synced across all their devices. Using Dropbox or Google Drives on their smart phone, students can rest assured that their files will always be available.

4. **Recordroid:** Students who are tired of transcribing their teacher's lessons can use Recordroid to create audio recording notes files created will be sent to their desktop computer via- e-mail, so they can review what the teacher said at home.

5. **My Home work:** This app lists the deadlines for homework. It also tracks the difficulty level of assignments, so students can do the easier ones first.

6. **Dictionary.com:** Some dictionaries are too thick to carry. The smaller ones are not even complete. Download the Dictionary.com app and a student can have about 2 million words available with just a swipe of a finger.

7. **Instapaper:** If a student finds something very useful on the internet but doesn't have the time to read it now they can get Instapaper. This app turns any web page into readable offline content, so students can read it later, even without an internet connection.

8. **Whatsapp:** This is a new app in the market which is very useful now a days. Students use this app to study like they can exchange the pics of their notes or can ask questions from each other and can easily be in contact with each other.

9. **Gmail:** This is the very important source of communication where students can easily mail each other the notes and study materials.

#### Use of Smartphone for different purpose by Colleges students:

It has been found through researches that 95% students are using smart phone at college level. Many colleges have been debating on the usage of smart phones in college, students use to surf the internet, to access social network like facebook.com and twitter.com, to stream videos on Youtube and so much more. It arises a need for teachers and college administrators to find ways of integrating smart phone in college for educational purposes. Karehka Ramey(2014)

Every student can own a smart phone at college, because they are affordable and easy to carry compared to laptops or tablets. Some creative ways to use smart phone in college for academic purposes are:

**Use smartphone as Reminders:** Students tend to use diaries to note down important dates and assignments, however, this diary can get lost at any time, if not, a student can easily forget what they wrote in a diary. Smartphone can be used as reminders, teachers can use bulk text messaging services like to send to remind their students about an exam or assignment.

**Use smartphone for Research purpose:** Most college have computer labs where student go to make research online, it can be inconveniencing for students, because in most cases the computers in the lab are never enough and the competition for computer is always high. It can also be expensive to provide a computer to each and every student at college, the best option is to use smart phone as research tools.

**Use smart phone to take polls in the classroom:** You can easily know the response of your students on a specific subject using smartphone polls. One of the best polling system is poll ever where.com, it's instant and affordable. Teachers you can get your classroom's attention on instant with poll ever where, it is compatible with most mobile devices. It is the best way of keeping students engaged and it also give a chance to a shy students to participate in a classroom debate.

**Use smartphone to share educational material:** Students can easily use smart phone to take pictures or videos in the field with other students at college. For example, Geography students can take pictures or record videos while in the field carrying out a geography research. They can share those pictures or mini clips with their fellow students at college in real time.

**Use smartphone for audio & video lessons:** Teachers can record instructions in video format, and then upload these recordings to a classroom college website. Students with smart phone can easily access a classroom blog via the internet and download these recording which can play at anytime of the day. This practice can save teachers time and it also promotes mobile learning.

**Use smartphone as Gamification tools at college:** Teacher you will agree with me, that integrating games in the classroom can boost a student's interest in learning .

**Use Stop Watches on Smartphone in a science classroom:** During a science experiment, students will need to use stop watch in the laboratory, most chemical or experiments will react at a given time, so it is better for each students or group to have a stop watch.

**Use smartphone for Video Conferencing at college:** Teacher can a smart phone which has video conferencing application like SKYPE to consult another teacher or educator on a specific subject, this discussion can be streamed on a smart white board using Bluetooth technology and all students can learn from this videos conference. This can help them share educational ideas their smartphones.

**Use smartphone to learn new languages:** Students can easily learn new languages using advance mobile language applications like BABEL. It is very easy to use Babble, a student will simple paste the content they want to translate, and then select a language.

**Use smartphone as Calculators:** It does not matter if your smart phone is expensive or not, every smartphone has a calculator with basic features. Students can use a calculator in math and physics classroom. Smartphone calculators can be used to solve simple equations in the classroom.

**Use smartphone to scan text books:** All smartphone come have cameras, so students can use those cameras to scan and bookmark important pages in text books, bookmarking services like Evenote.com can be used to store these bookmarked scanned pages and students can easily search for these

bookmark.

**Use smart phone as Digital Storytelling tools:** Smartphone which can record mini audio clips and videos, literature students can find this feature very important, they can record audio speeches by recording most interesting poems and share them with friends online.

