Role of Social Network in Academic Work of PG Students & Research Scholars of Science Faculty in Bangalore University

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Abstract - **The present research work titled Role of social network in academic of PG students and Research scholars of science faculty in Bangalore University. Investigates that impotents of social networks in the field of education and research. The main objectives of the research to know the awareness, frequency, purpose, and the impact of social networks in learning process. The work covers only the PG Students , Research Scholars and the Faculty of science in Bangalore University. Using social networking sites has become a basic practice in students' daily routines. They use different social networking sites, such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Academia, and MySpace, spending a long time on such site,In recent years, there has been an ever-increasing interest in using smartphones to access these and other social networking sites. Through the existence of smartphones, students have become more attracted to using social networking 24/7.**

Index Terms - **Libraries, Social Networking's, Academic Work, Faculty of Science, Bangalore University.**

INTRODUCTION

The Interpersonal interaction destinations have progressively turned into a significant apparatus for youthful grown-ups to cooperate and associate with their companions. As a large portion of these youthful grown-ups are too students, instructors have been searching for ways of understanding the wonders to tackle its potential for use in training. This is particularly science personnel in Bangalore University. Relevant where SNSs are famous among the PG understudies and researchers, yet there is little information accessible to depict examples of utilization for the more extensive portion of the target populace. This review presents the after effects of a cross country study on tertiary level understudies in Bangalore College. The respondents invest the most energy online for social systems administration and learning. The outcomes additionally show that while the respondents are utilizing SNS for casual learning exercises use it to reach out to their teachers in casual learning settings. The respondents likewise announced investing more energy in SNS for mingling instead of learning and they don't accept the utilization of SNS is influencing their scholastic execution.

The Informal communication destinations, Twitter, and websites has been exceptional. Unmistakably, these locales have saturated our regular routines. As web-based media utilization with cell phones such as advanced mobile phones and tablet gadgets builds, it has acquired consideration regarding impart in crisis circumstances like catastrophic events. Additionally, numerous analysts consider Person to person communication destinations as promising apparatuses for social affair data to find out about the condition of the catastrophe site and casualties' necessities. This is credited to web-based media attributes like the quick and broad scattering of data. In this way, different investigations proceed, for instance, those that break down posts on miniature writing for a blog destinations after serious catastrophes or that foster applications for using Twitter One more attribute of Person to person communication locales is to share data by means of social criticism, for example, through retweeting and squeezing the like button (enjoying) without any problem. When clients who see, unique posts share this data with others not associated with the unique client, the posts are quickly and generally dispersed. Notwithstanding, sharing data isn't generally valuable in crisis circumstances. Sharing erroneous or improper data meddles with the dispersion of valuable data with respect to crisis circumstances. To use web-based media, investigate

the data sharing conduct of understudies/researchers exhaustively.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mark Salvation. (2014). Informal community locales (SNS) have drawn in impressive consideration among youngsters and youthful grown-ups who will in general interface and offer normal interest. Regardless of this prominence, the issue of understudies' reception of informal community locales is as yet being neglected completely in Malaysia. Driven by this factor, this review was intended to examine the effect of interpersonal organization destinations on understudies' scholastic exhibition in Malaysia. Utilizing a reasonable methodology, the review assembled that more understudies incline toward the utilization of Facebook and Twitter in scholastic related conversations in complementing conventional homeroom educating and learning process. Accordingly, it is basic that instructors and scholastic foundations should carry out the utilization of these applications in advancing scholarly greatness. With respect to benefit situated associations like bookshops, PC and smart phone one sellers, they can advance their items through these applications and draw in understudies to make buys by means of them having perceived that numerous understudies like and use Facebook, Twitter and Google+. The conversation from this concentrate anyway doesn't address the overall inspecting of Malaysian college understudies.

Wing S. Chow (2008). The present study comprehension of social capital in organizational knowledge-sharing. We originally fostered an estimation device and afterward a hypothetical structure in which three social capital components (informal community, social trust, and shared objectives) were joined with the hypothesis of contemplated activity; their connections were then analyzed utilizing corroborative calculating examination. We then, at that point, reviewed of 190 directors from Hong Kong firms, we affirm that an informal community and shared objectives altogether added to an individual's volition to share information, and straightforwardly added to the apparent prevailing difficulty of the association. The social trust has anyway showed no immediate impact on the mentality and emotional standard of sharing information

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To explore the use of social networking sites among the PG students and research Scholars of Science Faculty in Bangalore University.
2. To know the frequency of use of SNSs by PG students and research scholars of the Science Faculty in Bangalore University.
3. To examine purpose of using social networking sites by PG students and research scholars of the Science Faculty in Bangalore University.
4. To explore the impact of social networking sites on their Academic work and research work in Bangalore University.
5. To identify the barriers in using Social networking sites by PG students and research scholars of the Science Faculty in Bangalore University.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study mainly distributed of questionnaire for PG students and research scholars of the Science Faculty in Bangalore University. Because the popularity social networking sites among university students is undeniable as students are heavily involved in social networking; despite the popularity of personal use of social networking sites, a low percentage of students and Researchers use them for educational purpose.

