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The Digital Generation: An Analysis of the Seminal Impact of Internet Usage on Children

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***Abstract* — The increased use of smart devices is causing a movement away from traditional learning methods and towards online learning approaches. Concerns have been expressed concerning the harmful impact of increased internet usage among children on a variety of factors, including health, social activities, outdoor participation, academic performance, and behavior. The purpose of this study is to look into how children's internet use affects their academic achievement, outdoor activities, social interactions, behavior, and health.**

This study presents a model to show the potential correlations between children's internet usage, academic performance, outdoor activities, social interactions, behavior, and health. The study intends to create links and comprehend the total influence of internet usage on children by analyzing these characteristics.

A questionnaire with closed-ended questions was used as a survey strategy to collect data for the study. In and around Navi Mumbai, India, 502 responses were collected from parents of school-aged children aged 6 to 12 years. A random sample method was used in the survey research design, and information was gathered using a pre-structured questionnaire.

The information gathered was coded and entered into SPSS 20 for analysis. To analyses the data, descriptive statistics and the Chi Square test were used, and conclusions were drawn based on the results.

A significant correlation was discovered between children's internet usage, academic achievement, outdoor activities, social interactions, behavior, and health, according to the research. The study's model successfully establishes probable correlations between these factors, and statistical tests confirm these linkages further.

Finally, the growing popularity of online learning methods, fueled by the rising use of smart devices, has sparked concerns regarding the influence of internet consumption on children. This study looks into the consequences of internet use on several elements of children's lives. The study proposed model aids in understanding the connections between internet usage, academic performance, outdoor activities, social interactions, behavior, and health. The statistical study supports the probable correlations between these variables, providing important insights into the implications of children's internet usage in the digital age.

Keywords— Internet, Internet Usage, Academic Performance, Outdoor Activities, Social Relationship, Behavior, Health.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The ubiquitous usage of the internet in today's digital age has revolutionized the way people interact, learn, and communicate. This seismic shift in the way technology has invaded our lives has not only reshaped our cities, but has also had a significant impact on the next generation. With a rising number of children using the internet, there is an urgent need to investigate its fundamental impact on their development and well-being.

In every aspect of life, the internet has a significant impact. The impact of the Internet on children's life has been significant (Shukla, M., et al, 2020).

As cities around the world rapidly urbanize, the physical landscape has changed dramatically. Population increase combined with restricted urban space has resulted in both horizontal and vertical expansion, resulting in a scarcity of open spaces and playgrounds inside city bounds. This change in urban layout has influenced how children engage in physical activities and outdoor play, making them increasingly reliant on alternate kinds of amusement and relaxation.

Simultaneously, digital technology has become an integral part of our daily lives, with the internet becoming a ubiquitous presence in modern homes. Children, being digital natives, have embraced online platforms quickly, participating in social networking, online gaming, and other virtual experiences. As youngsters navigate the huge virtual world while adjusting to the demands of the actual environment, this transition has opened up a new arena of possibilities and difficulties for their development.

The internet's evolution is revolutionizing humanity, resulting in a shift in people's lives and the way we search for information. It will affect our learning and growth in the long run. Even school-aged youngsters have instant access to a vast amount of information. Children's growth, conduct, and learning have all been influenced by the internet (Shukla, Manisha, et al. 2020).

Given these changes, the aim of this study paper is to dive into the crucial impact of internet usage on children's development and well-being. There have been several studies on internet usage, outdoor activities, and other factors, but there are lack of studies on how school going children's internet usage, academic performance, outdoor activities, social relationship, and behavior and health. This study intends to provide light on both the opportunities and potential concerns connected with online exposure by analyzing the impact of the internet on many elements of children's lives, such the relationship between children's internet usage, academic performance, outdoor activities, social relationship, and behavior and health. In order to determine whether there was a relationship between these variables, a survey of students was conducted.

The virtual world's ubiquitous impact has increasingly replaced our natural relationships with nature in our daily lives. As a result, this virtual world has had an impact on the younger population, particularly school-age children. Unfortunately, many children appear to have lost their passion for the outdoors, preferring to spend their time immersed in virtual games and other online activities. The primary objective of this study is to investigate the relationship between school-aged children's internet usage and its consequences on their academic achievement, participation in outdoor activities, social relationships, behavior, and overall health.

