

# Purpose and Importance of SNSs in the department of Education

**Dr. M. Raghunandana**

Asst. Professor

Department of Library and Information Science

Bangalore University, Bangalore-560056

## Abstract

Using social network (SNSs) by Bangalore university students and research scholars is certainly a fascinating portion of research for academic use. Therefore, this study focused on PG Students and Research Scholars of Faculty of Education, Bangalore University. It describes the introduction of contents and focuses on how to share, interact, and collaborate and socialize by its use. There appear different top reasons to justify using social network in greater education. Its usage was confirmed by preserve setup it's familiar with enhance study encounters of students by provision of e- support services on their behalf its familiar with facilitate communication among and between students in virtual cities. Amongst others, social network like Facebook, Twitter, and etc., appears being most likely probably the most favorite was suggested as a means of communication for reaching students and research scholars. Some social network such some extent blogs encourage investigative-based and collaborative activities among students and research scholars in Academic use.

**Keywords:** Users, social networks, Academic work, ICT.

## 1.Introduction:

The long range interpersonal communication has turned out to be a standout amongst the most significant correspondence implies as of late because of the impact of ICT. Person to person communication exists to give correspondence among individuals paying little heed to the separation, making it open to individuals effectively share data, records and pictures and recordings, make web journals and send messages, and direct continuous discussions. These frameworks are alluded to as social, essentially on the grounds that they permit correspondence with amigos and co – laborers so effectively and adequately. It likewise reinforces the ties between individuals of those frameworks. The most loved in the domain of web destinations are Facebook, Twitter, What's App and others. These sites and social gatherings are method for correspondence legitimately with other individuals socially and in media. They are playing an enormous and persuasive job in basic leadership financially, politically, socially and instructively in the worldwide world.

The sufficiency of these instruments utilized for the expected points and the help for the utilization of these administrations that respondents got at their home foundations. At long last, an open – finished inquiry gathered different feelings. Rather than tending to an agent test of the scholastic network and assembling information on their utilization web-based social networking, the examination was focused at a gathering of researchers and PG understudies who as of now have a profile on a long range interpersonal communication webpage. By pointing the examination at scholastics who are now dynamic clients of a web-based social networking, we can accept that those answering to the review had great information of the subject under scrutiny..

## 1.1Need and Purpose of the study:

Ongoing exploration thinks about also the mainstream writing demonstrates that the internet based life has been on the ascent lately, especially among college understudies and research researchers. These online lives ordinarily utilized for excitement and person to person communication web-based social networking give generally new in

the innovation world, and there has been minimal experimental research on their scholastic use in college settings. This examination intended for reason for the examination is to explore the "sharing of scholastic research data through web based life; a contextual investigation of PG understudies and Research Scholars of Faculty of Education, Bangalore college" just as their view of the benefits of utilizing online networking in their scholastic work.

### 1.2 Objectives of the study:

1. To explore the browsing and sharing pattern of Social Media for academic use.
2. To identify Purpose of using online social network.
3. To determine the knowledge enhancing by the PG Students and Research Scholars from Social Network.
4. To know the Role of Social Network for future Education.

### 1.3 Scope:

Social networking sites give most students' access internet and this has resulted or affected the student's academics. Through the use of Facebook, Chatting, checking their E-mail, WhatsApp, YouTube and Myspace students spend lots of time away from studying. As the provides new insights on the impact as Social Network in academic contexts by analysis the user profiles and benefits of a Social Network service that is specially targeted at the academic community. Therefore, this study is confined to the PG Students and Research Scholars of Faculty of Education, Bangalore University.