METHODOLOGY

This paper examines the use of Social network sites. By PG students & research scholars of Science faculty in Bangalore University. PG students & research scholars who had been using Social networking sites at that time. The researcher was asked to respond to a questionnaire survey about their usage and awareness of social networking sites. The researcher analysed data with the help of MS Excel and suitable tables and diagrams are presented the dissertation.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

To complete this study properly. It is necessary to analyses the data collection and answer the research questions. As already indicated in the preceding chapter, data interpreted in a descriptive form. This chapter comprises the analysis, presentation and

interpretation of the findings resulting from this study. The analysis and interpretation of data is carried out in from the user in Department of Science at Bangalore University Bangalore. The chapter deals with methods and tools used for data collection, analysis, scoring and tabulation for the present study. Further it deals with selection of sample on the problem "Role of social Networking Sites in Academic work of PG Students and Research scholars of Science Faculty in Bangalore University, Bangalore. They are presented according to the Research questions and the responses were organized using rank weighted means and simple percentage frequencies.

Table-1 questionnaire distributed among PG students and Research scholars

SL No	PG Students & Research Scholars	No of questionnaire distributed	Responses	Percentage
1	PG Students	87	86	98.85%
2	Research Scholars	13	11	84.61%
	Total	100	97	97%

The above the table 1 shows that the collected data is presented and analyzed here. 100 questionnaires were distributed among PG Students and Research scholars. In that 87 questionnaires were distributed among PG Students out of which 86(98.85%) were respondents, and 13 questionnaires were distributed to the Research scholars 11(84.61%) answered the questionnaires.
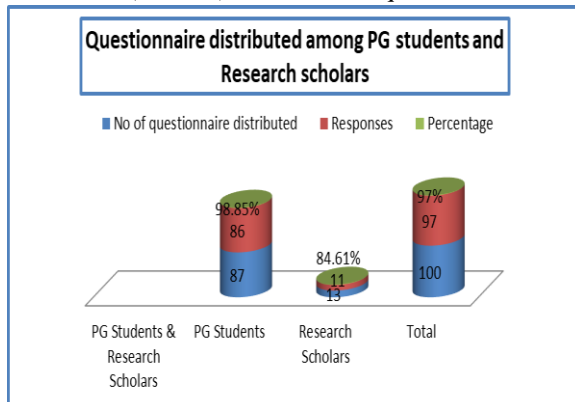

Table-2 Gender wise distributions of questionnaires

SL No	Gender	Response	Percentage
1	Male	69	71.13%
2	Female	28	28.87%
Total		97	97%

Table No.2 presents the data about the gender wise respondents by the users. The data reveals that there a majority of Male respondents 69(71.13%) and Female respondents 28(28.87%) among the study sample.
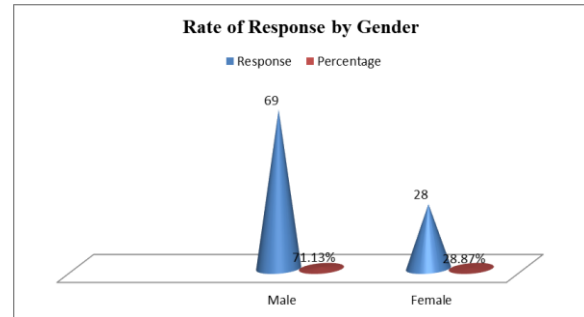

Table -3 Age wise Respondents of Users

SL No	Age	Response	Percentage
1	20-25	80	82.48%
2	25-30	17	17.52%
3	30-35	0	0%
4	35-40	0	0%
Total		97	97%

