ATTITUDE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS OF MAMIT DISTRICT TOWARDS INTERNET AND SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

: A CRITICAL STUDY.

Submitted by

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1.01 MEANING OF INTERNET

The Internet is a huge collection of networks, a networking infrastructure. It encapsulates millions of computers together globally, forming a network in which any computer can communicate with any other computer as long as they are both connected to the Internet. In other words, it is a worldwide system of cross-connected computer networks, connecting millions of devices through which the exchange of information such as data, news, and opinions, etc. is possible.

It utilizes the TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) to aid billions of users across the globe. So, TCP/IP can be called the backbone of the Internet. It is considered as a network of networks that consists of thousands of private and public, academic, business, and government interconnections.

The internet is a globally connected network system facilitating worldwide communication and access to data resources through a vast collection of private, public, business, academic and government networks. It is governed by agencies like the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (or IANA) that establish universal protocols.

The terms internet and World Wide Web are often used interchangeably, but they are not exactly the same thing; the internet refers to the global communication system, including hardware and infrastructure, while the web is one of the services communicated over the internet.

The internet originated with the U.S. government, which began building a computer network in the 1960s known as ARPANET. In 1985, the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) commissioned the development of a university network backbone called NSFNET.

The system was replaced by new networks operated by commercial internet service providers in 1995. The internet was brought to the public on a larger scale at around this time.

The Internet is often considered as "The Information Highway", which implies that there is a straight and clear way of obtaining information. It connects thousands of

computer networks. Each device connected to the Internet is known as a host. Through telephone wires, Fiber optical cable, and satellite links, Internet users can share a variety of information.

Internet Services enables us to access a tremendous amount of information such as text, graphics, sound, and software over the internet. Some of the internet services are as follows:

1. Communication Services: There are multiple Communication Services available that allow the transfer of information with individuals or groups, some of them are: Electronic Mail; for sending an electronic message/information across the internet, Telnet; for remote login and more, Internet Relay Chat; real-time communication all over the world.

2. Information Retrieval Services: There exist numerous Information retrieval services allowing easy access to information present on the internet for example the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for transferring the files.

3. Web Services: allows the transfer of information between applications on the web.

4. World Wide Web (WWW): offers a way to reach documents (texts, graphics, audio, video, hyperlinks, etc.) spread over several servers over the internet.

5. Video Conferencing: for video and audio transmission with help of telecommunication technologies.

The World Wide Web, or simply the Web, is a way of accessing information over the medium of the Internet. It is a communications model and enables the exchange of information over the Internet through HTTP. It was developed by Tim Berners Lee in 1990. The Web is just one of the ways that information can be distributed over the Internet. And, we don't use the Web to send an email, but the Internet.

Benefits of the Internet include:

- Access to endless information, knowledge and education.
- An increased ability to communicate, connect and share.
- The ability to work from home, collaborate and access a global workforce.
- The chance to sell and make money as a business or individual.
- Access to an unlimited supply of entertainment sources, such as movies, music, videos and games.
- The ability to amplify the impact of a message, allowing charities and other organizations to reach a wider audience and increase the total amount of donations.
- Access to the internet of things (IoT), which allows home appliances and devices to connect and be controlled from a computer or smartphone.
- The ability to save data and easily share files with cloud storage.
- The ability to monitor and control personal accounts instantly, such as bank accounts or credit card bills.

1.02 USES OF THE INTERNET

Generally speaking, the Internet may be used to exchange information with Uses of the Internet

Some of the important usages of the internet are:

1. **Online Businesses (E-commerce):** Online shopping websites have made our life easier, e-commerce sites like Amazon, Flipkart, and Myntra are providing very spectacular services with just one click and this is a great use of the Internet.

2. **Cashless Transactions:** All the merchandising companies are offering services to their customers to pay the bills of the products online via various digital payment apps like Paytm, Google Pay, etc. UPI payment gateway is also increasing day by day. Digital payment industries are growing at a rate of 50% every year because of the INTERNET.

3. **Education:** It is the internet facility that provides a whole bunch of educational material to everyone through any server across the web. Those who are unable to attend physical classes can choose any course from the internet and can have point-to-point knowledge of it just by sitting at home. High-class faculties are teaching online on digital platforms and providing quality education to students with the help of the Internet.

4. **Social Networking:** The purpose of social networking sites and apps is to connect people all over the world. With the help of social networking sites, we can talk, and share videos, and images with our loved ones when they are far away from us. Also, we can create groups for discussion or for meetings.

