



IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORKING WEBSITES AMONG NURSING STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Social networking websites provide tools by which people can communicate, share information, and create new relationships. Social networking websites have affected our social interaction by changing the way we interact face-to-face how we receive information and the dynamics of our social groups and friendships. Approximately 75% of all online adults maintain at least one social network profile. Face book can be distracting and can negatively impact learning. Studies found that middle school, high school and college students who checked Face book at least once during a 15 minute study period achieved lower grades. Use of social networking websites can have both negative and positive impact on the nursing students. Thus the need for research was felt, as it is one of the neglected areas. Study was conducted to assess the impact of use of social networking websites among nursing students in selected hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab. The objectives of the study were to assess the impact of social networking sites among nursing students and to assess the relationship of impact of social networking websites in nursing students with selected variables – age, gender, residence, academic performance, type of course, year of course, family income, pocket money and class attendance. A quantitative research approach and non-experimental descriptive research design was considered appropriate. The total sample size for the study was 150 nursing students. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data. Impact of students was assessed with the help of structured 5 point likert scale. The findings of the study revealed that 54.67% students were having positive impact and 45.33% students were having negative impact regarding use of social networking websites.

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INTRODUCTION

(Asur and Huberman, 2010), Alan S. Weber (2012) Social networking sites (SNSs) such as Facebook, Google+, Myspace, LinkedIn and Twitter have now become common place in international virtual space. Gender appears to influence participation on social network sites. Younger boys are more likely to participate than younger girls (46% vs. 44%) but older girls are far more likely to participate than older boys (70% vs. 57%). Older boys are twice as likely to use the sites to flirt and slightly more likely to use the sites to meet new people than girls of their age. Older girls are far more likely to use these sites to communicate with friends they see in person than younger people or boys of their age (Boyd, 2007). Based on the empirical data, both genders seek the acknowledgement they get from having their looks commented on, but the girls

are more preoccupied with what kind of comments they get and whom they come from. In general, it is very important that the comments come from friends and people they know, rather than strangers (Larsen, 2009). (Anjugu Jessica Ndaku, 2013) conducted a study to analyze the impact of social media on the student's academic performance. An online survey questionnaire designed using Google docs was distributed to 203 randomly selected student respondents. The results of the study showed a statistically significant positive relationship between time spent by students on SNSs and their academic performance. Specifically, the study found out that the higher the time spent on SNSs showed the lower is the time spent on study. (Ron Lennon *et al.*, 2011) conducted a study on how antecedent beliefs influence a users' attitude towards a social network and how that attitude influences the users' intentions to engage in different social networking behaviors. The findings demonstrate that people's antecedent beliefs and attitude towards social networks differ based in gender, age, marital status and parenthood.

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Objectives

1. To assess the impact of social networking sites on nursing students.
2. To assess the relationship of impact of social networking websites in nursing students with selected variables – age, gender, residence, academic performance, type of course, year of course, family income, pocket money and class attendance.

METHODS

Research Approach

Quantitative and descriptive research approach was used. A non-experimental research design was considered. The independent variables included in the study were age, gender, residence course, year of course, academic performance, family income (per month in rupees), pocket money, class attendance. Dependent variable is Impact of social networking websites among nursing students.

Target Population

The target population of the study was 150 students of B.Sc. and GNM courses in selected college of Ludhiana, Punjab.

Sample and sampling technique

The total sample size for the study was 150 students. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the subjects for the sample.

Selection and development of tool

- Structured 5 point Likert scale was developed.

Description of tool

The tool consisted of following two parts:

Part I: Demographic Data

Part II: Structured 5 point Likert scale

Structured 5 point Likert scale was used to assess the impact of social networking websites among nursing students. This scale consisted of 98 items scoring was done on 5 point Likert scale i.e. (5) Strongly agree, (4) Agree, (3) Uncertain, (2) Disagree, (1) Strongly disagree. The maximum score was 490 and minimum was 98. The negative statements will be scored reversely.

Positive Items = 38
 Negative Items = 60
 Total Impact score = 490
 Maximum score = 490
 Minimum score = 98

Areas related to use of social networking websites

Physical Health
 Mental Health
 Social Relationships
 Academic Performances

Criterion measures for impact

Impact Level

Maximum score were 490 and minimum score were 98. The cut off mark is worked out by calculating the difference between the maximum score and minimum score i.e. 392 which are then divided by 2 i.e. 196 and added to the minimum score which was 294. The below and above score was categorized as Positive and Negative impact.