A. Statement of Problem:

The exponential growth of internet-connected smartphones has considerably increased children's access to the online world, raising serious concerns for their general growth and welfare. Children, as the caretakers of tomorrow's society, have a critical role in molding a nation's future achievements. However, the magnitude of the pivotal impact of internet usage on children remains unexplored in the area of study. This study examines the impact of internet use on children's outdoor activities, academic achievement, health behavior, and social relationships in order to establish a link between these features and internet exposure.

B. Importance:

In this day and age of rapidly evolving technologies, children are heavily exposed to the internet. Early internet exposure for children has resulted in a significant amount of knowledge flow. Aside from various apps, you may notice that children are exposed to a plethora of information (via online resources) at an early age that may or may not be beneficial to them. In today's digital age, the impact of internet usage on children is a vital and relevant problem. With the internet's expanding accessibility and the popularity of online activities among children, knowing its consequences on their development, behavior, and well-being is critical. The research focuses light on an important component of child (viz, outdoor activities, academic achievement, health, behavior, and

social relationships) and provides insights (on impact of internet exposure on outdoor activities, academic achievement, health behavior, and social relationships) that can help parents, educators, and lawmakers make informed decisions to protect children's health and well-being.

The study "An Analysis of the Seminal Effects of Internet Usage on Children" is significant in addressing a vital component of child development in the digital age. The research report provides an important contribution to maintaining a safe, healthy, and rewarding online experience for children by adding to child development research, informing parents and educators, directing policy decisions, encouraging digital literacy, and increasing awareness. The findings could have a long-term impact on how society approaches internet usage among children, assisting in shaping a healthier and more balanced digital future for the next generation.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The internet has changed the way people access, communicate, and share information all across the world. Children have become major internet users as a result of the increasing integration of digital technology into everyday life, engaging in a variety of online activities for education, entertainment, and social connection. This review of the literature dives into the significant influence of internet usage on children, including its impact on cognitive development, social behavior, academic performance, and overall well-being.

➢ *Effect of Internet on the Children's*

Kalmus in the article has stated that the use of the internet by children is a crucial area for research since it accounts for a sizable portion of time usage and has ambiguous implications on physical and mental well-being (Kalmus, V., Siibak, A., & Blinka, L. 2013).

Children's wellbeing can be impacted directly in the ways listed below, as well as indirectly due to intergenerational effects; internet use can have an impact on parents' wellbeing and behavior, which will then have an impact on their children (Pfeffer, F. T., & Schoeni, R. F.2014).

There is some evidence to suggest that modern pastimes like gaming and streaming entertainment replace time spent on academic tasks (Rideout, V. J., Foehr, U. G., & Roberts, D. F. Kaiser Family Foundation 2010).

Author (Johnson 2010) stated that the idea that Internet usage circumstances influence the connection between online activities and child development is also backed up by a lot of evidence. It is necessary to build a conceptual framework that takes into account how Internet use affects children's development on all levels, including at home, school, and in the community.

According to research, parental Internet co-use and website recommendations have a favorable impact on children's educational success (Lee and Chae 2007).

Researchers surveyed families and discovered that parental perceptions of control—obtained through family togetherness and shared web activities—reduced children' exposure to harmful Internet content (Cho and Cheon 2005).

This paper have stated that children may use computers in the classroom, cellphones to communicate with friends, tablets to complete schoolwork in the evening, and television for an hour with their family to unwind. This could take up a significant amount of time throughout the day. Therefore, when assessing these guidelines and deciding whether limitations are useful and how these should be set, it is crucial to understand how and why children use technology and with which tools (Gottschalk 2019).

According to research, preschoolers acquire accustomed to digital devices before being exposed to books (Brody 2015).

The internet is used for informational purposes, communication, entertainment, and gaming. Young people are also more likely to be online than older people since technology develops within their generation. As they become older, children's use the Internet more frequently (Omar et al. 2014).

The research have specified that numerous children's favorite hobbies have been drawn to the Internet because to its quick spread across a variety of devices, including desktop computers, laptop computers, tablets, and smart phones (Lister et al. 2009).

➢ *Outdoor Activities*

The study revealed by showing a significant correlation between excessive technology use and low levels of outdoor activity. Children who use their devices for less than 5 hours per week tend to engage in more physical activity than those who use them for more than 6 hours (Alotaibi et al. 2020).

However, technology has a noticeable impact on both physical and mental health. Despite the abundance of entertainment options, kids frequently spend their free time using internet. The inclination for children to use

gadgets more frequently is causing a number of physical health issues (e.g., headache, sleeping disorder). Thus as per the researcher something should be done to encourage students to participate in outdoor games and exercise (Rashid et al. 2021).