The table 3 indicates the respondents representing the group of 20-25 years 80(82.48%) were responded and 25-30 years group 17(17.52%) of the respondents representing age group. reaming age between 30-35 0(0%) and 35-40 (0%) was respondents.
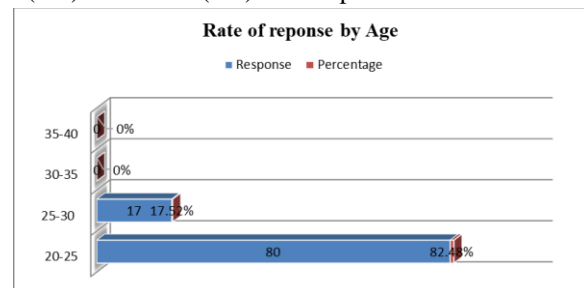

Table-4 Awareness of Social Networking Sites

Awareness of SNS	Response	Percentage
YES	97	100%
NO	0	0%
Total	97	97%

The above table 4 depicts that the awareness of social networking sites among PG Students and research scholars. Majority of the PG Students and research scholars 97(100%) were responded using Social Networking sites.
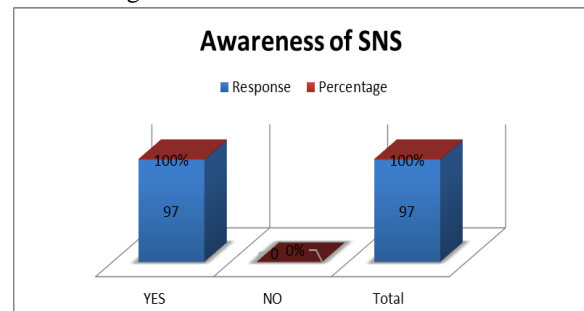
Table-5 Use of various personal needs of Information sources

SL No	Various Information sources	Response	Percentage
1	Press(Newspaper/Magazine)	12	12.37%
2	Internet/Mobile Internet	94	96.90%
3	Mobile SMS/MMS	58	59.79%
4	TV	18	18.55%
5	Radio	0	0%

Table 5 Indicates that the tools that are being used for accessing SNSs. The data shows that respondents 12 (12.37%) of respondents used Press (Newspaper /Magazine) for accessing these sites, while (96.90%) of respondents use of Internet/Mobile Internet, (59.79%) respondents use as Mobile SMS/MMS, 18 (18.55%) of TV, and Radio is used for 0(0%) for accessing Social Networking Sites.
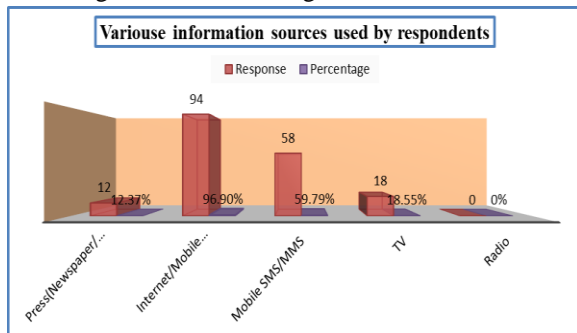

Table -6 Devices used to access Social Networking Sites

S L No	Devices	Response	Percentage
1	Desktop	3	3.09%
2	Laptop	58	59.79%
3	Smartphone-mobile	92	94.84%
4	Regular phone, mobile	36	37.11%

Table 6 reveals that the tools that are being used for accessing SNSs. The data shows that respondents 3(3.09%) of respondents used Desktop for accessing these sites, while 58(59.79%) of respondents use of Laptop, 92(94.84%) respondents use, Smartphone-mobile, and Regular mobiles as 36 (37.11%) of a tool for accessing Social Networking Sites.
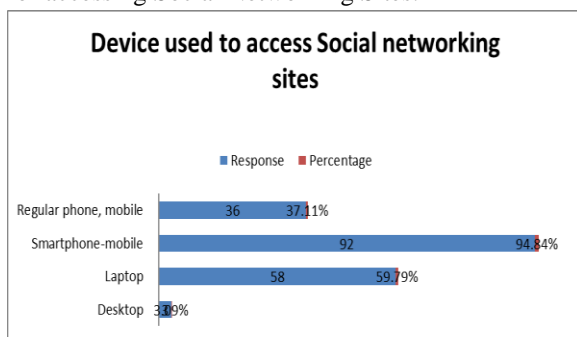

Table – 7 Importance of Social Networking

S L No	Social networking are important	Response	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	38	39.17%
2	Agree	55	56.70%
3	Fair	4	4.12%
4	Disagree	0	0%
5	Strongly disagree	0	0%
	Total	97	100%

