

Attitude Towards Internet and Social Networking Sites of School Students with Special Reference to their Gender, Residence of Raiganj Block at Uttar Dinajpur District

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ABSTRACT:

Social networking sites like the Internet enable us to interact with people from diverse backgrounds. We can contact our loved ones through social networking and the internet. People can grow their businesses and establish relationships with people from all over the world at any time, anywhere in the world." However, because too much of anything is harmful, social networking is often seen as detrimental. The study aims to know the attitude of students towards the internet and social networking sites with special reference to their gender and residence. The researcher employed a descriptive research design for this study. The study revealed that there was no significant difference in internet and social networking site attitudes between male and female school students. There was no significant difference in the attitude towards the internet and social networking sites between rural and urban school students.

KEYWORDS: Internet and Social Networking Sites, Educational Impact, Attitude of Students.

INTRODUCTION

The Internet and social networking sites are something that helps us to connect with people from all walks of life. We can communicate with our loved ones "anytime, anywhere in the world people can grow their business and establish relationships with people from all over the world through social networking and the internet. However, social networking is also considered harmful in many cases because an excess of everything always proves to be bad.

Many social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and WhatsApp, managed to bring the world closer and helped many people to connect and expand their business globally. Social networking can be classified into blogging, broadcasting, online community, and more. Social media are those used to communicate with more than one person at a time. Social media include social networking sites like Facebook, and my space, micro-blogging sites like twitter and tumble media sharing site like YouTube and flick, blogs and other communication within virtual worlds. The rapid uptake of both social media and social networking site practices by young students signifies an important shift in their use of internet primarily for information and entertainment, and communication.

The internet has become one of the best sources for obtaining up-to-date information in the quickest possible way. Different websites and social media platforms play an important role in bringing the most recent news and information to people's attention.

The internet has established itself as a vital tool for self-study. Search engines such as Google, Bing, and Yahoo help in learning and discovering various sources to access the latest information. Students can research any topic to improve their knowledge and obtain necessary study materials, which can be crucial for their academics. YouTube and other platforms also provide free classes and courses for students.

The internet is one of the most powerful information tools in the world today. There are numerous benefits to using the internet for students, and it has proven to be one of the best platforms for learning. It has changed students' lives and made several tasks easier for them. Many students are now enrolled in online education, which is transforming the face of academic learning.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To measure the level of attitude towards the internet and social networking sites among school students.
2. To compare the attitude towards the internet and social networking sites between male and female students.
3. To compare the attitude towards the internet and social networking sites between rural and urban students.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is an average level of internet and social networking site attitude among the school students.
2. There is no significant difference of internet and social networking site attitude between male and female students.
3. There is no significant difference of internet and social networking site attitude between rural and urban students.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS

Internet: -

The internet, sometimes called simply “the Net,” is a worldwide system of computer networks--a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer (and sometimes talk directly to users at other computers).

Social Networking site: -

Connected with friends, family, colleagues, or customers. Social networking can have a social purpose a business purpose, or both through sites like Facebook, twitter, Instagram and Pinterest. Social networking is also a significant opportunity for marketers seeking to engage customers.

A social networking site is an online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users. Social networking sites usually allow a new user to provide a list of people with whom they share a connection, and then allow the people on the list to _ social networking refers to the use of internet based social media sites to stay confirm or deny the connection. After connections are established, the new user can search the network of connections. A social networking site is also known as a social networking website or social website.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Mr. Jay prakash (2021) conducted a study with the title "**Social Networking Effects and School Children's learning and performance**" which was published in the Journal named, "**Journal of**

Contemporary Government". The main objective of the study enhanced the understanding of the social media paradigm. The present study is A Suitable survey Mechanism was conceived to test numerous hypotheses of principle. He found upkeep the hypothesis that expected efficiency, social communications, and social media influence are interrelated.

Moulishree, Vishnu Priya, K. R. Don, R. Gayathri (2020) conducted a study with the title, "**Attitude towards social networks among different age Groups A Questionnaire Survey**", which was published in the Journal named, "**European Journal of molecular clinical medicine**", their main objective of the study was to determine the attitude towards social networks among different age groups. The present study is a structured questionnaire enclosed with closed-ended questions was prepared which was surveyed among 100 active participants. they found; the study population was between 18-40 years of age selected by a probability convenient sampling method.

