A THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE INTERNET ON STUDENTS' MORAL, SOCIAL, AND SPIRITUAL VALUES FROM THE TEACHERS' PERSPECTIVE.

Li Jun, Emmanuel Hans

[1] Lincoln University College, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia.

ABSTRACT

Those who use the internet will experience both good and bad effects. According to studies, spending too much time online is harmful. Addiction is a bad consequence that impacts people's anxiety levels, communication skills, and capacity to work together. Research also indicates that long periods of internet use may be harmful to one's health and character. People who spend all day or even just five hours online also squander a lot of time, which is another negative effect of the internet. It influences how students think about and complete assignments, making them more pragmatic and dependent on technology. Internet usage has negative effects on many aspects of people's lives, including their health, relationships, and ability to get a job. Using the internet for unregulated reasons may have negative impacts on one's physical, mental, psychological, and social health. Every one of the aforementioned detrimental effects of the internet is considered an example of problematic internet use. When students struggle to do their schoolwork without using internet resources, it's easy to see how internet usage in the classroom becomes a problem. Their addiction to the internet is limiting their mental and moral growth. Given the foregoing, it's easy to see how the internet may have both beneficial and negative effects on individuals. If people use the internet for good or evil depends on their attitude and what they want to accomplish online. What individuals do with the Internet is entirely up to them; it is only a platform for communication and information sharing. Members of the target audience will evaluate the outcomes.

Keywords: Internet, Students, Influence, Moral-Value Disarray.

INTRODUCTION

Even college students can't function without some kind of technology, most notably the internet. Even for mundane tasks, they need access to the internet. With 143.26 million users in 2017, more than half of Indonesia's 250 million people was online. The figure has grown substantially from year to year. People enrolled in college make up a sizable portion of the researchers' population that uses the internet. Nearly all kids use the internet on a daily basis for schoolwork, according to the

researchers. Many people's lives have been touched by the internet, especially the millennial generation, due to its widespread usage (Bhatnagar & Pry, 2020).

In most cases, people benefit from having access to the internet. According to the findings, people may potentially use the internet and other forms of information technology to do more in less time. Having access to a wealth of information from many sources allows one to increase their knowledge, abilities, and creative potential. Example: people's interactions with IT have become both easier and more challenging due to Internet usage. There are positive and negative results associated with the internet, according to various research. One benefit of the internet, according to recent studies, is that it motivates people to finish what they start. Finding answers to people's current concerns would be a breeze with the abundance of knowledge available online. Research suggests that the Internet may improve outcomes by offering the essential framework, guidance, and information. Nevertheless, the potential dangers of engaging in online activities far surpass any advantages. "Problematic internet usage" means the bad things that happen when people use the internet. The internet has negative effects on several parts of thinking, feeling, and doing, according to researchers. Kids' cognitive development may be impacted by internet use and their academic performance. Students have become more realistic, shy, and unable to work together efficiently as a result of their time spent online. The effects of internet use on humans have been the subject of several studies across the world, including Indonesia. Researchers in Indonesia have mostly focused on the effects of the internet on people's knowledge and interpersonal connections. Academic studies investigating the impact of the internet on people's moral beliefs are much rarer. Researchers cannot stress enough how crucial it is to investigate the impact of the internet on students' moral beliefs. With this information, people might make a well-informed choice and lessen the impact of online dangers (Stark & Hoffmann, 2019).

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

One of the most important tools that individuals in every country on the planet have access to is the internet. The ability to access the internet is a requirement for the academic pursuits of students in the United States. Internet research is very important for students in Malaysia, especially for readings that are given to them. A great number of countries, including India, Indonesia, and a great number of others, have profited from the internet's capacity to supply answers to their issues and its accessibility to information. Both the positive and negative impacts of the internet are complimentary, acting as if they were two sides of the same coin, according to studies and disputes among experts. According to the findings of a research conducted by the National School Boards Association in 2007, increased access to the internet led to an improvement in the academic achievement of students (Balouch et al., 2019).