5. **Entertainment:** The Internet is also used for entertainment. There are numerous entertainment options available on the internet like watching movies, playing games, listening to music, etc. You can also download movies, games, songs, TV Serial, etc., easily from the internet.

1.03 ADVANTAGES OF THE INTERNET

- **Online Banking and Transaction:** The Internet allows us to transfer money online through the net banking system. Money can be credited or debited from one account to the other.

- **Education, Online Jobs, Freelancing:** Through the Internet, we are able to get more jobs via online platforms like Linkedin and to reach more job providers. Freelancing on the other hand has helped the youth to earn a side income and the best part is all this can be done via the INTERNET.

- **Entertainment:** There are numerous options for entertainment online we can listen to music, play games can watch movies, and web series, and listen to podcasts, Youtube itself is a hub of knowledge as well as entertainment.

- **New Job Roles:** The Internet has given us access to social media, and digital products so we are having numerous new job opportunities like digital marketing and social media marketing online businesses are earning huge amounts of money just because the Internet is the medium to help us to do so.

- **Best Communication Medium:** The communication barrier has been removed from the Internet. You can send messages via email, Whatsapp, and Facebook. Voice chatting and video conferencing are also available to help you to do important meetings online.

- **Comfort to humans:** Without putting any physical effort you can do so many things like shopping online it can be anything from stationeries to clothes, books to personal items, etc. You can book train and plane tickets online.

- **GPS Tracking and google maps:** Yet another advantage of the internet is that you are able to find any road in any direction, and areas with less traffic with the help of GPS on your mobile.

1.04 DISADVANTAGES OF THE INTERNET

- **Time wastage:** Although, Internet has a lot of advantages, it also contains some limitations. Time wasting is one of among them. It can decrease your productivity if you are spending too much time on the Internet using social media apps while doing nothing. Rather than squandering time, one should use that time to do something useful and even more productive.

- **Bad impacts on health:** You can get health related issues if you spend too much time online; your body needs outside activities, exercise, and many other things. If you look at the screen for a long time, it causes negative effects on the eyes.

- **Cyber Crimes:** These days, crimes including cyberbullying, spam, viruses, hacking, and data theft are increasing day by day. Cybercriminals can quickly break into your system, which store all of your private information.

- **Effects on children:** The constant watching of videos and playing games on the Internet by young children is bad for their social and overall personality development.

- **Bullying and spreading negativity:** Social media applications have provided a free tool to all those people who regularly attempt to spread negativity with really repulsive and humiliating comments and try to bully each other, which is wrong and have bad impact on society.

1.05 SOCIAL NETWORK SITES

Social networks are websites and apps that allow users and organizations to connect, communicate, share information and form relationships. People can connect with others in the same area, families, friends, and those with the same interests. Social networks are one of the most important uses of the internet today.

Popular social networking sites -- such as Facebook, Yelp, Twitter, Instagram and TikTok -- enable individuals to maintain social connections, stay informed and access, as well as share a wealth of information. These sites also enable marketers to reach their target audiences.

Social networking sites have come a long way since the first social networking site, SixDegrees.com, was launched in 1997. Today, the world is rapidly adopting newer social networking platforms. According to DataReportal, a Kepios analysis from January 2022 indicated that there are more than 4.74 billion social network users worldwide.

The term social networking entails having connections in both the real and the digital worlds. Today, this term is mainly used to reference online social communications. The internet has made it possible for people to find and connect with others who they may never have met otherwise.

Online social networking is dependent on technology and internet connectivity. Users can access social networking sites using their PCs, tablets or smartphones. Most social networking sites run on a back end of searchable databases that use advanced programming languages, such as Python, to organize, store and retrieve data in an easy-to-understand format. For example, Tumbler uses such products and services in its daily operations as Google Analytics, Google Workspace and WordPress.

Social networking fulfills the following four main objectives:

- **Sharing:** Friends or family members who are geographically dispersed can connect remotely and share information, updates, photos and videos. Social networking also enables individuals to meet other people with similar interests or to expand their current social networks.
- **Learning:** Social networks serve as great learning platforms. Consumers can instantly receive breaking news, get updates regarding friends and family, or learn about what's happening in their community.
- **Interacting:** Social networking enhances user interactions by breaking the barriers of time and distance. With cloud-based video communication technologies such as WhatsApp or Instagram Live, people can talk face to face with anyone in the world.
- **Marketing:** Companies may tap into social networking services to enhance brand awareness with the platform's users, improve customer retention and conversion rates, and promote brand and voice identity.