**Use Smartphone as E- reader Tools:** Smartphone like iphone 5 have big storage space of about 30GB; students can easily download e-books online and store them on their smart phone.

**Use smartphone as dictionaries at college:** Students or teachers can use smart phone to text Google definitions system using their smart phones. Many time s we don't go with our dictionaries in the classroom, but a smartphone is always with us.

**Uses smartphone as Timers at college:** Create a textbook reading competition in your classroom, let students form reading groups and give each group a paragraph or sentence to read and explain.

**Create SMS based Chat Room for students using a smartphone:** Create a discussion group and communicate with your fellow students using SMS messaging. Encourage your students to create virtual discussion group and exchange educational information in real time, this move can also help shy students because they can set fake profile name to join any group, students can even share photos or share locations with friends.

**Use smartphone to go paperless in your classroom:** Teachers can reduce on the use of papers in their classroom by integrating smart phone in the learning and teaching process. Ipad apps like markup can be used to make student's exam paper, so teachers can assign exams or tests using smart phone and each student can submit their work via email, then the teacher can mark these tests using a Markup App for Ipad.

#### **Pros and Cons of using smartphone by Students**

Smartphones have now become an integral part of the daily lives of many individuals. However, negative aspects of their use have emerged, such as the disruption of social interactions. In addition, researchers have found close relationship between their overuse and poor mental health (e.g., sleep deprivation and attention deficits). Interactive characteristics of smart phones contain inducing and rein-forcing features that promote excessive usage behaviors . For example, Oulasvirta et al. have demonstrated that frequently checking dynamic content (e.g., updates from online social networks) on mobile devices weakens self-regulation, which may lead to smart phone overuse.

Baiyun Chen and Aimee Denoyelles (2013) Conducted survey an student's mobile learning practices found that ownership of mobile devices is high among students and the tablet / smart phone are the most popular devices for academic purpose. He also concluded that students use their mobile devices mostly for self-directed informal leranings rather than in the formal academic context. And acadmic use was found universal regardless of demographic factor. The Internet has grown exponentially over the years and has emerged as the foremost source of disseminating information quickly to a large audience, transcending the limitation of time and space. It has changed the way of teaching as well as learning. Learning has been moving more and more outside of the classroom and into the learner's environments, both real and virtual, thus becoming more situated, personal,



collaborative and lifelong. Internet usage has the potential to improve the quality of education. Web-based learning can increase understanding of theoretical and critical concepts. Students find it portable to carry anywhere and can access internet with speed. Along with a good memory storage capacity it has many more applications to complete the work quickly and conveniently. Ciglaric (1998) year believes that the popularity of the Internet as a teaching-learning tool increased with the introduction of the web browser, which uses a hypertext concept. The value of the Internet for educational purposes was further supported by, who stated that the Internet brought about positive changes to teachers and instructors, who taught students to learn, work, communicate, and play. The comprehensive literature available shows that the Internet has the following functions in education: (i) storehouse of information, (ii) communication without boundaries, (iii) online interactive learning, (iv) electronic/online research, (v) innovation in the new world, (vi) improve interest in learning, (vii) global education, and (viii) information catalogues. Advancements in web technology have brought about another opportunity for teaching and learning. Web based learning platforms are known to limit problems caused by distance between learners and tutors. Web-based learning is a form of e-learning supported by an internet browser (Tinio, 2003). It provides a suitable instructional media, facilitates interactive and collaborative learning, and enhances assessment during the teaching-learning process (Wijekumar, 2005).

The trend of web-based learning has further accelerated with the use of smartphone by the students. With the smartphone student can have access to internet anytime, anywhere. It has ample of data storage space, which help students to use it as a storehouse of information. Many books and learning materials can be accessed online by students just with a few clicks on their mobile phone. A wide range of content is available online which can be accessed easily on smartphone by students such as instructional games, augmented reality, interactive websites, and personalized instruction. The virtue of electronic information is that it gives students greater control over their curriculum, thereby allowing students to proceed at their own pace and in their own learning styles (Darrell West, 2012).

This might present an opportunity for educators to design educational methods, activities, and material that are suitable for smartphones and allow students to use this technology, thereby accommodating students' current diverse learning approaches. Rheingold, H (2003). Learning technologies provide a set of instruments teachers can use to achieve that range of instructional strategies.

