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Analysis the Inverse Effects of Social Media on University Students Using Statistical method

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Abstract: Today social media is the need of the hour school, colleges and universities students are the core user of various social sites like facebook, tweeter and whatapp etc. these social media apps and websites allows the students to find and connect the anyone those are also a user of these sites. When students connects with these sites they feels that they are connected or communicated with the large community by using chats, video calls and text messages but these social sites has lot of drawbacks and inverse effects on young generation this study also uncover the same with the help of statics tools.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the modern age life cannot be imagine without the social media but it has lot of bad effects on young generation specially students it also affects their social responsibilities, time, mentally level and thinking to find out the these downsides of social networking a survey on university students was executed[2],[3],[1] and then analysis their responses using statistic tool. Social media has following inverse effects:

A. A False Sense of Connection

Relationship developed through social media is false in nature or unreliable and has no meaning in the real life. Sometime this relation is a major cause of frauds or a part of serious threat. Today mostly banking threats are also performed with the help of social sites by taking the personal information of a person. Thus we can say the basis relationship develop on social are based on attraction which has not so [2],[3],[4]much meaning full in real life.

B. Cyber-Harassment

Use of social sites and apps leads to harassment as each and every person has response immediately he/she has no time to wait. Some time posts by the others on social sties break the trust , and leads to depression. In the recent years social media also used for terrorism many terrorist groups killing innocent people in front of their family members and also showing their act at social media live this is the extreme level of social media harassment[5],[2],[3].

C. Decreased Efficiency

In the current circumstance many business firms using social media to improve their production and interaction with their customers but it is also true that social media platform disturbing the employees from their objectives as they are interested what their friends has post on social media as compare to find out the new customers or resolving the problems of exiting. Thus no doubt social sites very useful in business extension but it also decrease the productivity of the employee[2],[3],[6]

D. Confidentiality

Social media sites motivate the users to post all events which are related to their personal life so show some live events which can attract more and more people they have also right to share these pictures or making a comment on it. It is also truth that social sites provide the filters which allows who will be able to see a particular post or not but most the user not aware or using these features and due to this their private information leaked to the others or unauthorized persons[7],[3],[2].

E. Gaming/ Events

Applications related to Social media provide the online gaming facility which makes the user very emotional even they are not bother about their lives while they are playing games. To complete the task young students commit suicide recently “blue whale” game is the best example of the same. [2],[3],[8]Testing hypothesis by using Chi-square test

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II. NULL HYPOTHESIS (H_0)

H_0 :University students not spent time at social media during late night hours (10 pm on wards)

Options	Male Students	Female Students	Total
Strongly agree	33	20	53
Agree	28	29	57
Disagree	15	16	31
Neutral	3	11	14
Total	79	76	155

Table 1: Hypothesis data

On the basis of hypothesis the expected frequencies as follows:
E_{11}= 41.87
E_{12}=40.28

41.87	45.03	24.49	11.06
40.28	43.32	23.56	10.64

Table 2: Expected frequencies

Appling Chi square formula: X^2

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

O= Observed value and **E** is expected value
Calculated value of chi square test is X^2=35.061

Degree of freedom = (r-1) * (c-1) = 3
The table value of chi square test for 3 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance: = 7.815(table Value)

A. Result: Thus calculated value of chi square test is greater than the table value (given). Thus the hypothesis is rejected. It means University students spent their time at social media during late night hours (10 pm on wards).

III. ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS (H_1)

H_1:Social media not has inverse effects on study of university students

Options	Male Students	Female Students	Total
Strongly agree	24	10	34
Agree	38	41	79
Disagree	09	20	29
Neutral	08	05	13
Total	79	76	155

Table 3**:** Hypothesis data

On the basis of hypothesis the expected frequencies as follows:
E_{11}= 26.86
E_{12}=25.84

26.86	62.41	22.91	10.27
25.84	60.04	22.04	9.88

Table 4: Expected frequencies

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Calculated value of chi square test is X^2 =37.1539
Degree of freedom = (r-1) * (c-1) = 3
The table value of chi square test for 3 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance: = 7.815(table Value)

A. Result

Thus calculated value of chi square test is more than the table value (given). Thus the hypothesis is rejected. It means Social media affects inversely study of university students.

IV. ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS (H_1)

H_1:Social media is a medium of time pass

Options	Male Students	Female Students	Total
Strongly agree	23	13	36
Agree	29	19	48
Disagree	20	37	57
Neutral	07	07	14
Total	79	76	155

A. Applying t-test

$$t = \overline{X1} - \overline{X2} / S * \sqrt{n1 * n2 / n1+n2}$$

$\overline{X_1}$ = Mean of male students

$\overline{X_2}$ = Female of male students

S stands for standard deviation

$$S = \sqrt{\Sigma (X_1 - X_1)^2 + \Sigma (X_2 - X_2)^2 / n_1+n_2-2}$$

The value of S= 11.274
Calculated value of t = 0.094
Degree of Freedom = v=n_1+n_2-2=6
For v=6 $t_{0.05}$ =2.447
Hence the calculated value is smaller than table value thus hypothesis is accepted it means students consider social media as a medium of time pass.

