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### Study on Use of Social Networking Sites by Students in Selected Engineering Colleges in Tiruchirappalli

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#### Abstract

The present paper investigates the Use of Social Networking sites by students selected Engineering Colleges in Tiruchirappalli. Professional course of Engineering has Four Years during the periods and Interest in engineering careers in different fields of Engineering for today needs in the society. The Majority of the academician is using the social networks for Academic, Entertainment, sharing for information and communication. The analyzes has describes the Frequency of Access Social Networking Sites, Types of the Social Networking Sites, Time spent, Preference Place, Opinions, Purposes and Satisfaction level. The majority of the respondents are among the five institutions the mostly using the Indira Ganesan College of Engineering (21.99%), Male respondents are in the top most level (61.70%) followed by Female (38.30%), The types of the Social Networking Sites wise using the majority in Face book (27.66%), the Frequency is "Daily (37.59%), types of the Social Networking Sites are using Face book (27.66%) and Time spent on social networking sites of the respondents are more Less than 1 hour (45.39%) of the Engineering Students

**Keywords:** Substituted Li ferrite, magnetostatic and spin waves, microstrip array antenna, X-band frequency range

#### Introduction

Currently, Social Networking Sites (SNS), also known as social networking software, have become very significant to the twenty-first century, and is projected to be "the future of online activity" (Stone; Brad). Projections of the future use of the Web indicate that most of Web users or prospective users will be engaged in social networking and belong to and use a social networking site. This means that libraries have the opportunity to utilize SNS in the online world in order to provide new and innovative online services for a growing online population. Social network sites (SNs) have been defined in a traditional sense as "web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system" (Boyd & Ellison, 2007) [1]. Hailu and Wu (2021) [2] wrote an article "The Use of Academic Social Networking Sites in Scholarly Communication: Scoping Review." The study focused a geographic variation in what motivates academics to use ASNs to using the Scholar discovery and sharing are the literature. The analyses has a four main themes namely such as a motivation and uses, impact assessment, features and services, and scholarly big data. The analyses have an academics a better understanding and their weaknesses, and identifies gaps in the literature that are worth addressing in

future investigations. The future study suggest an extend of existing theoretical framework and epistemological approaches to better predict and clarify the socio-technical dimensions of ASNs use in scholarly communication. Nilashi *et al.* (2019) [4] carried out a study "The impact of social networking sites on students' social wellbeing and academic performance." Analyzes for using the Malaysian University studying students usage of social networking sites to identify the influential factors and propose a new model based on several research hypotheses. To evaluate the hypotheses and verify the proposed model, a survey is conducted on the female students. The study focuses use Decision Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory and statistical technique can find the casual relationships among the factors, their effect size and their importance levels. The results of the study revealed that there is positive relationship between social presence, students' social wellbeing and their academic performance. Napoleon, Egedegbe. (2013) [3] evaluate a study on "The Effect of Social Networking Sites on Students' Academic Performance in Girne American University, North Cyprus." SNS has offer people new and varied ways to communicate via the internet, whether through their mobile phone. Many social media sites are such as a MySpace, Face book, Skype etc. Usage has a simply create profile and contacts to friends and many persons to easy to communicate with your classmate, discuss class assignment and even submit project

to your lecturer, watch videos, make comment on your friend page etc. Savitha and Geetha (2016) [5] explains an “Awareness and Use of Social Networking Sites by Engineering Students at New Horizon College of Engineering.” The study to find out the frequency of use of social networking sites, time spent on using SNSs and purpose of using these sites for communication with friends and for entertainment instead of academic purposes. Har Singh and Anil Kumar (2013) [8] noted on “Use of social networking Sites (SNSs) by the research Scholars of Punjab University, Chandigarh: A Study’ explored to study the activities and purposes for using SNSs by the scholars of Punjab University, Chandigarh. The findings of their study shows that majority of the respondents were found to be aware and making use of such applications in their research work. With this background, the following objectives were framed.