The results in Table 7 showed that 38 (39.17%) respondents made use of the SNSs in strongly agree, this was followed by another 55 (56.70%) of the respondents who claimed that they Agree browse to the social networking sites, and other 4 (4.12%) were Fair of respondents.
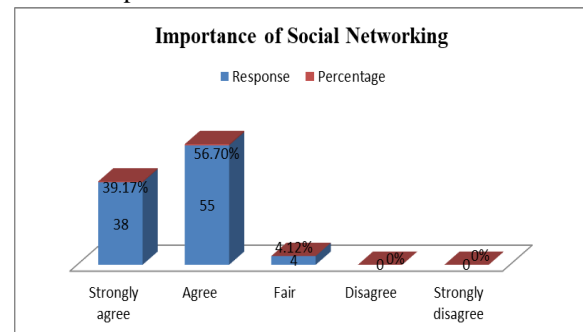

Table -8 The type of sites visited by the Responses

SL No	Sites do you visit	Response	Percentage
1	Entertainment related	75	77.31%
2	News related	69	71.13%
3	Social media	76	78.35%
4	Searching	63	64.94%
5	Gaming	48	49.48%
6	Shopping sites	65	67.01%
7	Self-help sites	13	13.40%
8	Job/ career opportunities	76	78.35%
9	Education related	86	88.65%

Table8 reveals the problems encountered by the respondents while using social Networking Sites. 75(77.31%) of the respondents expressed that there are Entertainment related, 69 (71.13%)of the News related, 76 (78.35%) of the respondents have visit Social media, 63 (64.94%) respondents were Searching , 48(49.48%) of users visited to the Gaming, 65(67.01%) of respondents using Shopping sites, 13(13.40%) of users visited by Self-help sites,76(78.35%)of students using Job/ career opportunities ,and 86(88.65%) of respondents visit to the Education related respondents.
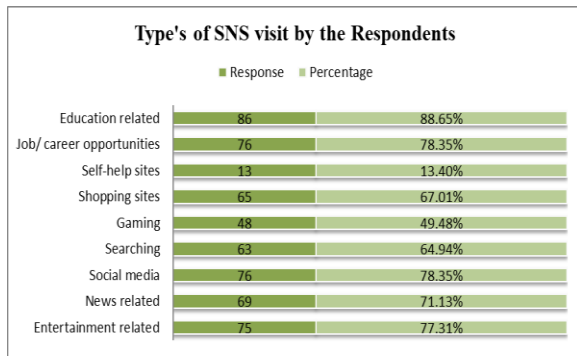
Type's of SNS visit by the Respondents

Table-9 Accounts on SNSs by Respondents

SL No	An account on	Response	Percentage
1	Facebook	92	94.84%
2	Twitter	15	15.46%
3	Google Plus	5	5.15%
4	Tumbler	0	0%
5	WhatsApp	96	98.96%
6	Instagram	10	10.30%

The Table-10 demonstrates that the Facebook 92(94.84%), Twitter15 (15.46%), Google Plus 5(5.15%), WhatsApp 96(98.96%)of the respondents whatsApp was the first choice for the profile created user account respondents indicated that they had a created user account of social networking sites, and 10(10.30%) were responding to create a Account on Instagram.
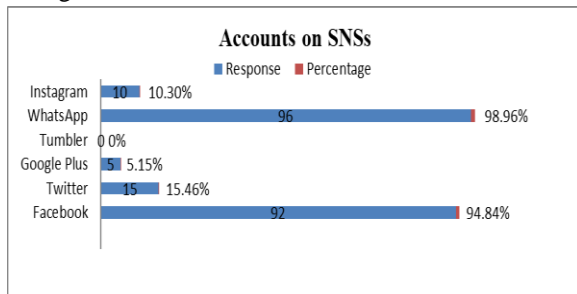

Accounts on SNSs

Table-10 Browsers used by respondents

Web Browsers	Response	Percentage
Mozilla	10	10.30%
Internet explorer	31	31.95%
Google Chrome	92	94.84%
UC Browser	8	8.24%
Opera Mini	4	4.12%

The table 11 presented the Respondents who were asked to use of web browsers which are most frequently used by them. In response to this question, absolute majority of respondents 92 (94.84%) of users opined that they used Google chrome followed by Internet explorer 31 (31.95%), Mozilla Firefox 10(10.30%), and 8(8.24%) while use of other UC

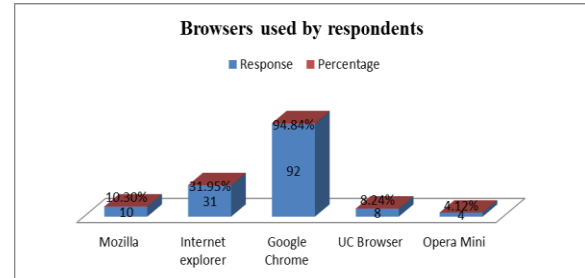Browser, and 4(4.12%) were Opera Mini frequently used by respondents.