V. CONCLUSION

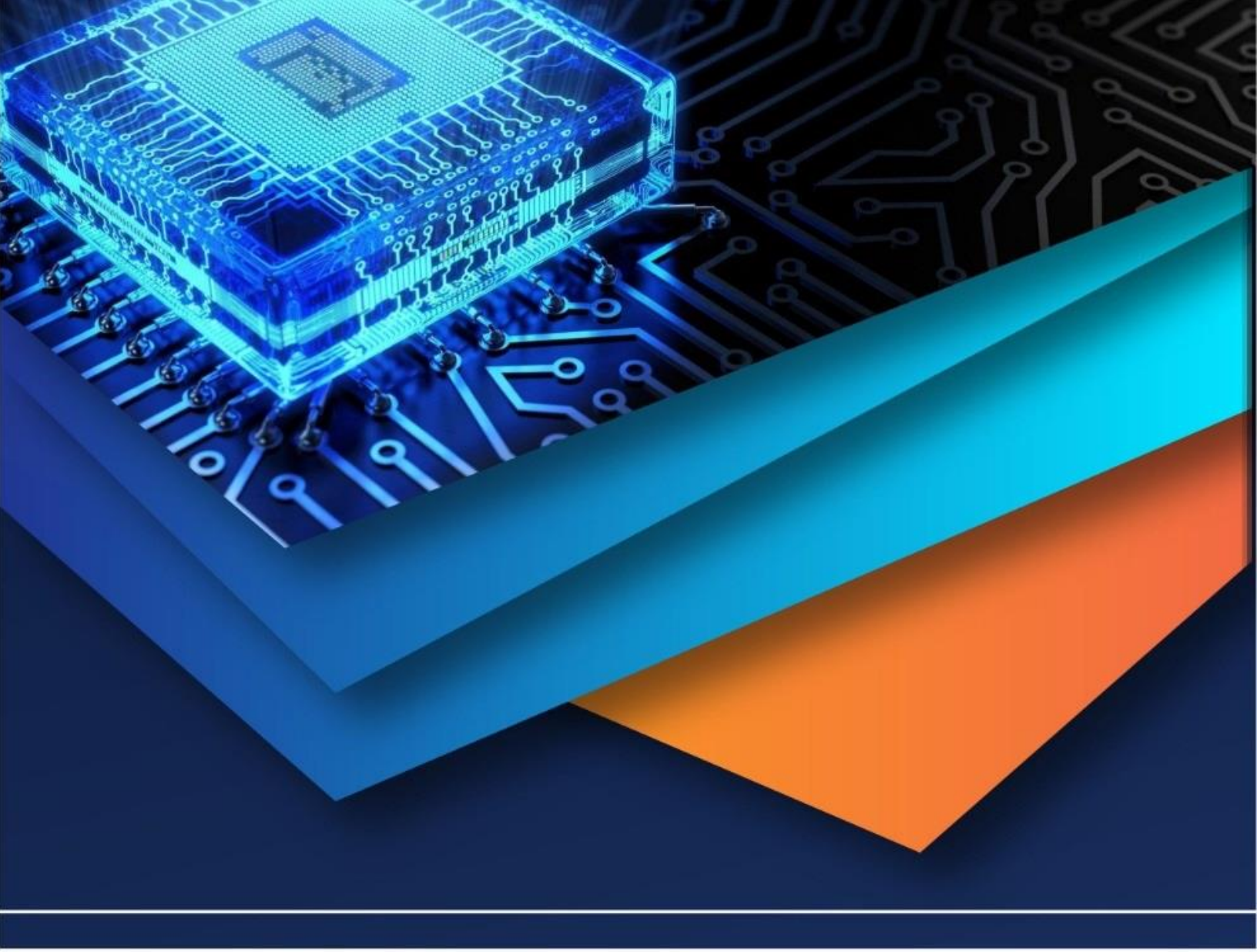
Thus by applying the chi square test on the data of both hypothesis this tool concludes that social media has inverse effects on study of university students secondly university students using social media sites during the late night hours. Both hypotheses have been rejected as the calculated value through chi square test is greater than the table at the level of significance. The third hypothesis is also accepted through t-test it shows that students consider social media as a medium of time pass. Thus this study gives the output that really social media has some bad effects on young generation which further affect their study and behavior.

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