- To find out an use of Social Networking Sites by Students in Selected Engineering Colleges in Tiruchirappalli
- Analyzes the Gender wise Frequency of Access Social Networking Sites
- To know the Frequency of Usage of Social Networking
- To explore the Types of Social Networking sites
- To carry out the time spent on Social Networking Sites
- To find out the preference place on Social Networking Sites
- To identify the Opinion for using Academic Works
- To determine the purpose of social networking sites
- To sharing to Gender wise Library based services Social Networking Sites Usage and
- To analyze the Social Networking Sites Tools use of Academic activity
- To study the satisfaction level in social networking

sites.

**Methodology**

The Questionnaires was well structured for using the students-based interview schedule the data about the using the social networking sites and using the gender, Frequency of Access, Frequency of Usage of Social Networking, Time spent. Preference place, purpose and satisfaction level of the engineering student’s usage. The questionnaire was distributed to 200 questionnaires in engineering college studied students for selected engineering colleges surrounding area of Tiruchirappalli only. There are many Engineering colleges are available and selected five engineering colleges only in the area of the study. 141 questionnaires were responded in the survey and overall response rate is 70.50%. The statistical tools applied to the study for using the Microsoft Excel to calculate the percentage and ANOVA Test, Table including the study.

**Analysis of Data**

After collecting the data from the respondents, the data was analyzed accordingly to the objectives stated.

**Distribution of questionnaire wise Respondents**

Table 1 shows the distribution of questionnaire wise Respondents. Totally 200 questionnaires were distributed among the five Engineering Colleges each 40 questionnaires namely Indra Ganesan College of Engineering, J.J. College of Engineering and Technology, Jayaram College of Engineering and Technology, K. Ramakrishnan College of Engineering (Autonomous) and Kongunadu College of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous) and 141 questionnaires were responded in the survey and overall response rate is 70.50 percent.

**Table 1:** Distribution of questionnaire wise Respondent

S. No.	Name of the Institutions	Questionnaires Distributed	Questionnaire Received	Percentage
1	Indra Ganesan College of Engineering	40	31	21.99
2	J.J. College of Engineering and Technology	40	28	19.86
3	Jayaram College of Engineering and Technology	40	25	17.73
4	K. Ramakrishnan College of Engineering (Autonomous)	40	23	16.31
5	Kongunadu College of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous)	40	34	24.11
Total		200	141	70.50

**Gender wise distribution of Respondents**

Table 2 describes the Gender wise distribution of Respondents use of social networking sites. Out of 141 respondents, male members are in the top most level (61.70%) followed by Female (38.30%).

**Table 2:** Gender wise distribution of Respondents

S. No.	Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	87	61.70
2	Female	54	38.30
Total		141	100.00

**Gender wise Frequency of Access Social Networking Sites**

Table 3 depicts the Gender wise Frequency of Access Social Networking Sites. Gender of Male, the majority of the respondents are frequency of access “Daily”, 33(37.93%) followed by “Twice a day”, 21 (24.14%), Weekly, 13 (14.94%), Monthly, 11 (12.64%) and rarely, 9 (10.34%). Gender of Female, the majority of the respondents are frequency of access “Daily”, 21 (38.89%) followed by “Twice a day”, 16 (29.63%), Weekly, 9 (16.67%), Monthly, 5 (9.26%) and rarely, 3 (5.56%).

**Table 3:** Gender wise Frequency of Access Social Networking Sites

S. No.	Frequency of Access	Male		Female	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	33	37.93	21	38.89
2	Twice a day	21	24.14	16	29.63
3	Weekly	13	14.94	9	16.67
4	Monthly	11	12.64	5	9.26
5	Rarely	9	10.34	3	5.56
	Total	87	61.70	54	38.30

**Table 4:** Analysis of Variance among the Mean Scores of Gender wise Frequency of Access Social Networking Sites

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean of Squares	F-value
Between Groups	55.125	1	55.125	1.819807
Within Groups	181.75	6	30.29167	
Total	236.875	7		

Table value required for DF 1 and 7 at 5% level of significance is 5.98

The one way ANOVA models are applied for the Table 4. The computer value 1.81 which is greater than its tabulated value 5.98 at 5 percent level of non-significance. Hence, the variations in using Gender wise statistically identified the Frequency of Access Social Networking Sites.