Browsers used by respondents

Table -11 Place for browsing social networking sites

SL No	Browsing Place	Response	Percentage
1	Library	17	17.52%
2	Home	78	80.41%
3	Educational Institute	1	1.03%
4	Cyber cafe	1	1.03%
5	Friends/relatives place	0	0%

The result in Table 14 showed that a larger proportion of the respondents 78 (80.41%) made use of the SNSs in At home. This was followed by another 17 (17.52%) of the respondents who claimed that they browse to the social networking sites in Library, 1(1.03%) used in Educational Institute, and the 1(1.03%) respondents were browse the Cyber cafe.
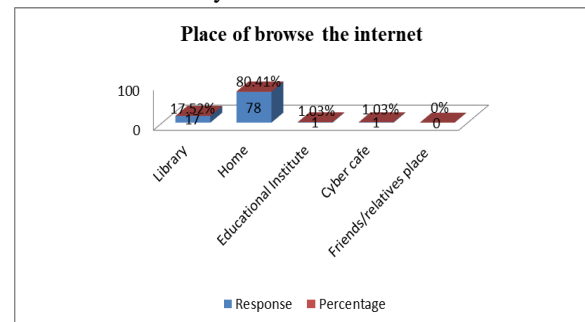

Place of browse the internet

Table-12 Purpose of Using SNSs

SL No	Purpose of Using SNSs	Response	Percentage
1	Work related	77	79.38%
2	Socializing	15	15.46%
3	Chatting with friends	89	91.75%
4	Social activism	12	12.37%

Above the table 15 reveals that the purpose for accessing SNSs. The data shows that 77 (79.38%) of respondents used work related, 15(15.46%) of respondents using Socializing purpose, 89 (91.75%) of respondents were using for accessing these sites, while Chatting with her friends, and 12 (12.37%) of respondents use Social activism for accessing Social Networking Sites.
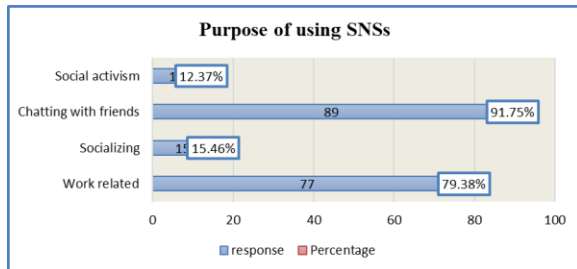
Table-13 Academic Networking Sites used for Studies and research work by Respondents

SL No	ANSs for Studies work	Response	Percentage
1	Academic.Edu	86	88.65%
2	Diigo	78	80.41%
3	Epernicus	78	80.41%
4	FigSha	78	80.41%
5	Frontiers In	89	91.75%
6	Google Scholar	88	90.72%
7	iAm Scientist	79	81.44%
8	Mendeley	78	80.41%
9	Method Space	81	83.50%
10	Research Gate	87	89.69%
11	Research ID	83	85.56%
12	Scholastic	76	78.35%

Table18. Revealed that the respondent's use of the social networking sites is 86(88.65%) of use for Academic.Edu. This constituted 78(80.41%) of the respondents for the Diigo, 78(80.41%) were responded by Epernicus, 78(80.41%) were responded by FigSha, 89(91.75%) of users respondence by Frontiers In, 88(90.72%) were response Google Scholar, 79(81.44%) are react by the iAm Scientist, 78(80.41%) of Students and research scholars response by the Mendeley,81(83.50%) of users responded by Method Space, and 87(89.69%) of respondents were react by the Research Gate, 83(85.56%) of users were response Research ID, and the finally 76(78.35%) were responded by the Scholastic.
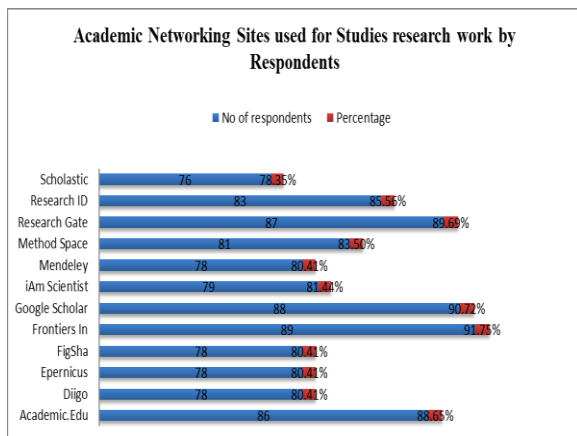

