



A study of effectiveness of addiction of social networking sites in the higher secondary adolescents

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Abstract

This research is a survey study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness on usage of SNS among the adolescents of higher secondary students. The objectives were to compare the usage of SNS among the adolescents of higher secondary students. The researcher surveyed four colleges of Aurangabad city with 50 students from each college that sums upto 200 students. A population of two hundred (200) students of Aurangabad city was selected for a sample and the sample was divided into two groups - boys and girls. The sample of two hundred students was divided into two equated groups of 100 students in each. The data was collected via Questionnaire. Later statistical treatment was given and the scores of both the groups were compared by using assume mean, standard deviation and t-score. After comparing the scores of the two groups it was found to have a significant difference between the two. It was found that girls have more addiction of SNS as compared to boys.

Keywords: Addiction, Social networking sites, higher secondary adolescents

Introduction

The recent years have seen an enormous growth in the popularity and usage of smart phones, laptops, notebooks and other computing devices and this has increased the number of internet users. With the recent technological revolution their lives got busier and the world became a global village. So they required various ways to communicate with their colleagues worldwide.

Later gradually Social Networking Sites were introduced. These dynamic websites where users can create a profile and connect that profile to others to form an explicit personal network to meet their friends to chat, to share their life's events, to get new job opportunities, discuss day to day matters and to entertain themselves. Internet subsequently brought forward a plethora of advantages to human society and led to far reaching changes in various fields. The contribution of Internet is bringing forward the propensity of Social Networking Sites. Social Networking Sites are highly vital sites which are the precursors of communication development. Therefore, Social Networking Sites enable rapid communication and social interaction across the globe. Besides, innumerable facilities have been provided to those involved in Social Networking Sites.

In India, the trend of using Social Networking Sites is quite alarming. More and more college students are drawn towards

these networking sites enabling communication and entertainment. India has always placed a great value on personal relationships and their cultivation and preservation. Traditions and values are the most basic components of Indian society and these elements only define the nature of interpersonal relationships that one is involved in. Yet a drastic change has been noticed in this area. A detailed and critical analysis thus is required not only to understand the situation better but also provide the denominators along with solutions. In India also, various studies have acknowledged this phenomenon and hence today the usage of SNS has become an intrinsic part of students' lives in Indian society.

Objectives of the research

- To study the addiction level of SNS on the adolescents.
- To study the addiction level of SNS on boys.
- To study the addiction level of SNS on girls.
- To compare the addiction of SNS of boys and girls.

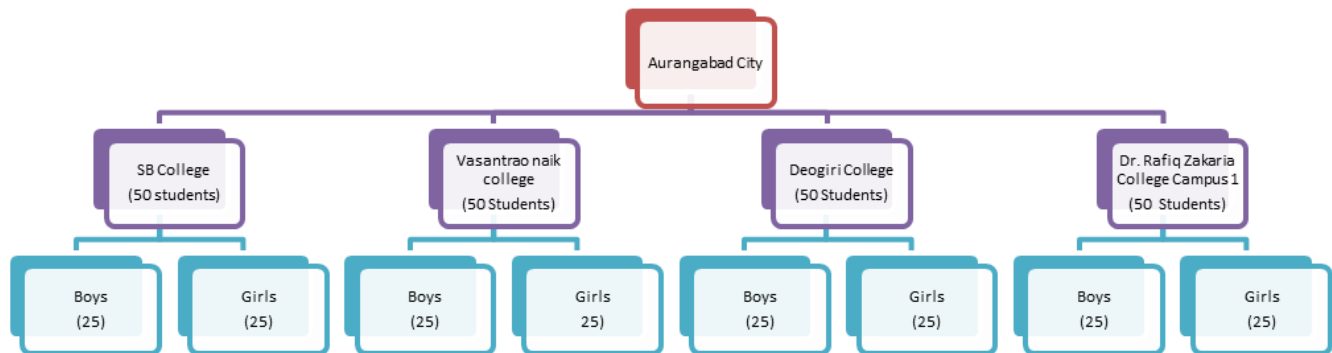
Research hypothesis

- The addiction level of SNS in the adolescents is average.
- The addiction level of SNS in the boys is average.
- The addiction level of SNS in the girls is average.
- There is a significant difference in the addiction of SNS site on boys and girls.

Research design

The researcher used simple random sampling technique to select the sample for this research. A population of two hundred (200) students of Aurangabad city was selected for this study. The population was divided into two groups namely boys and

girls. The population of two hundred students was divided into two equated groups of 100 students each. The population was collected from 4 different colleges. 50 students (25 boys and 25 girls) were selected as sample from each college.



Discussion

The researcher opted for Survey method for the present study. The researcher surveyed four colleges of Aurangabad city with 50 students from each college that sums upto 200 students. A population of two hundred (200) students of Aurangabad city was selected for a population and sample was divided into two groups namely boys and girls. The sample of two hundred students was divided into two equated groups of 100 students in each. The data was collected via Questionnaire. Later statistical treatment was given and the scores of both the groups were compared by using assume mean, standard deviation and t-score. After comparing the scores of the two groups it was found to have a significant difference between the two. Thus usage of SNS is growing at an alarming rate. It was found more in girls than boys.

Suggestions

Students should lessen the usage of SNS at this age as it can be very harmful mentally, physically, emotionally and morally. Teachers should be aware of SNS and its impact on students. Teachers should make the desired difference among the students and make them understand the ill effects of SNS. Parents should not handover the gadgets to the adolescents. They should be vigilant on their children. They should opt for parental lock system on the gadgets. The head of the institute should arrange social lectures by the child psychologists and make the students aware of addiction of SNS and its effects.

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