But if we see the other side of this teaching learning process in the era of smartphone, it has negative impact on students' creativity. Creativity means creating something new or in other words being creative means generation of original ideas. Creativity is a phenomenon whereby something new and in some way valuable is created (such as an idea, a joke, a literary work, painting or musical composition, a solution etc). Robert E. Franken has defined creativity as the tendency to generate or recognize ideas, alternatives, or possibilities that may be useful in solving problems, communicating with other and entertaining ourselves and other. But now a day's students are rather imitator than creator. The moment they are given a project or work by teachers, they start searching for ideas on internet. They get readymade answers for the problem and just click it right, copy and paste. They do not even try to understand or analyze the different ways to solve the same problem before computing the answers copied from internet. For examination they just memorize those answers and get the grades. If we analyze the consequences of this habit of students, we can easily make out that it makes the foundation of learning or understanding of concept very weak. We know it very well that in today's innovation-based economy requires an ability to be self-directed learners, work independently, apply

technology effectively, create media products, be adaptable to change, and be good digital citizens, among other attributes (Esther Wojcicki, 2013). Few years back this trend was not as popular as today because, few students used to have access to internet connection on their personal desktop or laptop. Another option for them was to surf internet by paying money in cyber café. But now a day students do not require to visit the cyber café or desktop to find any material for educational use. Instead all activities which can be performed on normal computers such as finding material for making projects or assignments, taking printout sharing information, sending and receiving emails, chatting, opening and editing documents, can be done using smartphones with just a few touch on its screen. The world is conveniently one Google search away from any teenager's access. According to a research conducted by Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI), the student's demand for surfing the internet for educational purposes has seen a sharp rise. Several institutions have started to provide online study material through their websites.

As smartphones provide more and more applications for an increasingly a wider range of usage situations, they have become an increasingly integrated part of student's everyday life. Some applications such as a camera given in the Smartphone can work as a scanner. The new software such as whats-app, facebook, Hike, we-chat has further facilitated the sharing of information within a fraction of second to a large group. It has been observed very commonly among students that they click the picture of classnotes and massage it to the group of friends. This is leading to a trend of bunking classes among students. Even if they could not come to the class they can have the class-notes and even can discuss with their classmates about the major points taught in the class. The temptation to cheat has also increased as a result of easy internet access on smartphone. The excess use of internet on smartphone is not only hamper the imaginative and creative skill of students but it is also unfair on the part of those students who put lots of effort into their assignments instead of copying them from a random website.

Use of internet in education has a potential to revolutionize the way we live our lives, and the effects have already started making themselves visible. Research evidences suggest that time spent doing nothing or being bored gives us time to imagine and results in creativity. But a smartphone in hand always keeps our mind engaged and not let us to get bored. We do not get time to think and imagine and ultimately our creativity suffers. Students come across new ideas when they solve a problem on their own during their academic and extracurricular activities but over engagement with smartphone makes the child to feel like going out and play with friends. They keep themselves busy with smartphone.

Besides this use of smartphone is a major reason for increasing cheating work .among student Smart Mobs: The Next Social Revolution. Cambridge, MA: Perseus

The popularity of smartphone among students is further contributed to its operating system in a manner similar to a traditional computer, which offer advanced computing abilities and connectivity options.

After the students file out, Abeshouse, who prides herself on what she calls "teacher with-it-ness," is more than suspicious. She goes to her computer, logs on to the Internet and types bits of the telltale sentence into the search engine Google.

He is the founding president of the Center for Academic Integrity, and his research shows that that notion is fast becoming an oxymoron. And not just in colleges, where, he says, cheating is rampant. For example, the Student Honor Council at the University of Maryland processed about 250 cases last year, four times the number of cheaters a decade ago. And last year a scandal shocked the University of

Virginia, where a physics professor designed software to detect plagiarism that ended up catching 154 students, 33 of whom were expelled or left school, with more trials pending.

McCabe is finding that cheating is starting younger--in elementary school, in fact. And by the time students hit middle and high school, cheating is, for many, like gym class and lunch period, just part of the fabric of how things are. It isn't that students have become moral reprobates in a generation. What's changed, says McCabe, is technology. It's made cheating so easy. And the vast realms of information on the, truly, worldwide Web are so readily available.

"Students were certainly cheating before the Internet became available. But now it's easier. Quicker. More anonymous," McCabe says. "I can't tell you how many high school students say they cheat because others do and it goes unpunished. Being honest disadvantages them."

### CONCLUSION

It has been found through researches that 95% students are using smartphone at college level. Many college have been debating on the usage of smartphones in college, students use to surf the internet, to access social network like facebook.com and twitter.com, to stream videos on Youtube and so much more. It arises a need for teachers and college administrators to find ways of integrating smartphone in college for educational purposes.