Positive ≥ 294

Negative < 294

Validity of Tool

Content validity of tool was confirmed by experts' opinion regarding the relevance of questions. Changes had been made according to their valuable suggestions in the structured 5 point Likert scale. Some of the items were deleted and few items were added according to the valuable suggestion. The final tool consisted of 98 items.

Reliability of the tool

Reliability of the structured 5 point likert scale was computed by sung Karl Pearson coefficient and split half method using spearman Brown's Prophecy formula. The reliability of the structured 5 point Likert scale was 0.96.

Procedure

Prior to data collection written permission was obtained from the Principal of college of Nursing, CMC & H. The data was collected in the month of June. The subjects were selected using a purposive sampling technique and were given a structured 5 point likert scale. Total sample size was 150 students. The subjects were explained about the purpose of the study and verbal consent was taken from them for their participation in the study. Subjects were assured that the information given by them will be kept confidential and will be used only for research.

RESULTS

Section II:

Objectives 1: To assess the impact of social networking Websites among nursing students.

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of students according to the level of impact score related to use of Social Networking Websites

Level of Impact	Score	Students	
		(f)	%
Positive	<294	82	54.67%
Negative	≥ 294	68	45.33%

Maximum Score = 490; Minimum Score = 98

It depict frequency and percentage distribution of students according to the level of impact score related to use of social networking websites. Majority of students had positive impact related to use of social networking websites (54.67%) and minimum had negative impact (45.33%). Hence it can be inferred that the majority of students had positive impact related to use of social networking websites.

Table 2. Mean, Mean percentage and Rank Order of Impact Score of Students Regarding Use of Social Networking Websites according to Areas of Impact

Areas of Impact	Maximum Score	Impact Score		
		Mean	Mean%	Rank Order
Physical Health	11	29.74	270.36	3
Mental Health	20	46.18	230.9	4
Social Relationships	32	102.86	321.43	1
Academic Performance	35	105.28	300.8	2

Maximum Score = 490; Minimum Score = 98

It depicts the mean, mean percentage and rank order of impact score of students according to areas of impact regarding use of social networking websites. The mean impact score of students was highest in the area of Social Relationships (321.43%, rank 1st), followed by Academic Performance (300.8%, rank 2nd), Physical Health (270.36%, rank 3rd) and least impact score in the area of Mental Health (230.9%), rank 4th). Hence, it can be concluded that students had highest impact in area of Social Relationships and least impact in the area of Mental Health.

Table 3. Mean, Standard Deviation and Analysis of Variance of Impact Score of Students Related to Use of Social Networking Websites according to Gender

Gender	n	Impact Score	
		Mean	SD
Male	37	292.40	24.22
Female	113	292.57	28.82

Maximum Score = 490; Minimum Score = 98

It depicts that Mean, Standard Deviation and Analysis of Variance of Impact Score of Students Related to Use of Social Networking Websites, the mean impact score was more in females (28.82) as compared to males (24.22).

Table 4. Mean, Standard Deviation and Analysis of Variance of Impact Score of Students Related to Use of Social Networking Websites according to Residence

Residence	n	Impact Score	
		Mean	SD
Hostlers	75	298.50	31.04
Day scholars	75	286.54	22.52

Maximum Score = 490; Minimum Score = 98

It depicts that Mean, Standard Deviation and Analysis of Variance of Impact Score of Students Related to Use of Social Networking Websites, the mean impact score was more in Hostlers (298.50) as compared to Day Scholars (286.54).

Table 5. Mean, Standard Deviation and Analysis of Variance of Impact Score of Students Related to Use of Social Networking Websites according to Family Income

Family Income	n	Impact Score	
		Mean	SD
≤5000	4	296.25	25.01
5001-10,000	17	297.47	26.7
10001-15,000	40	290.1	26.14
> 15,000	89	292.50	28.91

Source of Variation	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Sum of Squares	F
Between group	3	706.56	235.52	2.666574*
Within group	146	113500.8	777.40	
Total	149			

Maximum Impact Score = 490; *Significant at p<0.05 level; Minimum Impact Score = 98

It depicts that Mean, Standard Deviation and Analysis of Variance of Impact Score of Students Related to Use of Social Networking Websites, the mean impact score of family income was maximum in 5001-10,000 (297.47) followed by ≤5000 (296.25), further followed by > 15,000 (292.50) and minimum in 10001-15,000 (290.1). The tabled F value for 3/146 degree of freedom was 2.60 at p<0.05 level of significance and calculated F value was 2.666574 which was more than tabled value and was found statistically significant. Hence, it can be concluded that family income of students had significant relationship with impact of social networking websites on nursing students.