Table-14 Benefits of using social networking sites by respondents

SL No	Benefits for use social Networking sites	Response	Percentage
1	It encourages virtual meeting with co-research scholars	22	22.68%
2	Increasing self-esteem	50	51.54%
3	It help to develop interpersonal relationship	70	72.16%
4	Post the subject related details	78	80.41%
5	Group discussion with co-researchers	36	37.11%
6	Conference/Workshop post	60	61.85%
7	Job news	83	85.56%
8	Sending audio and Video files	81	83.50%
9	Current information	76	78.35%

The above the table 20 identified that the benefits of using social networking sites. 22(22.68%) of users says It encourages virtual meeting with co-research scholars, 50(51.54%) respondents expressed It Increasing self-esteem, 70(72.16%) It helps to develop interpersonal relationship, 78(80.41%) Post the subject related details, 36(37.11%) Group discussion with co-researchers, 60(61.85%) Conference/ Workshop post, and the majority of 83(85.56%) were Job news, 81(83.50%) were responding Sending audio and Video files, and the finally 76(78.35%) were responding Current information.
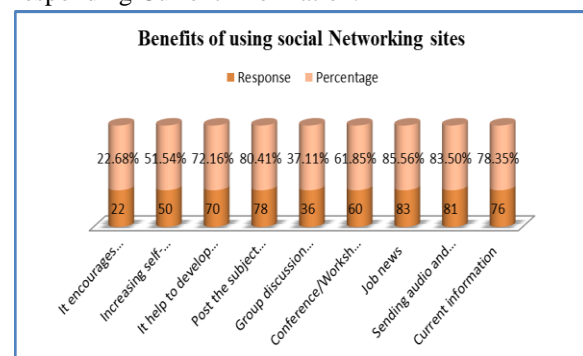

Table-15 Problems/Impacts of using social Networking Sites

SL No	Problems of using SNSs	Response	Percentage
1	Affect academic performance	43	44.32%
2	Addicted to Social Media	84	86.59%
3	Killing time	90	92.78%
4	Lack of sleep	82	84.53%

Table21 identified the problems encountered by the respondents while using social Networking Sites.

43(44.32%) of the respondents expressed that there are Affect academic performance, 84 (86.59%) encountered problem of Addicted to social media, 90 (92.78%) of the respondents faced the problem with the Killing time, 82(84.53%) respondents were reacted with the Lack of sleep.
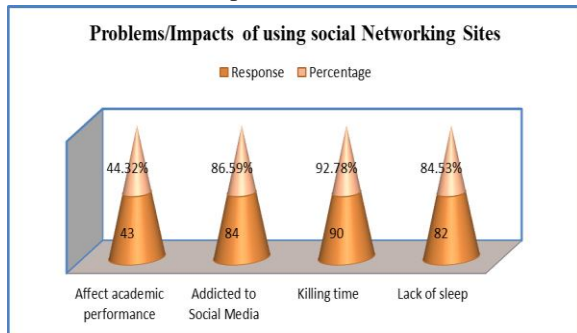
CONCLUSION

The research has examined and evaluated the underlying Role of Social Networking sites in academic work of PG students and research scholars of Science faculty in Bangalore University, Bangalore. With advancement in technology and increase in internet usage, a Social Networking site has become a part of our daily lives. Our analysis was set out with the objective to assess student's attitudes and behaviour patterns towards Social Networking sites usage. The study revealed that majority of the users access SNSs through Smartphone-mobile with internet facility, and had knowledge of the existence of Social Networking sites. As a result they visited their Social Networking sites to spend the time above 16 Hours every day. In addition, to that study further revelled that the users expressed their opinion on using social networking sites for the purpose of Academic activities. Majority of users, use for Research: Share and Update Knowledge. If Social Networking sites are used in a positive manner it can help students and researchers in gaining knowledge that can be used to enhance their academic performance. Therefore, future research it is imperative to further study the impact of Social Networking sites usage on other variables such as student's goals, satisfaction with university policies and personality.

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