The growth of internet was further accelerated with the development of cheaper and more user friendly computer technology software and mobile phones. Mobile technologies are becoming more embedded, ubiquitous and networked, with enhanced capabilities for rich social interactions, context awareness and internet connectivity.

In the present era of technology revolution, students use smartphones and social media for their education even though this technology has not been formally included in the curriculum.

Specially college students are using internet to research for projects, gain more knowledge on academic subjects and personal stuff as well. Researching on the internet by students is not bad per se, the reason it becomes a problem is when they visit sites which are not in their best interests.

### REFERENCES

1. Ames, M. G. Managing Mobile Multitasking: The Culture of iPhones on Stanford Campus. In CSCW (2013)
2. Balakrishnan Muniandy (2010), Academic Use of Internet among Undergraduate Students International Journal of cyber society and education Academic Research, Vol:3, No.2, December 2010. Available at [www.researchgate.net/profile/2FS](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/2FS). Retrieved on 20th Feb 2015
3. Choudhari Abhishek (2014), An Article in Times of India on March 1st 2014 on "Internet access makes class assignments mere 'copy & paste' job", available on <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/nagpur/Internet-access-makes-class-assignments-mere-copy-paste-job/articleshow/31195872.cms>, Retrieved on 7th May 2015.
4. Cui, Y., and Roto, V. How People Use the Web on Mobile Devices. In WWW(2008).
5. Darrell West, Digital Schools: How Technology Can Transform Education, Brookings Institution press, 2012.
6. Esther Wojcicki, "Designing K-12 Education for the Innovation Economy", paper presented at the i4j Summit, March, 2013.
7. European Scientific Journal August 2014 edition vol.10, No.22 ISSN:1857 -7881 (Print) e-ISSN1857-7311 Aicha Blehch Amry, PhD, Assistant Prof. [www.eujournal.org](http://www.eujournal.org)

8. Greenfield, D. The Addictive Properties of Internet Usage. Internet Addiction, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., (2011).
9. Hejab M. Alfawareh and Jusoh Shadiah (2014), Smartphone uses among university students Najran University Case, International Journal of Academic Research, Vol:6, No.2. March 2014. Available at [www.researchgate.net/profile/](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/). Retrieved on 16th Feb 2015.
10. Hejab M. Alfawareh and Jusoh Shadiah (2014), Smartphone uses among university students Najran University Case, International Journal of Academic Research, Vol:6, No.2. March 2014. Available at [www.researchgate.net/profile/](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/). Retrieved on 18th Feb 2015.
11. LaRose, R. Use and Gratifications of Internet Addiction. Internet Addiction, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., (2011).
12. M. Darrell west (2013) in his study as Mobile, learning, tablet found that smartphone by students has increases from 28% in 2008 to 80% in 2013. Available an [www.insidepolities.org](http://www.insidepolities.org) retrained an 11th April 2015.
13. Manoj Kumar (2011), Impact of the Evolution of Smart Phones in Education Technology and its Application in Technical and Professional Studies: Indian Perspective, International Journal of Managing Information Technology (IJMIT) Vol.3, No.3, August 2011. Available at [www.researchgate.net/profile/](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/). Retrieved on 18th Feb 2015.
14. Murdock, K. K. Texting While Stressed: Implications for Students' Burnout, Sleep, and Well-Being. Psychology of Popular Media Culture (2013).
15. Oulasvirta, A., Rattenbury, T., Ma, L., and Raita, E. Habits Make Smartphone Use More Pervasive. Personal Ubiquitous Computing (2012).
16. Schulte, B. (2002). Cheatin', Writin' & ' Rithmetic. How to succeed in school without really trying. *The Washington Post*. Sep 15, 2002, p. W16. [Retrieved online October 19, 2003 from: <http://www.jhu.edu/~virtlab/misc/Cheatin.htm>.]
17. Smartphone as Tools for Education: Getting smart with smartphones available at [www.ecyclebest.com](http://www.ecyclebest.com) Retrieved on 13th April 2015.
18. Thomas, K. (2001). Net makes cheating as easy as ABC. USA Today, June 19, 2001. [Retrieved online on October 19, 2003 from: <http://www.usatoday.com/news/nation/2001-03-20-cheat.htm>.] (California state university, Mart ridge. From –Human motivation ,3rd, edition , by Robert E. Franken)



Archana Kumari  
Assistant Professor, The IIS University, Jaipur.

# Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

## Associated and Indexed, India

- \* International Scientific Journal Consortium
- \* OPEN J-GATE

## Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org