1.06 TYPES OF SOCIAL NETWORKING

While there are various categories of social networking sites, the six most common types are the following:

- **Social connections:** This is a type of social network where people stay in touch with friends, family members, acquaintances or brands through online profiles and updates, or find new friends through similar interests. Some examples are Facebook, Myspace and Instagram.
- **Professional connections:** Geared toward professionals, these social networks are designed for business relationships. These sites can be used to make new professional contacts, enhance existing business connections and explore job opportunities, for example. They may include a general forum where professionals can connect with co-workers or offer an exclusive platform based on specific occupations or interest levels. Some examples are LinkedIn, Microsoft Yammer and Microsoft Viva.

- **Sharing of multimedia:** Various social networks provide video- and photography-sharing services, including YouTube and Flickr.

- **News or informational:** This type of social networking allow users to post news stories, informational or how-to content and can be general purpose or dedicated to a single topic. These social networks include communities of people who are looking for answers to everyday problems and they have much in common with web forums. Fostering a sense of helping others, members provide answers to questions, conduct discussion forums or teach others how to perform various tasks and projects. Popular examples include Reddit, Stack Overflow or Digg.

- **Communication:** Here, social networks focus on allowing the user to communicate directly with each other in one-on-one or group chats. They have less focus on posts or updates and are like instant messaging apps. Some examples are WhatsApp, WeChat and Snapchat.

- **Educational**: Educational social networks offer remote learning, enabling students and teachers to collaborate on school projects, conduct research, and interact through blogs and forums. Google Classroom, LinkedIn Learning and ePals are popular examples.

1.07 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL NETWORKING

Social networking can be a double-edged sword. On one end, it provides unsurpassed social benefits, yet it can also make people more vulnerable to the spread of misinformation, as well as privacy and security threats.

Social networking offers the following benefits to consumers and businesses:

- **Brand awareness:** Social networking enables companies to reach out to new and existing clients. This helps to make brands more relatable and promotes brand awareness.

- **Instant reachability:** By erasing the physical and spatial boundaries between people, social networking websites can provide instant reachability.

- **Builds a following:** Organizations and businesses can use social networking to build a following and expand their reach globally.

- **Business success:** Positive reviews and comments generated by customers on social networking platforms can help improve business sales and profitability.
- **Increased website traffic:** Businesses can use social networking profiles to boost and direct inbound traffic to their websites. They can achieve this, for example, by adding inspiring visuals, using plugins and shareable social media buttons, or encouraging inbound linking.

Social networking also has the following downsides:

- **Rumors and misinformation:** Incorrect information can slip through the cracks of social networking platforms, causing havoc and uncertainty among consumers. Often, people take anything posted on social networking sites at face value instead of verifying the sources.
- **Negative reviews and comments:** A single negative review can adversely affect an established business, especially if the comments are posted on a platform with a large following. A tarnished business reputation can often cause irreparable damage.
- **Data security and privacy concerns:** Social networking sites can inadvertently put consumer data at risk. For instance, if a social networking site experiences a data breach, the users of that platform automatically fall under the radar as well. According to Business Insider, a data breach in April 2021 leaked the personal data of more than 500 million Facebook users.
- **Time-consuming process:** Promoting a business on social media requires constant upkeep and maintenance. Creating, updating, preparing and scheduling regular posts can take a considerable amount of time. This can be especially cumbersome for small businesses that may not have the extra staff and resources to dedicate to social media marketing.

1.08 CONTROVERSIES IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

Social networks are used daily by much of the world's population. There are therefore many controversies that surround their use and management.

Social media addiction is becoming common. People can begin to feel a sense of anxiety if they don't check their social media accounts, or they may compulsively refresh them. Social networking posts are also highly curated, people only post the good things that happen to them. This can cause a warped view of reality where the viewer thinks that others have better lives than they do. This leads to a fear of missing out (FOMO) on social events.

Cyberbullying is when someone makes social media posts with the intention to harm someone else. This can take the form of publicly posting the private information of someone or sending abusive messages. Tragically, cyberbullying has led to the suicide of some individuals. It is now a major concern in public schools. Doxing is when someone publicly posts the personally identifiable information, such as an address or phone number, of someone else.

As mentioned in disadvantages, privacy is a major concern for the information could also be requested by law enforcement officials. Additionally, some social networks have many social network users. Anything that is posted can be used by the site to sell advertisements. This can include location information, embarrassing details or private data. This confusing privacy settings, causing people to accidentally make information public. Since they store a lot of personal information, social networks are also susceptible to data breaches.