Children can explore their surroundings through outdoor play, have sensory experiences with mud, water, sand, and trash, discover or make their own play areas, collect items and develop hobbies, and learn to enjoy physical activity. A child's drive to run, climb, and leap in open spaces is evidence that they are physically growing the most between the ages of three and twelve, according to study. All other vital organs necessary for a child's proper physical development, including the heart and lungs, are stimulated by the child's vigorous movements and play activities (Clements 2004).

The term "outdoor education," which is frequently used interchangeably with terms like "adventure education," "nature education," "museum education," "recreation education," and "experiential education," has recently become one of the most well-liked educational topics. Additionally, it is viewed by researchers as a valuable learning environment and a supplement to conventional schooling. The literature suggests that outdoor play has a number of positive effects. Unstructured outdoor play hasn't been the subject of many studies. This study aims to determine how unstructured outdoor play impacts a young child in New Zealand (Okur-Berberoglu 2021).

One of the most essential children activities is going outside to play and engage in different sports, or outdoor activities. As examples, consider football, gully cricket, and hopscotch. The majority of the activities that kids currently partake in are found on computers, play stations, and mobile devices. Researchers have found that a dozen or so of the previous generation's favorite outdoor sports or activities have lost popularity, and many youngsters of the present generation are unaware of what such activities were. A poll found that about two-thirds of today's screen-dependent children have never made a daisy chain or played in mud. Nearly a third don't know what it's like to be wet in the rain and endure their parents' wrath (Activities 2019).

- ***Academic Performance***

Social media use should be avoided by children who desire to maximize their academic achievement. Thus children should minimize their use of the Internet to look for sports-related information and to use apps like WhatsApp in order to increase their performance in each of their studies (Ladrón de Guevara Rodríguez, Lopez-Agudo, Prieto-Latorre, & Marcenaro-Gutierrez 2022).

The findings of researcher it is demonstrate that weekday internet use, particularly for longer than 4 hours, is related with lower academic achievement. Results in number score showed a significant negative correlation between the internet/game addiction tendency variable and academic performance (Islam, Biswas, & Khanam 2020).

As per the researcher Children need to develop some skills, such as reading, writing, and math, between the middle and late childhood age (6 to 11 years of age) (Rachmayani 2017).

As per the results of this study it was found that children spend between 3-5 times for around 3-5 hours each day on the internet. This is evidenced by the fact that children are distracted by the internet for extended periods of time, which has a negative impact on their academic performance (A.Hassan, Sayed Abdalla, & Elsaid Fathi Zaghamir 2019).

According to this study, using the internet significantly affects students' academic performance. The group of students with higher Socio-Economic Status (SES) was found to be more affected by this impact. Furthermore, it demonstrated that professional internet users generally have a greater impact on students' academic performance than do regular users (Al Fariz & Lestari 2020).

It was discovered in this study that there is a direct link between children's school performance and the presence of negative emotions, which is positively correlated with their existence (George & Elisavet 2017).

The researcher looked at the effects of children using the internet excessively both globally and in Turkey. Children use the internet primarily and excessively for their amusement, education, and general cultural and psychological requirements. Fewer children use it for studying. The vast majority of children use the internet to learn and improve themselves, talk with friends, and view movies. The author concentrated on some of the drawbacks of excessive internet use, including "drifting away from family, Being exposed to reaction from the surroundings and pain, Eye health degradation, Leg and back discomfort, health issues, headaches, skipping classes or assignments, the possibility of developing an addiction, the stupefying effect or running away from life, and a slowdown in brain activity are just a few of the symptoms that people can experience. Additionally, there

are a few benefits including socializing (meeting new people), learning a foreign language, and doing your homework (Akar 2015).

- ***Social Relationship***

Making use of these tools to forge new connections and/or deepen existing ones may determine how socially significant the Internet becomes. Social impact may also be influenced by individual and environmental characteristics, some of which have already been studied in adult studies (Kraut et al. 2002).

The researchers concerns about the detrimental impact of computer use on social development in youngsters have progressively increased over time (Attewell, P. & Battle, J. 1999).

The degree to which young people's social and psychological competencies are developed can be influenced by the internet. Both good and negative influences are possible. Many scholars who study the virtual world have emphasized this fact in their work. For many scholars, free internet access and the convenience of online communication serve as reliable information sources (Smieszek, Mateusz 2018).

