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Pros and Cons of Social Networking for Humanities: A study

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Abstract

Long range interpersonal communication destinations (SNSs) are sites which needs web access to interface with the clients to each other. It is tied in with associating the clients with their companions, family and with new individuals also. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn are the most ordinarily utilized long range interpersonal communication destinations among individuals. These systems enable individuals to share data, photos and videos. It causes clients to compose occasions, talk and make web based diversions. The associations between individuals on these destinations are system of associations and not only coordinated. These locales enable individuals to remain associated with family and companions all the time which generally is physically impractical. Exceptional occasions might be arranged with old fashioned/school companions by sending solicitations.

Keywords: Social Network, Face book, Social Media, Information Communication Technology, Education.

1. Introduction:

People are social creatures and today with the appearance of web, Social systems administration destinations have turned into a noteworthy correspondence channel among individuals. Interpersonal organizations have turned into another world for individuals today as it encourages them to associate, offer, trade and speak with anybody and everybody over the world. This can be seen from the Visa business which is blasting step by step. The Internet has turned into an essential piece of our lives today. What's more, in this web based condition, another type of correspondence for example Person to person communication destinations has created tremendous significance in recent years. For the review of the essential information, a poll was utilized to gather the information from the PG Students and Research Scholars Bangalore University. The Researcher was utilized Simple Random Sampling Techniques. An aggregate of 120 Questionnaires were dispersed and 102(85%) filled polls were gotten back and dissected for present investigation. Subsequent to breaking down the reactions of clients' discoveries, proposal and end drawn by the Investigator. References are recorded and connected American Psychological Association (APA) strategy for Bibliography

1.1 Objectives:

- To access impact of social network.

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- To establish factors of social network.
- To study the scope of the social network.
- To ascertain the problems being faced by user of social network.
- To give the proper suggestion for the overall development of the social network system.

4. DATA ANANLYSIS AND INTERPRITATION

The data collected from the respondents was carefully edited before taking data entry into computer. Once satisfied with the filled –in information in the questionnaires, the data were entered into computer and analyzed using the MS Excel. The observations and interpretation were carefully tabulated and supplemented with graphical presentation to allow clear understanding of the respondent's views.

Table- 1: Designation-wise distribution of Questionnaire

SL.NO	Research Scholar & PG Students	Questionnaires Distributed	Responses received	Percentage (%)
1	Research Scholar	28	18	64.28 %
2	PG Students	92	84	91.30 %
TOTAL		120	102	85.00 %

The table 1 Shows that the collected data is presented and analyzed here. 120 questionnaires were distributed among PG students and Research scholars. In that 92 questionnaires were distributed among PG students out of which 84 (91.30%) were respondents, and 28 questionnaires were distributed by the Research scholars 18(64.28 %) answered the questionnaires.

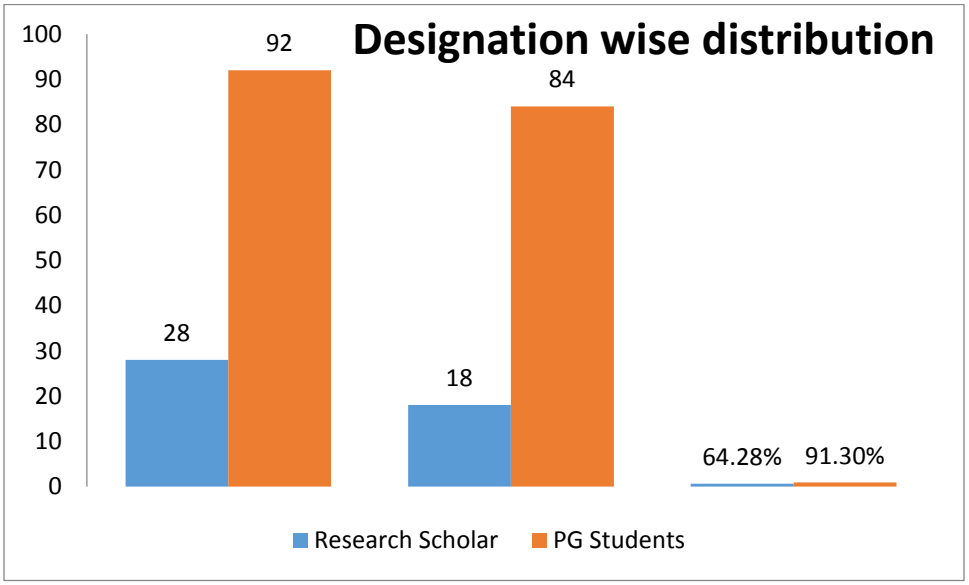


Figure-1

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Table-2: purposes of using social networking