One of the possible advantages is the capability of quickly and easily gaining access to vast amounts of information for the purposes of communication, information sharing, and leisure activities. Someone who is knowledgeable in the industry has made a prediction that the internet will only offer positive things to people. For example, having access to the internet would make it much simpler to acquire new knowledge, do routine activities, and find solutions to significant problems (Saha & Guha, 2019).

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

From the perspective of the participating educators, this research seeks to investigate how the internet shapes the moral, social, and spiritual beliefs of today's kids. The study's overarching goal is to determine if and to what extent the increasing number of students' online interactions influence their moral behaviour, interpersonal skills, and spiritual development. The study aims to examine the pros and cons of students' character development and the internet by collecting perspectives from instructors, who are typically the first point of contact with students. Teachers' perspectives on the internet's impact on students' moral, social, and spiritual development will also be explored, yielding useful information for legislators, parents, and educators concerned about the long-term effects of internet usage on youth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Users may either profit from the internet or suffer from its use. There is a possibility that problems could occur if researchers use the internet excessively. There are a number of negative features, one of which is addiction, which also has a negative influence on anxiety that is associated with communication and cooperation. When someone is hooked to the internet, it may have a negative impact on their personality and mental health. When people spend more than five hours a day online, they run the risk of losing time, which is another disadvantage they face. The academic performance of students declines as a result of their dependence on it, which in turn leads to a reduction in their creative output. Excessive internet use may have a detrimental influence on a variety of aspects of a person's life, including their health, their relationships, their productivity at work, and their productivity in the workplace.

The term "problematic internet usage" refers to the way in which people's mental, physical, and social well-being are adversely impacted as a result of their uncontrolled use of the internet for a variety of tasks that fall under the category of daily activities. The use of the internet at this location is plagued by the same issues that are encountered everywhere else. When students struggle with self-control and do not use the internet to do their work, this is the most fundamental

kind of problematic internet use that may occur in a school context (Hako et al., 2021).

As a result of their excessive use of the internet, their intellectual and moral development is being stunted. Both positive and negative impacts that the internet has had on society are brought to light by the logic that was presented before. Internet users' goals and perspectives on the world are the primary factors that affect the degree to which the internet is utilised for positive or negative purposes. Because the internet is only a tool, it is entirely up to people to determine how they would want to make use of those tools. The impact of the results, whether they are positive or negative, will be decided by the users (Narh-Kert et al., 2022).

RESEARCH QUESTION

What is the impact of internet on student's social value through teacher's perspective?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Quantitative research involves the analysis of numerical data related to variables using one or more statistical models. The social environment may be better understood via quantitative research. Researchers often use quantitative methods to examine problems impacting particular individuals. Graphically shown objective data results from quantitative study. Numerical data is crucial for quantitative research and must be collected and analysed methodically. Their support facilitates the computation of averages, the development of predictions, the identification of connections, and the extrapolation of findings to larger populations.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The quantitative data analysis was performed with SPSS version 25. The odds ratio and 95% confidence interval were used to determine the direction and size of the statistical association. The researchers established a statistically significant criteria at $p < 0.05$. Key elements of the data were gathered using descriptive analysis. Quantitative methodologies are often used for assessing data analysed by statistical computing instruments or data collected by surveys, polls, or questionnaires.

SAMPLING

Research participants filled out questionnaires to provide data for the research. Using the Rao-soft program, researchers identified a study population of 763 people, leading to the distribution of 898 questionnaires. The researchers obtained 888 replies and excluded 18 due to incompleteness, yielding a final sample size of 870.