**Frequency of Using Social Networking**

Table 5 shows the Frequency of using Social Networking. The majority of the respondents are using “Daily”, 53(37.59%) followed by Twice a day, 46(32.62%), Weekly, 21(14.89%), Monthly, 12(8.59%) and rarely, 9(6.38%).

**Table 5:** Frequency of Usage of Social Networking

S. No.	Frequency of Usage of Social Networking	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	53	37.59
2	Twice a day	46	32.62
3	Weekly	21	14.89
4	Monthly	12	8.51
5	Rarely	9	6.38
	Total	141	100.00

**Types of the Social Networking Sites**

Table 7 depicts the types of the Social Networking Sites. The majority of the respondents are using “Face book”, 39

(27.66%), twitter, 38 (26.95%), Whatsapp, 33 (23.40%), Linked In, 19 (13.48%) and Youtube, 12 (8.51%).

**Table 7:** Types of the Social Networking Sites

S. No.	Types of the Social Networking Sites	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Face book	39	27.66
2	Twitter	38	26.95
3	Whatsapp	33	23.40
4	Linked In	19	13.48
5	You tube	12	8.51
	Total	141	100.00

**Time Spent on Social Networking Sites**

Table 8 displays the time spent on social networking sites. The majority of the respondents are time spent the social

networking sites “Less than 1 hour”, 64 (45.39%), 1-2 Hours, 37 (26.24%), 2-3 hours, 23 (16.31%) and more than 3 hours, 17 (12.06%).

**Table 8:** Time spent on social networking sites

S. No.	Time spend	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Less than 1 hour	64	45.39
2	1-2 hours	37	26.24
3	2-3 hours	23	16.31
4	More than 3 Hours	17	12.06
	Total	141	100.00

**Preference place using Social Networking Sites**

Table 9 carried out the Preference place using Social Networking Sites. Out of 141 respondents, the majority of

the respondents are preference “Mobile Phone”, 74 (50.71%) followed by library, 29(20.71%). At Home, 21 (15%) and Net Café Centre, 19 (13.58%).

**Table 9:** Preference place using Social Networking Sites

S. No.	Preference place using SNS	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Mobile Phone	71	50.71
2	Library	29	20.71
3	At home	21	15.00
4	Net Café Centre	19	13.58
Total		141	100.00

**Opinion for using Academic Works**

Table 10 evaluates an Opinion for using Academic Works. Out of 141 respondents, the majority of the respondents are

Opinion for using Academic Works “Yes”, 129 (91.49%) and “no”, 12 (8.51%).

**Table 10:** Opinion for using Academic Works

S. No	Opinion for using Academic Works	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	129	91.49
2	No	12	8.51
Total		141	100.00

**Distribution of sharing to Library based services Social Networking Sites Usage:** Table 11 indicates the distribution of sharing to Library based services Social Networking Sites Usage. The gender of Male respondents, using the library based Social Networking Sites an Access online resource, 41(29.08%) followed by to search library resources,34 (24.11%), Resources update,19

(13.48%),Sharing update information, 29 (20.57%) and Content Based Social Networking, 18(12.77%).Female respondents, using the library based Social Networking Sites an Access online resource, 12 (22.22%) followed by to search library resources,19 (35.19%), Resources update,5 (9.26%),Sharing update information, 11(20.37%) and Content Based Social Networking, 7(12.96%).

**Table 11:** Distribution of Gender wise sharing to Library based services Social Networking Sites Usage

S. No.	Library based Social Networking Sites usage	Male		Female	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Access online resources	41	29.08	12	22.22
2	To search library resources	34	24.11	19	35.19
3	Resources update	19	13.48	5	9.26
4	Sharing update information	29	20.57	11	20.37
5	Content based Social Networking	18	12.77	7	12.96
Total		141	61.70	54	38.30

**Distribution of the Purpose of Social Networking Sites**

Table 12 shows the distribution of the Purpose of Social Networking Sites. The majority of the respondents are using

an “Academic works”, 49 (35%), followed by communication related, 30(21%), Gathering Information, 22 (15%), Chatting, 18 (13%) and entertainment, 22 (16%).