Lutfiye, Nihat kaya (2016) conducted a study with the title, "**Social networking sites education and the effect of attitude towards social network advertising**", which was published in the Journal named. **Procedia -social and Behavioural sciences**. Their main objective of the study was identifying the effect of habits and perceived ease of use on psychological dependence on SNA. The present study is online version of the questionnaire

Adams Oluwa Damilola Kemi (2016) conducted a study with the title- "**Impact of social network on society: A case study of Abuja**", which was published in the Journal Named" American Scientific Research Journal of Engineering, Technology, and Sciences (ASRJETS)". The main objective of the study is to find out the various social networking sites mostly used in our society. The present study used a questionnaire that the researcher administered face-to-face to the respondents. He found that social networks have been of 50% negative impact on youth.

METHODOLOGY

This study aims to evaluate the difference in attitude of senior secondary students. 120 samples each of students from different genders (male and female), location (urban and rural), and management types (government) schools are collected, and the **Internet and Social Networking Sites Attitude Scale** was used for assessing their attitude towards student profession. Descriptive statistics two side test-t-test etc. was some of the different metric used for assessment of the same. This chapter describes the entire methodology section in detail.

DESCRIPTION & INTERPRETATION

The researcher presented the description of her research data as follows: **Table: Showing the cross-tabulation of the total samples.**

Gender & Locality Cross Tabulation

Gender		Locality	
Male	45	Rural	41
Female	75	Urban	79
Total	120	Total	120

From the above **table**, the total sample of the study was 120 students of secondary level of whom 45 were male, and 75 were female. The researcher selected 41 students from rural sample and 79 students from the urban sample.

Objective No. 1: To measure the level of internet and social networking site attitude among the school students.

Ho.1: There will be an average level of internet and social networking site attitude among the school students.

Table 1: Showing the Descriptive Statistics of the level of internet and social networking site attitude among the school students.

INTERNET AND SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE	
Mean	150.32
Median	149
Mode	151
Standard Deviation	13.53090556
Sample Variance	183.0854054
Range	67
Minimum	125
Maximum	192
Sum	11274
Count. (N)	75

Interpretation: From Table 1, the above table shows the Descriptive Statistics of the level of internet and social networking site ($M=150.2$, $SD=13.142$, $N=120$) score of the total samples.

Objective No. 2: To compare the internet and social networking site attitude between male and female students.

Ho.2: There will be no significant difference in internet and social networking site attitude between male and female students.

Table 2: Showing the t-Test of internet and social networking among male and female students.

Gender	Mean	SD	N	df	Calculated 't' value	Tabulated 't' value	Sig.	Ho	Remark
Male	150	12.61	45	118	0.129	1.98	0.05	Accept	Not Significant
Female	150.32	13.53	75			2.62	0.01	Accept	Not Significant

There was no significant difference in the attitude toward the internet and social networking sites between male and female students.

Objective No. 3: To compare the internet and social networking site attitude between rural and urban students.

Ho.3: There will be no significant difference in internet and social networking site attitude between rural and urban students.

Table -3: Showing the t-Test of the internet and social networking site of School Students, rural and urban students.

Locality	Mean	SD	N	df	Calculated 't' value	Tabulated 't' value	Sig.	Ho	Remark
Rural	148.4	9.9	41	118	1.088	1.98	0.05	Accept	Not Significant
Urban	151.14	14.56	79			2.62	0.01	Accept	Not Significant

Interpretation: From the above **table 3**, it is revealed that at 118 degrees of freedom, the tabulated 't' value at **0.05** significance level is **1.98**, and at **0.01** level is **2.62** which is more than the calculated 't' value (**1.088**). So, it is said that the null hypothesis (**Ho. 3**) was accepted at both levels of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that there was no significant difference in internet and social networking site attitude between rural and urban students.

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS:

The researcher has tried to investigate the internet and social networking site school students in relation to their gender and locality. In this study, the researcher has set different objectives, framed different hypothesis and used various statistical techniques. The findings of the study are as follows:

Finding-1

There was no significant difference in internet and social networking site attitudes between male and female school students.

Finding-2

There was no significant difference in the attitude towards the internet and social networking sites between rural and urban school students.

CONCLUSION:

After careful investigation and analysis of the data collected by the investigator, the conclusion of the present study may be stated in light of its findings- The first finding of the study revealed that there was no significant difference of **Internet and social networking sites among the School Students based on gender**. Secondly, it is also found that there is no significant difference of **Internet and social networking sites among the School Students based on locality**.

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