- ***Behavior***

Similar to how screen time eats up time for other elementary school-aged kids' activities that are known to foster cognitive development, like interacting with others, engaging in physical activity, or reading a book (Saunders T.J., Vallance J.K 2017).

According to authors, it is critical for researchers to focus more on the study of children under the age of 12 in relation to their media use because their use of digital media is growing so quickly and because they are more susceptible to risks due to their immaturity and underdeveloped coping mechanisms (Livingstone and Haddon 2018).

A number of theories has been put out to explain this occurrence, such as the idea that these adolescents utilize the Internet as an "escape valve". According to a different theory, impulsivity and pharmacological addictions share neurophysiological pathways with internet addiction (Yu JJ, Kim H, Hay I. 2003).

- ***Health***

It has been discovered that some young people find electronic gaming or playing online to be addictive to the point where it harms their mental health and has negative effects on their lives, such as preventing them from engaging in other activities like schoolwork or socializing with family and friends, which can result in depressive symptoms and feelings of loneliness (Shapira N et al. 2000).

The use of the internet by children is a crucial area for research since it makes for a sizable portion of time usage and has unclear implications on wellbeing and mental health (Kalmus et al. 2013).

While young individuals who use the Internet pathologically are more likely to experience depression in the future, contend that Internet addiction is a predictor of depression (Lam and Peng 2010).

Internet addiction can result in a number of physical health concerns, including obesity, back discomfort, neck pain, problems with vision or hearing, and a lack of physical activity (Aziz et al. 2021).

III. METHODOLOGY

Children's internet usage, academic performance, outdoor activities, social relationship, behavior and health were evaluated to provide an overview of the current state of study. There is a lack of comprehensive research in this field. In light of this, parameters such as internet usage, academic performance, outdoor activities, social relationship, behavior and health were discovered, and a model was presented in Figure 1.

- ***Theoretical Construct***

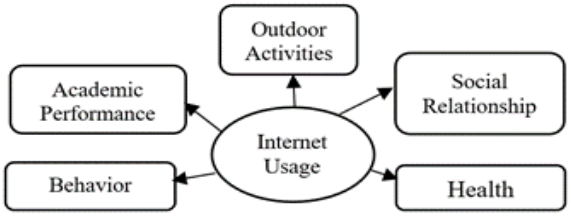

Figure 1: Conceptual Model

A literature review was conducted to investigate the impact of children's internet usage, academic performance, outdoor activities, social relationships, behavior, and health, and a theoretical construct was formed to depict the impact of these variables (Figure 1).

This study's conceptual features include the varied impact of children's internet usage on their academic achievement, outdoor activities, social interactions, behavior, and health. The study's goal is to thoroughly examine how everyday internet usage affects these

important parts of children's life. Firstly, the study will look into how internet usage will affect the general academic performance. Second, the study will look into internet usage affects the outside activities. Third, the study will find out the relationships between internet usage and social relationship among children. Lastly the study will find out the relationships between internet usage and behavior and health.

These variables' potential relationships are established by the theoretical construct and hypothesis.

Data (N = 502) were collected using a random sample method from parents of school-aged children (ages 6-12 years) in and around Navi Mumbai, India, via a survey method using a pre-structured questionnaire. Closed-ended questions comprised the survey questionnaire.

After the questionnaires were coded, the data from the completed questionnaires was entered into SPSS 20. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and the Chi Square test. Conclusions were drawn based on the analysis.

- ***Objectives***

The study was carried out with the following objectives:

- To examine the relationship between daily internet usage and outdoor activities among children.
- To study the association between daily internet usage and academic performance of children.
- To study the impact of daily internet usage and social relationship among children.
- To study the impact of daily internet usage on children behavior and health.

- ***Hypothesis***

The study was carried out with the following hypothesis in mind:

- H01: There is no significant relation between Internet usage (daily) and Outdoor activity.
- H02: There is no significant relationship between Internet Usage (daily) and Academic performance.
- H03: There is no significant relationship between internet usage (daily) and social relationship.
- H04: There is no significant relationship between Internet Usage (daily) and behavior.
- H05: There is no significant relationship between Internet Usage (daily) and Health (Insomnia).

IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

- ***Demographics***

TABLE 1 DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	N	Percentage
Male	225	44.8
Female	277	55.2

The data collected consisted of two categories, i.e., male 225 (44.8%) and female 277 (55.2%) children.