DATA AND MEASUREMENT

A questionnaire survey was the primary source of information for the study (one-to-one contact or Google Form survey). The questionnaire had two distinct sections: (A) demographic data obtained from both online and offline sources, and (B) answers to attributes assessed using a 5-point Likert scale. Secondary data was obtained from many sources, mostly online.
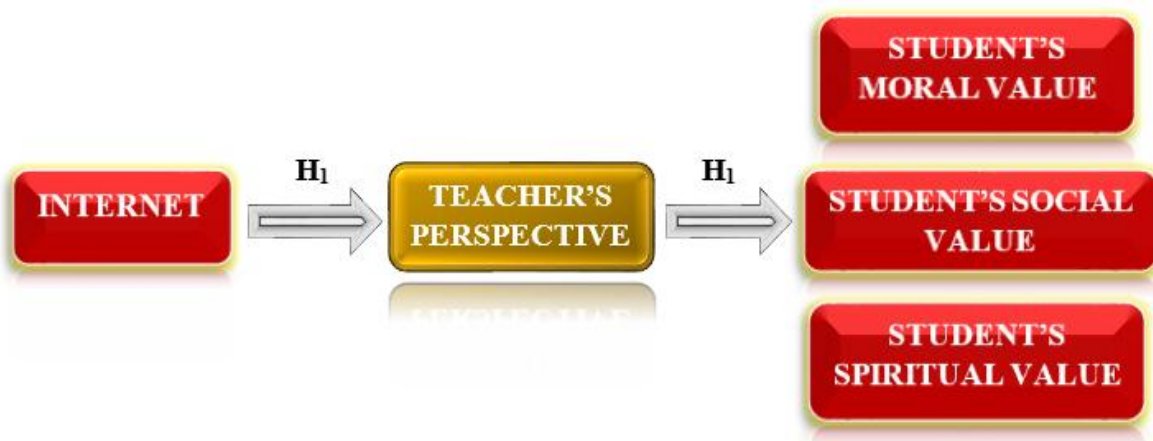
STATISTICAL SOFTWARE

The statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS 25 and MS-Excel.

STATISTICAL TOOLS

Descriptive analysis was used to comprehend the essential nature of the data. The researcher must analyse the data with ANOVA.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

RESULTS

Factor Analysis: A prevalent use of factor analysis is to validate the latent component structure of a set of measurement items. Latent factors, or unseen factors, are thought to be responsible for the scores on observable variables, often referred to as measured variables. Accuracy analysis, referred to as FA, is a model-based methodology. This research technique primarily focusses on simulating causal pathways among observable events, unseen factors, and measurement error.

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Method (KMO Method) assesses the appropriateness of data for factor analysis. Each model variable and the whole model are assessed to see whether they were sufficiently sampled. The statistic quantifies the possible shared variance across many variables. A lesser proportion often indicates greater suitability of the data for factor analysis.

KMO gives back numbers between 0 & 1. If the KMO value is between 0.8 and 1, then the sampling is considered to be sufficient. If the KMO is less than 0.6, then the sampling is insufficient and corrective action is required. Some writers use a number

of 0.5 for this, thus between 0.5 and 0.6, you'll have to apply researchers' best judgement.

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) A value close to 0 indicates that the aggregate of correlations is minimal in comparison to the magnitude of the partial correlations. Extensive correlations provide a significant obstacle to component analysis.

• Kaiser's thresholds for acceptability are delineated as follows:

Kaiser's thresholds for acceptance are as follows:

• A bleak range of 0.050 to 0.059.

• 0.60 - 0.69 subpar

The standard range for a medium grade is 0.70-0.79.

• Possessing a quality point value ranging from 0.80 to 0.89.

The interval from 0.90 to 1.00 is quite remarkable.

Table 1: KMO & Bartlett's Test.

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.886
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	3252.968
	df	190
	Sig.	.000

This illustrates that assertions are legitimate when used for sampling objectives. Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was conducted to determine the overall significance of the correlation matrix. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Sampling Adequacy Value is 0.886. The Bartlett's sphericity test produced a p-value of 0.00. Bartlett's test of sphericity produced a significant result, indicating that the correlation matrix is not an identity matrix.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

Internet: Connected computer networks form what is known as the internet. The internet has made it possible for individuals from all walks of life to share ideas and information with one another. The researcher's military used it as a research project in the 1960s, but by the 1980s, it had transformed into public infrastructure thanks to funding from colleges and corporations. Groups in charge of it come up with

universally acceptable standards1. Web, social media, email, chat rooms, and audio/video transmission are just some of the many services it can handle. For a wide range of information-dependent pursuits, almost half of the world's population uses it (Mishra & Sharma, 2022).