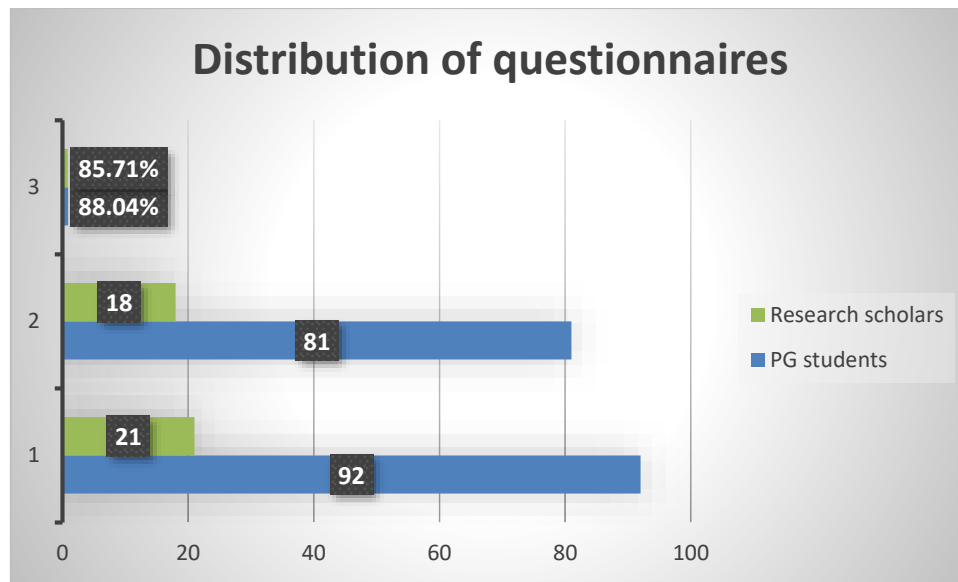
## 2. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In the study, the investigator selected social networking in academic work and distributed 102 questionnaires to PG students and Research scholars of Faculty Education, Bangalore University and received 92 questionnaires with filled responses.

**Table 1: Distribution of Questionnaires**

Distribution of Respondents	Distribution of Questionnaire	Received Back Responses	Percentage
PG students	92	81	88.04 %
Research scholars	21	18	85.71 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>87.61%</b>

The above table 1 shows about distribution of questionnaires of PG students as well as Research scholars of department of Education Bangalore University. The questionnaires distributed to PG students are 92 and the responses received back are 81 (88.04%) and table also shows the distribution of Research scholars were 21 and 18 (85.71%) responded

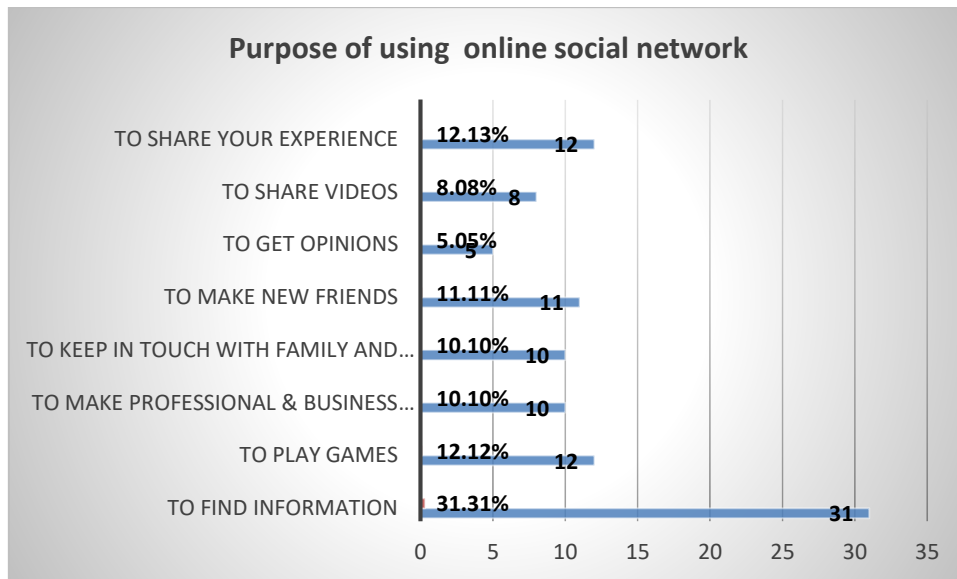


Graph -1

**Table 2: Purpose of using online social network**

Purpose of using online social network	Responses	Percentage
To find information	31	31.31 %
To play games	12	12.12 %
To make professional & business contacts	10	10.10 %
To keep in touch with family and others	10	10.10%
To make new friends	11	11.11%
To get opinions	5	5.05 %
To share videos	8	8.08 %
To share your experience	12	12.13 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The data in the table 3 shows the Purpose of using online social network in the department of education. Respondents given the reasons why there are using online social networking sites. To find information 31.31% respondents, To play games 12.12%, To make professional & business contacts 10.10% respondents, To keep in touch with family and others 10.10% respondents, To make new friends 11.11% respondents, To get opinions 5.05%) respondents, To share videos 8.08% respondents, and To share experiences 12.12% respondents.