- ***Hypothesis Testing***

We tested the hypothesis to determine the relationship between variables in the theoretical construct (figure 1) in order to study it. The result of the same are specified below:

H01: There is no significant relation between Internet usage (daily) and Outdoor activity

Table 2: Results of Crosstab- Internet Usage and Outdoor Activity

	Outdoor activity					
Internet usage (daily)	Rarely	Often	Occasionally	Frequently	Always	Total
Up to 2 Hours	12	25	100	24	219	380
2.1-4 Hours	5	17	7	10	36	75
4.1-6 Hours	1	0	11	8	7	27
More than 6 Hours	2	1	8	0	9	20
Total	20	43	126	42	271	502

Table3: Results of Chi-Square Tests of Internet Usage and Outdoor Activity

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	63.707[a]	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	58.337	12	.000
N of Valid Cases	502		
a. 7 cells (35.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .80.			

As the p-value of the Chi Square Test is 0.000 <5% level of significance (Table 3) which means that we reject the null hypothesis so we can conclude that there is a significant relation between Internet usage (daily) and Outdoor activity.

H02: There is no significant relationship between Internet Usage (daily) and Academic performance

Table 4: Results of Crosstab- Internet Usage and Academic Performance

	Academic Performance					Total
Internet usage (daily)	Rarely	Often	Occasionally	Frequently	Always	
Up to 2 Hours	25	26	91	17	221	380
2.1 - 4 Hours	2	12	18	4	39	75
4.1 - 6 Hours	4	2	8	4	9	27
More than 6 Hours	1	1	4	0	14	20
Total	32	41	121	25	283	502

Table 5: Results of Chi-Square Tests of Internet Usage and Academic Performance

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.045[a]	12	.037
Likelihood Ratio	20.077	12	.066
N of Valid Cases	502		
a. 9 cells (45.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.00.			

As the p-value of the Chi-Square Test is 0.037 <5% level of significance (Table 5) which means that we reject the null hypothesis so we can conclude that there is a significant relation between Internet Usage (daily) and Academic performance

H03: There is no significant relationship between internet usage (daily) and social relationship

Table 6: Results of Crosstab- Internet Usage (Daily) and Social Relationship

	Social Relationship					Total
Internet usage (daily)	Rarely	Often	Occasionally	Frequently	Always	
Up to 2 Hours	20	24	78	20	238	380
2.1-4 Hours	5	2	10	11	47	75
4.1-6 Hours	3	7	2	0	15	27
More than 6 Hours	0	2	5	0	13	20
Total	28	35	95	31	313	502

Table7: Results of Chi-Square Tests of Internet Usage (Daily) and Social Relationship

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	35.665[a]	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	32.415	12	.001
N of Valid Cases	502		
a. 9 cells (45.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.12.			

As the p-value of the Chi-Square Test is 0.000 <5% level of significance (Table 7) which means that we reject the null hypothesis so we can conclude that there is a significant relation between internet usage (daily) and social relationship.

H04: There is no significant relationship between Internet Usage (daily) and behavior

Table 8: Results of Crosstab- Internet Usage and Behaviour

	Behavior					
Internet usage (daily)	Rarely	Often	Occasionally	Frequently	Always	Total
Up to 2 Hours	11	35	99	25	210	380
2.1-4 Hours	3	16	17	9	30	75
4.1-6 Hours	1	5	9	3	9	27
More than 6 Hours	3	0	2	0	15	20
Total	18	56	127	37	264	502

Table 9: Results of Chi-Square Tests Internet Usage and Behaviour

		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.518[a]	12	.001
Likelihood Ratio	32.740	12	.001
N of Valid Cases	502		
a. 7 cells (35.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .72.			

As the p-value of the Chi-Square Test is 0.001< 0.05(Table 9), which means it is significant. Thus, we can conclude that there is significant association between internet usage (daily) and behavior.

H05: There is no significant relationship between Internet Usage (daily) and Health (Insomnia)

Table 10: Results of Crosstab- Internet Usage (Daily) and Health (Insomnia)

	Health (Insomnia)					
Internet usage (daily)	Rarely	Often	Occasionally	Frequently	Always	Total
Up to 2 Hours	13	36	86	24	221	380
2.1-4 Hours	3	8	14	11	39	75
4.1-6 Hours	2	2	8	2	13	27
More than 6 Hours	3	0	9	0	8	20
Total	21	46	117	37	281	502

Table 11: Results of Chi-Square Tests of Internet Usage (Daily) and Health (Insomnia)

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.423[a]	12	.024
Likelihood Ratio	22.442	12	.033
N of Valid Cases	502		
a. 8 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .84.			