SL.NO	Sites type	Responses	Percentage (%)
1	Entertainment	37	36.27 %
2	News related	34	33.33 %
3	Social media	81	79.41 %
4	Searching	62	60.78 %
5	Gaming	37	36.27 %
6	Shopping sites	46	45.01 %
7	Self-help sites	62	60.78 %
8	Job/career opportunities	54	52.94 %
9	Education related	65	63.72 %
10	Another, specify	0	0.00 %

The Table 2 Showing the visited sites to entertainment related is 36.27 %news related is 33.33 %social media is 79.41 %searching 60.78 %Gaming is 36.27%, shopping sites 45.01 %, self-help sites is 60.78 %, job/career opportunities is 52.94 %, education related is 63.72 % and no responses for any other.

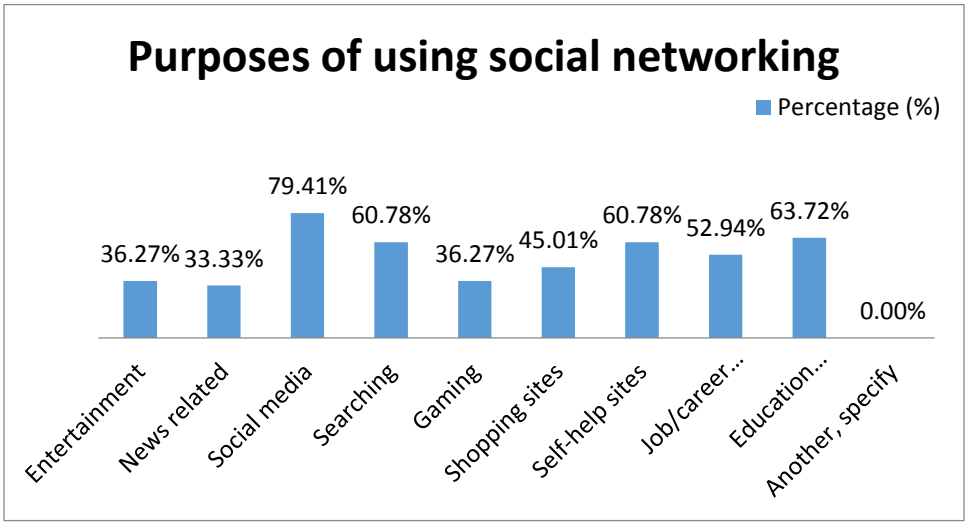


Figure-2

Table 3: Social lives is affecting by online network

SL.NO	Ways of affecting	Responses	Percentage (%)
1	Does not have an affect on face to face communication	44	43.13 %
2	Some affect on face to face communication	37	36.27 %
3	Replaces most face to face communication	21	20.60 %
TOTAL		102	100 %

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Table 3Analyses that online networking has been affecting face to face communication is 43.13 %, people opinion is somewhat has an effect on face to face communication is 36.27 %, and people says most of face to face communication is 20.60 %replaces respectively.

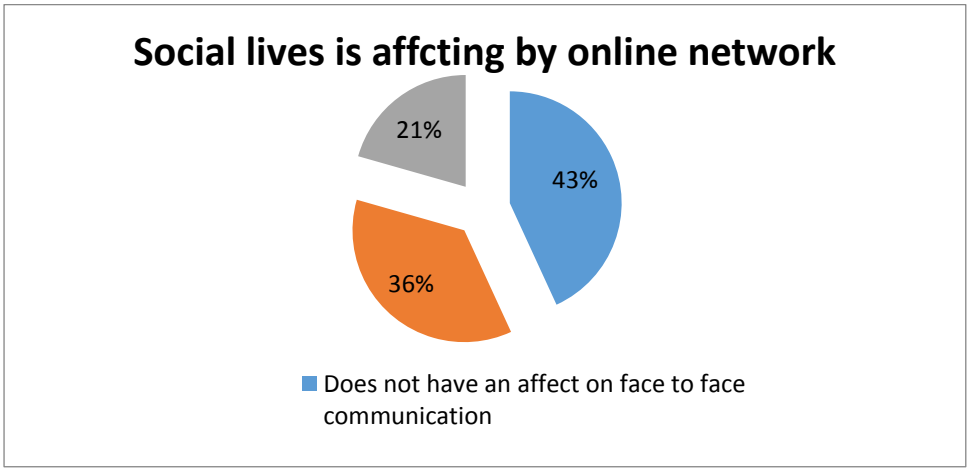


Figure-3

Table -4: Negative impact of using social network

SL.NO	Negative impacts	Responses	Percentage (%)
1	Affects academic performance	65	53.72 %
2	Addicted to social media	83	81.37 %
3	Killing time	41	40.19 %
4	Lack of sleep	46	45.09 %