Table 6. Mean, Standard Deviation and Analysis of Variance of Impact Score of Students Related to Use of Social Networking Websites according to Pocket Money

Pocket Money	n	Impact Score	
		Mean	SD
<500	31	285.03	22.51
500-1000	46	283.17	25.54
1001-1500	39	296.05	26.66
>1500	45	301.91	30.34

Source of Variation	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Sum of Squares	F
Between group	3	9251.91	3083.97	4.290007*
Within group	146	104955.5	718.87	
Total	149			

Maximum Impact Score = 490; *Significant at p<0.05 level; Minimum Impact Score = 98

It depicts that Mean, Standard Deviation and Analysis of Variance of Impact Score of Students Related to Use of Social Networking Websites, the mean impact score of pocket money was maximum in > 1500 (301.91), followed by 1001-1500 (296.05), further followed by <500 (285.03) and minimum in 500-1000 (283.17). The tabled F value for 3/146 degree of freedom was 2.60 at p<0.05 level of significance and calculated F value was 4.290007 which was less than tabled value and was found statistically significant. Hence, it can be concluded that pocket money of students had significant relationship with impact of social networking websites on nursing students.

Table 7.

Class Attendance	n	Impact Score	
		Mean	SD
≤80%	29	295.06	26.3
81-85%	30	283.1	24
86-90%	35	293.11	24.65
>91%	56	295.73	31.56

Source of Variation	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Sum of Squares	F
Between group	3	3440.24	1146.74	2.666574*
Within group	146	111541.1	763.98	
Total	149			

Maximum Impact Score = 490; *Significant at p<0.05 level; Minimum Impact Score = 98

It depicts that Mean, Standard Deviation and Analysis of Variance of Impact Score of Students Related to Use of Social Networking Websites, the mean impact score of class attendance was maximum in > 91% (295.73), followed by ≤80% (295.06), further followed by 86-90% (293.11) and minimum in 81-85% (283.1). The tabled F value for 3/146

degree of freedom was 2.60 at $p < 0.05$ level of significance and calculated F value was 2.666574 which was less than tabled value and was found statistically significant. Hence, it can be concluded that class attendance of students had significant relationship with impact of social networking websites on nursing students.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Findings related to impact on nursing students regarding the use of social networking websites

Majority (54.67%) of the students had positive impact related to use of social networking websites, while (45.33%) had negative impact related to use of social networking websites.

The Mean impact score (297.57) was more in age group 23-25 years and least (291.46) in > 26 years of age group.

The Mean impact score (292.57) was more in female students as compared to males (292.40).

The Mean impact score (298.50) was more in hostlers as compared to day scholars (286.54).

The Mean impact score (296.3) was more in GNM students as compared to BSc (N) students (287.92).

The Mean impact score (294.59) was more in 3rd year students as compared to 2nd year students (290.67).

The Mean impact score (296.46) was more in students having 80% academic performance in previous year as compared to students having 50-60% (280.25).

The Mean impact score (297.47) was more in students having monthly family income of 5001-10,000 as compared to the students having family income 10,001-15,000 (290.1).

The Mean impact score (301.91) was more in students getting pocket money > 1500 as compared to students getting pocket money 500-1000 (283.17).

The Mean impact score (295.73) was more in students having class attendance $> 91\%$ as compared to students having class attendance 81-85% (283.1).

According to first objective i.e. to assess the impact of social networking sites among nursing students. In the present study it was concluded the majority (54.67%) of nursing students had positive impact, whereas (45.33%) had negative impact related to use of social networking websites. A study conducted by Sunitha Kuppaswamy and P.B.Shankar Narayan (Pondicherry University, Puducherry, India) had similar findings as that of present study which concluded that social networking websites had both negative as well as positive impact on the youth.

According to the findings of the present study, the female students had highest (292.57) mean impact score. The findings were supported by a study conducted by Christopher Rotilles Vicera, (2016) and it stated that a big proportion of 70% were females.

According to the findings of the present study, family income (5001-10,000) of students had highest (297.47) mean impact score. The findings were supported by a study conducted by Christopher Rotilles Vicera, (2016) reported that family income of students ranged from 5000-9999 with 43%.

According to the findings of the present study, academic performance (80% and above) of students and highest (296.46) mean impact score. The findings of the present study were contrary of the findings of the study conducted by Courtois, C., Mechant, P, De Marex, L, and Verleye (2005) and it stated that middle school, high school and college students who checked Face book at least once during a 15-minute study period achieved lower grades.

Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from the findings of the present study reveal that 54.67% students were having positive impact and 45.33% students were having negative impact regarding use of social networking websites.

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