As the p-value of the Chi-Square Test as seen in Table 11 is 0.024 <5% level of significance which means that we reject the null hypothesis so we can conclude that there is a significant relation between Internet Usage (daily) and Health (Insomnia).

The study of the seminal influence of internet usage on children finds both positive and bad consequences. Accessibility to the internet provides significant possibilities for learning and social connections, enhancing cognitive development and global awareness. Risks linked with excessive usage, cyber bullying, and exposure to improper content, on the other hand, demand proactive steps to protect children's well-being.

As we move into a more digital environment, it is critical for parents, schools, and governments to work together to promote safe internet usage among children. Instilling digital literacy and critical thinking abilities, as well as encouraging open communication, can pave the path for a pleasant and engaging online experience for children.

This study sheds light on the complex relationship between internet usage and child development, setting the framework for future interventions and policies that harness the power of the internet while protecting the well-being of our children. We can assure a holistic and effective digital experience for children as they explore the immense expanse of the internet by identifying and addressing the seminal consequences of internet usage.

Digital education is essential for children who want to be engineers because it helps them develop the problem-solving and technological literacy skills that are necessary for the field of engineering. Through interactive digital platforms, young minds can develop a deep understanding of science, math, and coding, which can spark an early interest in engineering concepts. In addition to enhancing traditional education, collaborative online projects assist students in acquiring the digital mindset required in the tech-driven engineering environment of today. Digital learning also improves accessibility by removing geographical limitations and guaranteeing that children from different backgrounds have an equal chance to interact with engineering concepts at a young age. The engineers of our generation will be skilled at using technology to encourage creativity by mixing and implementation.

V. CONCLUSION

As internet usage continues to rise, it has a wide range of effects on people's lives, particularly on youngsters. The COVID-19 pandemic increased internet usage even more, was prompting several concerns about its influence on minors. To get insight into these challenges, we did a thorough review of research articles with the goal of understanding the links between children's internet usage and many elements of their lives, such as academic performance, outdoor activities, social interactions, behavior, and health.

As internet usage continues to rise, it has a wide range of effects on people's lives, particularly on children. The COVID-19 pandemic increased internet usage even more, was prompting several concerns about its influence on children. To get insight into these challenges, we did a thorough review of research articles with the goal of understanding the links between children's internet usage and many elements of their lives, such as academic performance, outdoor activities, social interactions, behavior, and health.

Further, as internet usage grows, the influence on children becomes increasingly apparent. The COVID-19 epidemic has amplified this impact, necessitating a more in-depth research of its consequences on

numerous elements of children's lives. We discovered a link between children's daily internet use and their participation in outdoor activities through our research. This research emphasizes the need of knowing and limiting internet usage in order to provide children with a well-balanced and healthy lifestyle.

We studied and analyzed the seminal consequences of internet usage on children in this research article, recognizing the transforming impact of the digital age on the younger generation. Without a doubt, the internet has become an important aspect of children's lives, impacting their experiences, communication, and learning processes. We have looked into the numerous elements of this issue throughout the study.

The study concludes that parents believe their children spend up to two hours per day on internet activities and that this is significantly related to their academic performance (the Chi-Square Test p-value is 0.037 5% level of significance).We found a significant relationship between Internet Usage (daily) and Academic performance.

We found a significant relationship between daily Internet usage and social relationship (the p-value of the Chi-Square Test is 0.000 at the 5% level of significance).

As the p-value of the Chi-Square Test are 0.001 which is less than 0.05. Therefore we can conclude that there is significant association between internet usage (daily) and behavior.

Finally, because the p-value of the Chi-Square Test is $0.024 < 5\%$ level of significance, we can conclude that there is a significant relation between Internet Usage (daily) and Health (Insomnia).

Figure 1 depicts a theoretical framework that sheds light on the impact of children's internet use on their academic achievement, outdoor activities, social interactions, behavior, and health. The model suggests probable correlations between these factors, which have been rigorously statistically tested. The statistical results confirm the presence of credible correlations between these variables.

More research in this area is needed to establish strong correlations between internet usage, academic performance, outdoor activities, social interactions, behavior, and health. The current study concentrated on specific aspects, resulting in several research limitations. Future research may look into other aspects that contribute to increased internet usage.

This study relied solely on parents' opinions to assess children's academic success. Subsequent studies should take a broader approach, comparing academic achievement before and after internet use, as well as monitoring participation in outdoor activities. This larger viewpoint would provide a more complete picture of the complex relationship between internet usage and academic outcomes.

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