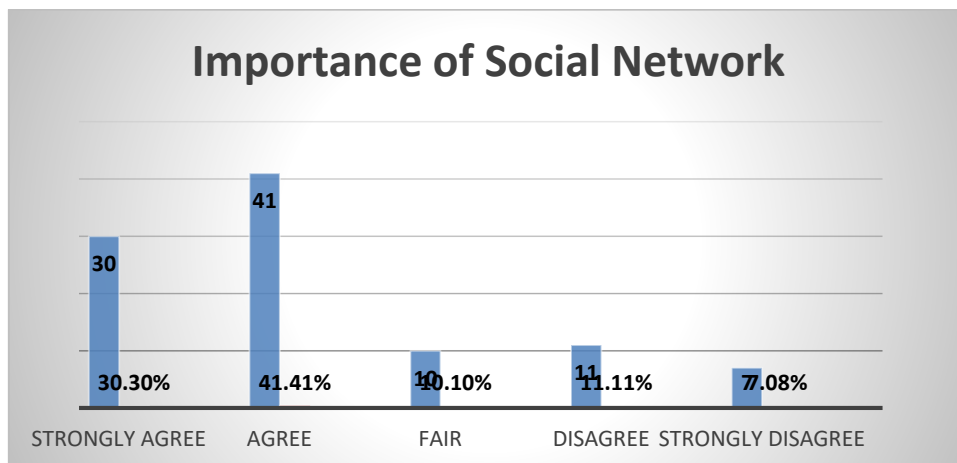


Graph-2

Table 3: Importance of Social Network:

Are social networks an important	Response	Percentage
Strongly agree	30	30.30 %
Agree	41	41.41 %
Fair	10	10.10 %
Disagree	11	11.11 %
Strongly Disagree	7	7.08 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The above Table 4 indicates about the opinion on the importance of social networks. The highest number of respondents agree by 41.41% and 30.30% of respondents are strongly agreed. Fair by 10.10%) respondents, disagree by 11.11% respondents. Only 7 respondents are 7.07% disagreed.

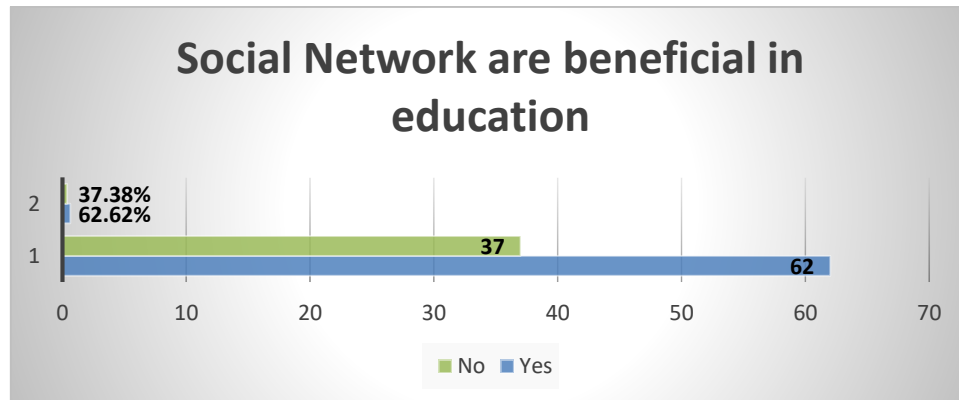


Graph-3

**Table 4: Social Network is beneficial in education**

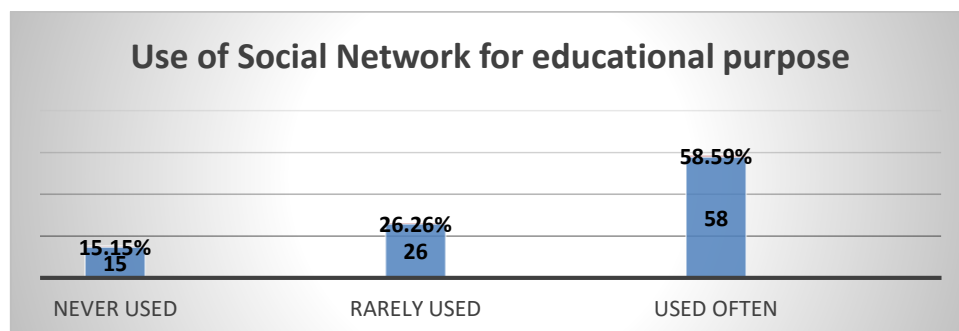
Social Network are beneficial in education	Response	Percentage
Yes	62	62.62 %
No	37	37.38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The table 4 depicts about the benefits of social network in education the data of Respondents 62.62% respondents are said Yes, remaining 37.37% respondents were said No.