**Table 12:** Distribution of the Purpose of Social Networking Sites

S. No	Purpose of Social Networking Sites	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Academic works	49	35.00
2	Communication related	30	21.00
3	Gathering Information	22	15.00
4	Chatting	18	13.00
5	Entertainment	22	16.00
Total		141	100.00

**Social Networking Sites Tools use of Academic activity**

Table 13 observes the SNS Tools use of Academic activity. Out of 141 respondents are SNS tools use of Academic

Activity, 54(38.30%) next to Whatsapp, 43 (30.50%), you tube, 22(15.60%), Blogs, 17(12.06%), and Blogs, 17 (12.06%) and Wiki, 5 (3.55%)

**Table 13:** Social Networking Sites Tools use of Academic activity

S. No.	Social Networking Sites Tools use of Academic activity	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Electronic mail	54	38.30
2	Whats App	43	30.50
3	You tube	22	15.60
4	Blogs	17	12.06
5	Wiki	5	3.55
Total		141	100.00

**Satisfaction Level in Social Networking Sites for Academic purpose**

Table 14 investigates the Satisfaction Level in Social Networking Sites for Academic purpose. The majority of the respondents are “Highly Satisfied” 61 (43.26%) for using the academic purpose followed by “Satisfied”, 39(27.66%), “Partially Satisfied”, 15 (10.64%), “Some What”, 21 (14.89%) and “Not Satisfied”, 5 (3.55%).

**Table 14:** Satisfaction Level in Social Networking Sites for Academic purpose

S. No.	Satisfaction Level	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Highly Satisfied	61	43.26
2	Satisfied	39	27.66
3	Partially Satisfied	15	10.64
4	Some What	21	14.89
5	Not satisfied	5	3.55
	Total	141	100.00

**Major Finding of the Study**

The Five Engineering College wise respondents of the Indira Ganesan College of Engineering, 31 (21.99%) next to J.J. College of Engineering and Technology, 28 (19.86%), Jayaram College of Engineering and Technology, 25(17.73%), Kongunadu College of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous), 34 (24.11%), and K. Ramakrishnan College of Engineering (Autonomous), 23 (16.31%). The Gender wise distribution of Respondents use of social networking sites male members are using the top most level (61.70%) followed by Female (38.30%). The types of the Social Networking Sites wise using the majority of the respondents are using “Face book”, 39 (27.66%), twitter, 38 (26.95) and so on. The majority of the respondents are Frequency of using Social Networking are “Daily”, 53 (37.59%) followed by Twice a day, 46 (32.62%) and subsequently orders. Types of the Social Networking Sites are using “Face book”, 39 (27.66%) are the majority and followed by others. Time spent on social networking sites of the respondents are more “Less than 1 hour”, 64 (45.39%) next to 1-2 Hours, 37 (26.24%). Opinion for using Academic Works of the majority of the respondents are “Yes”, 129(91.49%) and “no”, 12 (8.51%). The majority of the respondents are using the purpose of Social Networking Sites “Academic works”, 49 (35%), followed by communication related, 30(21%), Gathering Information, 22(15%), Chatting, 18(13%) and entertainment, 22(16%). Social Networking Sites tools for use an academic activity, 54(38.30%) are more, next to Whatsapp, 43 (30.50%) and so on. The sharing to Library based services Social Networking Sites usage of Male respondents, an access online resource, and 41 (29.08%) followed by to search library resources, 34 (24.11%), and so on. Female respondents are using the library based Social Networking Sites an Access online resource, 12 (22.22%) followed by to search library resources, 19(35.19%) and so on. The majority of the respondents are satisfaction level of using the academic purpose “Highly Satisfied” 61 (43.26%) next to “Satisfied”, 39 (27.66%), “Partially Satisfied”, 15(10.64%), “Some What”, 21 (14.89%) and “Not Satisfied”, 5(3.55%).

**Conclusion**

Every day using the social networking sites are increasing and more number of used in the society. The society has using the academic activity, Entertainment, Communication and others. The Engineering education has a professional development of students studying period has learning and applied the techniques for evaluation of any engineering fields to developing the up-to-date for using the social networking sites. The majority of the respondents are using the academic activity for communication and learning purposes. The study recommends adding implementation of Information and Communication Technology for advancement of learning activities improving in the higher learning educations.

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