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Student's Social Value: The concept of social value encompasses a wider range of values. Instead, then focussing on monetary worth, it encourages individuals to think about how actions will affect them personally. The viewpoint of the general public is paramount. Organisations should strive to have a positive net influence both now and, in the future, even though they will inevitably cause some poor experiences. Better judgements for individuals may be made if they assess their effects (Patil & Patil, 2021).

MEDIATING VARIABLE

Teacher's Perspective: Background information and life experiences impact instructors' perceptions, which are the ideas and mental impressions they have about their pupils. The term "teaching perspective" describes an individual's thoughts, feelings, deeds, and goals in connection to their conception of the learning environment. Furthermore, the way researchers behave as educators and the reasons researchers believe these acts are commendable and warranted constitute researchers teaching perspective. Being able to empathise with and understand other people's experiences is a key component of perspective-taking. Because it is a component of most human interactions and communication, teaching youngsters to take another person's point of view is a crucial social skill (Sinha, 2022).

Relationship between Internet and Student's Social Value through Teacher's Perspective: The internet and pupils' social ideals have a complicated and multi-faceted interaction, according to teachers. Online communities have grown in importance, allowing students to communicate with one another, learn about other points of view, and join in on discussions happening all over the world. On the one hand, the internet has the potential to improve people's interpersonal skills and build stronger communities; on the other, it has the potential to erode certain societal norms. Many educators have seen first-hand how problems like cyberbullying, social isolation, and reality distortion may result from students' excessive use of the internet, especially social media. On top of that, people may be more dishonest or disrespectful while communicating online because of the anonymity it offers. Teachers have seen that while the internet may be a great tool for children to learn about other cultures and make new friends, it can also expose them to unsuitable or dangerous information, which can have a detrimental impact on their social behaviour. Therefore, depending on its usage, the internet may be both a tool to increase social value and a threat to the growth of constructive social

skills (Sharma, 2022). Based on the above debate, the researcher developed the following hypothesis to examine the correlation between the Internet and students' social value from the teacher's perspective.

H_{01}: **There is no significant relationship between Internet and Student's Social Value through Teacher's Perspective.**

H_1: **There is a significant relationship between Internet and Student's Social Value through Teacher's Perspective.**

Table 2: H_1 ANOVA Test.

ANOVA					
Sum					
	Sum of Squares	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
Between Groups	39588.620	330	9883.986	989.487	.000
Within Groups	492.770	539	9.989		
Total	40081.390	869			

This investigation yields remarkable results. The F value is 989.487, attaining significance with a p-value of .000, which is below the .05 alpha threshold. This indicates that the hypothesis "H_1: **There is a significant relationship between the Internet and students' social value from the teacher's perspective**" is accepted, whereas the null hypothesis is rejected.

DISCUSSION

Teachers have seen that pupils' moral, social, and spiritual values are affected by the internet in complex ways. There are advantages and disadvantages to using the internet from a moral standpoint. On the one hand, it gives kids the chance to learn about important moral principles like compassion, accountability, and empathy. Teachers have seen that pupils are able to reflect on their moral choices and participate in constructive behaviours via online conversations and tools. But pupils' moral growth may be badly impacted by the internet's exposure to detrimental influences including cyberbullying, improper material, and immoral behaviour on social media. Even while there is a wealth of knowledge available online, some educators worry that pupils may be exposed to damaging or deceptive content that might cloud their judgement and make it harder for them to develop strong moral principles.

CONCLUSION

It is plausible to assume, based on the facts and the results, that people's moral values are adversely impacted by their use of the internet, notably their honesty, responsibility, and work ethic. People who depend excessively on the internet place themselves at a greater danger of engaging in behaviour that is immoral and

dishonourable. In situations when individuals fail to internalise the values that are important in life, the negative implications of internet addiction become more obvious. There is a moral virtue that may be particularly vulnerable to the widespread influence of the internet's negative effects on moral standards. It is without a doubt necessary to do a great deal more in-depth investigation in order to validate the idea. In order to have a better understanding of the entire degree to which the internet has affected moral norms; researchers need further research that are more thorough. It is necessary to adopt preventative actions in order to forestall the rapid deterioration of moral standards that may be attributed to the internet's negative influence on the erosion of moral principles. Everyone has the obligation of shielding future generations from hazards that violate moral principles.

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