**Graph-4****Table 5: Use of Social Network for educational Purpose**

Use of Social Network To educational work	Response	Percentage
Never used	15	15.15 %
Rarely used	26	26.26 %
Used often	58	58.59 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100 %</b>

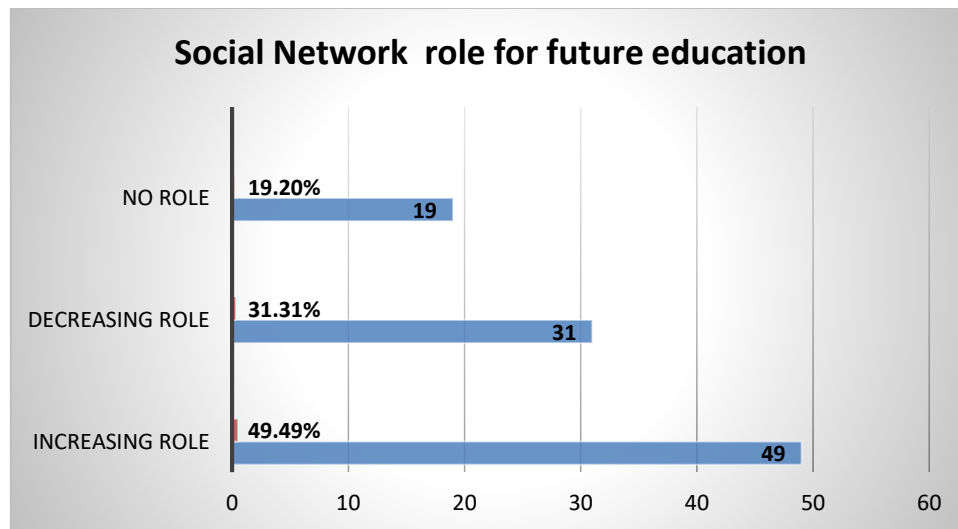
The data indicates use of Social network for educational purpose. The table 5 depicts that 15.15% respondents said they never use Social network for educational purpose, 26.26% respondents said they rarely use Social network for educational purpose and majority of the respondents those who use often are 58.58%.

**Graph-5**

**Table 6: Role of Social Network for future Education**

Role of Social Network for future education	Response	Percentage
Increasing role	49	49.49 %
Decreasing role	31	31.31 %
No role	19	19.20 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100 %</b>

In the Table 6 respondents indicated the method of knowing about Social network role for future education is 49.49% of respondents to said it has Increasing role. 31.31% of respondents to said it has Decreasing role. And only 19.19% respondents said it has No role.

**Graph-6**

### 3. FINDINGS AND SUGGETIONS

#### 3.1 Findings:

1. In this study 102 questionnaires were distributed in Research scholars and PG students in Bangalore University and this study received back 92 (90 %.) responses.
2. The age group 20-25 years are most active in the Social Network i.e., 69(75%) responses are belongs to this group.
3. Majority of the respondents i.e., 55(59.78%) expressed that the Social network rarely supports to create Academic/Education environment and 15(16.30%) respondents said Often it creates. 22(23.91%) respondents said it never creates Educational environment.
4. 48(52.17%) responses mentioned that they use social networking often for educational work whereas 25(27.17%) responses said they never use for Educational purpose. So, the Social network supports partially for educational purpose compare to entertainment.
5. In the table 6 Majority of the respondents role of social network for future education increasing role 60.87%, Decreasing role 26.09% and no role for future educations is 13.04%.