The Table 4 Shows that the negative impact on social networking as the impact is affecting academic performance is 53.72 %, highly addicting to social media is 81.37 %, killing time is 40.19 % and lack of sleep is 45.09 %respectively.

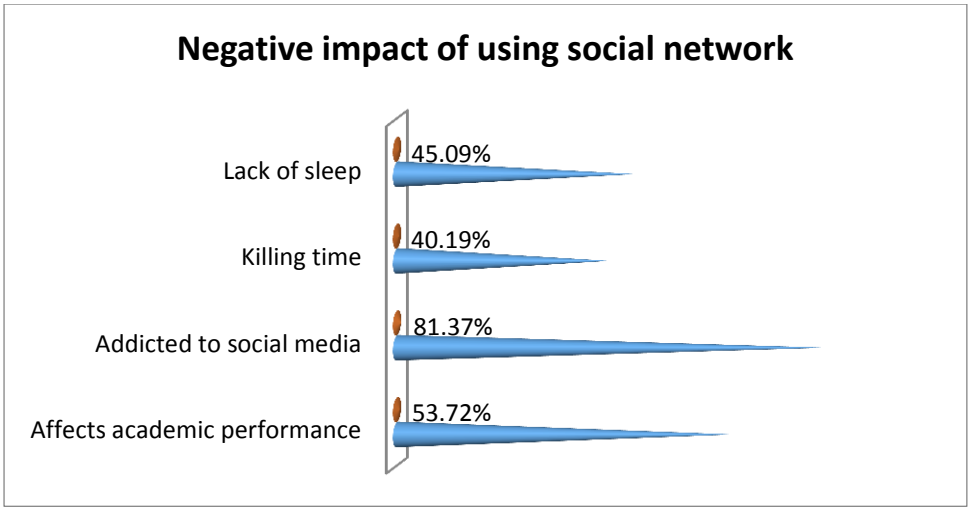


Figure-4

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3. FINDINGSAND SUGGESTIONS

The present study was conducted to know the availability and use of various social media by the PG Students and Research Scholars of Faculty of Humanities, Bangalore University. A detailed survey was conducted using questionnaires as tool to know the awareness, use satisfaction, problems, frequency, most frequency, uncertain and issues faced by the Bangalore University. The response to survey was encouraging is because of the research personally visited the Students, Research Scholars and distributed questionnaires and interacted with library professionals as well user. Some of major findings, observation and conclusion are presented below.

3.1Findings:

1. In this study 120 questionnaires were distributed to PG Students and Research Scholars and received back 102filled questionnaires with responses.
2. The users visited for job/career opportunities is 52.94 %, education related is 63.72 %.
3. The users visited sites to entertainment related is 36.27 %.
4. 33.33 % users visited for news related items.
5. 79.41 % are for social media.
6. Education related searching is 63.72 %.
7. 43.13 % users accepted online networking has been affecting face to face communication.
8. 53.72 % users said social network is affecting academic performance.
9. 81.37 % said it people are highly addicting to social media.
10. 40.19 % users confessed that it is killing time.
11. 45.09% submitted it is creating sleepless nights.

5.2Suggestion:

1. Awareness must be created among Research scholars about social networking by organizing conferences, seminars and workshops by universities and colleges.
2. The course curriculum can be adopt the Online classes, Group discussions and video conferences by using Social Network for the enhancement of academic careers of the Students.
3. The State and Central Governments should enact the laws to promote and monitor the social network to ensuing the objectives of Higher Education and Research and to ensure the Legal security to the users.
4. The privacy setting must be properly used by the younger generation accurately to secure their personal data.

5. Conclusion:

These systems enable individuals to share data, photos and videos. It additionally causes clients to sort out occasions, talk and make web based amusements. The associations between individuals on these locales are system of associations and not only coordinated. These locales enable individuals to remain associated with family and companions all the time which generally

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is physically unrealistic. Unique occasions might be arranged with old fashioned/school companions by sending solicitations.

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