### 3.2 Sggestions :

Following are some of the suffegetions made to the development of a social media networking sites and its services; these are based on the analysis of the survey and opinion given by the respondents:

- 1) In the field of education, online classes can be conducted through Social Networking sites. The Library shall also support in this regard.
- 2) It is advised that IT facilities should be provided in each and every Fcaulty of Educaiton in Bangalore University.
- 3) There should strong regulations should be framed by both state and central governments to monitor these Social Medias.
- 4) There is a diversions from academics by using these Social Medias. Therefore, Educational establishments should concentrate on this issue and make PG Students and Research Scholars engage in there academic activities.
- 5) Political progogandas should not encourage and it should be curbed by the government.
- 6) Social Networking sites also becoming plotforms for the Religious and communica animosities. It should be addressed properly and monitered by the authorities.

### 4. CONCLUSION

Concerns still exist in regards to the adequacy of long range informal communication by scholarly libraries, yet bookkeepers should insightfully address the issues related with person to person communication as they look for new roads to achieve their understudies outside the library dividers. Finally, there should be quantitative and subjective research about the utilization of informal communication devices as a type of understudy effort to decide its viability inside scholastic libraries so the PG understudies and Research researchers don't depend just on episodic proof when considering actualizing long range informal communication programs inside their very own libraries.

### REFERENCES:

1. Ngonidzashe Zanamwe (2013). Challenges and perceptions towards use of social media in higher education in Zimbabwe: a learners' perspective. *International journal of scientific & Engineering research*.5 (4) v, 2229-551.
2. Freeman.C Linton (2004). The development of social network analysis with an emphasis on recent events.
3. Gannod C.Gerald & Bachman M. Kristen (2004). A characterization of social networks for effective communication and collaboration in computing education. *Journal of computers in education*.
4. Gewerc Adriana (2013). Collaboration and Social Networking in Higher Education. *Journal of media education research*. 42(xxi)v.
5. Griffin M.Marlynn (2012). Social Networking Postings: Views from School Principals. A peer reviewed, independent, open access, multilingual journal.11 (20) v.
6. Isik Fezile (2013). Comparison of the Use of Social Network in Education between North and South Cyprus. 13<sup>th</sup> international educational technology conference.
7. Mccarroll Niall, & Curran Kevin (2013). Social Networking in Education. *International journal of innovation in the digital economy*.4(1) v.
8. More-Buzzetto A.Nicole (2012). Social Networking in Undergraduate Education. *Interdisciplinary journal of information, knowledge, andmanagement* .(7)v.
9. Ractham Peter,& Firpo Daniel (2011). Using Social Networking Technology to Enhance Learning in Higher Education: A Case Study using Facebook. *Proceedings of the 44<sup>th</sup> international conference on system sciences*.

10. Rodriguez E. Julia (2011). Social Media Use in Higher Education: Key Areas to Consider for Educators. MERLOT journal of online learning and teaching.4 (7) v.
11. Shembilu Allen (2013). Importance of social networking for student participation in education in Tanzania. Master's thesis computer science informatics.
12. Stanciu Andrei & ALECA Ofelia (2012). Social networking as an alternative environment for education. International journal of artificial intelligence and interactive multimedia.7(2)v.
13. Tiryakioglu Filiz & Erzurum Funda (2011). Use of Social Networks as an Education Tool. Contemporary educational technology.2(2)v.
14. Vanderhoven Ellen & Valcke Martin (2013). Exploring the Usefulness of School Education about Risks on Social Network Sites: A Survey Study. Journal of media literacy education.
15. Yousef Zaideh Ashraf Jalal (2012). The Use of Social Networking in Education: Challenges and Opportunities. World of computer science and information technology journal. 1(2) v.
16. Akyldiz Muge, & Argan Anadolu (2010). Using online social networking: Students' purposes of Facebook usage at the University of Turkey. Journal of technology research.
17. Alvarez Ibis (2013). Learning in Social Networks: Rationale and Ideas for Its Implementation in Higher Education. Journal of education sciences. (3)v.
18. Brady p. kevin & Smith V. Bethany (2010). The Use of Alternative Social Networking Sites in Higher Educational Settings: A Case Study of the E-Learning Benefits of Ning in Education. Journal of interactive online learning.2 (9) v.
19. Cao1Ling (2012). Social Networking Sites and Educational Adaptation in Higher Education: A Case Study of Chinese International Students in New Zealand. Journal of the scientific world. (2012).