Censorship is a hot-button issue for many social networks. Social networks are private companies, so the content posted by individuals isn't necessarily protected by governmental free speech laws, but instead is at the discretion of the site's terms of service (ToS) or administrators. This can put the site into the position of arbitrating what is or is not allowed on the site. This can be particularly divisive when it comes to political issues, hate speech and calls to violence that may be posted by public figures. Some say that the sites have a moral responsibility to take a hard stand against all negative speech, while

others say that all speech should be allowed by the platforms and any content removal is censorship.

Misinformation can be easily spread on social networks. Users are encouraged to share the latest news or discuss new topics. This can cause rumors or hearsay to be shared as truth. Others share their opinions as fact. It has also been reported that users, organizations and even governments may intentionally share false information, sometimes while pretending to be someone else. This has caused some social networks to begin adding fact checking alerts to some posts that may contain misinformation.

1.09 BENEFITS OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN EDUCATION

With the growing benefits of social media, students and teachers leverage the platforms for sharing, learning and exploring different topics. Social media enables:

1. Easy sharing of information among the students' and the teachers' fraternity and it helps the students providing a wider exposure.
2. Social media is cost efficient and enables easy transfer of large information at your fingertip. It also provides data encryption and secured sharing of personalized information
3. In the school or college, the data sharing is bound to time. However, any news or information can be shared and checked for credibility as it is accessible from anywhere.
4. Industry experts have created content fragments that help the students to access and have an in-depth knowledge of the desired topics by reaching out to the particular expert.
5. A dynamic platform that enables the students to do social learning and contact their peers across the globe. Social media has been instrumental in assisting people from across the globe to come closer and share relevant knowledge and information.
6. It gives access to different and forms of content that help broaden the field of study.

1.10 BRIEF PROFILE OF MAMIT DISTRICT

Mamit is one of the districts of Mizoram in India, the population of Mamit in 2023 is 120,046 (estimates as per aadhar uidai.gov.in Dec 2023 data). Literate people are 60,191 out of 32,977 are male and 27,214 are female. People living in Mamit depend on multiple skills, total workers are 39,339 out of which men are 24,016 and women are 15,323. Total 26,937 Cultivators are dependent on agriculture farming out of 16,765 are cultivated by men and 10,172 are women. 1,963 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 1,111 and 852 are women. Mamit sex ratio is 927 females per 1000 of males. The district has a total area of 3,025 sq km., 41 sq km is urban and 2984 sq km is rural.

Mamit is the least urbanised Districts of Mizoram with 17.25 % of Total Population i.e. out of 86364 only 14,899 people are living in urban areas. Against the State level Sex Ratio of 976, Mamit district comprises of 927 sex ratio which is the lowest among all eight District in the State. In terms of Literacy rate Mamit District is the second least Literacy Rate with 84.9 out of all Eight District of the State. West Phaileng village is the most populated Village with population of 2,1,309 while Saitlaw with a population of Only 59 persons is the smallest village in the Disrict. Against a total Population of 94.4 % Scheduled Tribes in the State, The Scheduled Tribes Population of Mamit is 95.0 % .

Rural areas are lacking proper health facilities. One-tenth of the villages of district Mamit have a PHC and only 1.2 per cent have MCW centre. Health facilities are very inadequate and none of the sample village has a PHC, hospital/dispensary, maternal and child care centre, and family planning clinic. Accessibility to health facilities is not satisfactory. Development and welfare orientation organizations are lacking in most of the villages.

There are two colleges in Mamit District

1.11 GOVT. MAMIT COLLEGE

The Govt. Mamit College was established under the patronage of local enthusiasts including local leaders, Village Council members and local educated persons longing for higher education. It was opened with a few students on 1st April 1983 by the then SDO (Civil) Pu R.Selthuama.

In the beginning, the College was known as Kaichhunga College, christened after Kaichhunga, an enthusiast in higher education from Aizawl who generously donated a sum of Rs. 40000/-(Rupees forty thousand), then a big amount, to run the college. Later it was renamed as Mamit College in March 1987.The College was run solely on the financial contributions made by the local people, imminent persons and Village Council leaders till the College was upgraded to Deficit Status in April 1993.

At present, the college has 158 students and was recently accredited B+ Grade by NAAC.

1.12 GOVT. ZAWLNUAM COLLEGE

Govt. Zawlnuam College is a college in Zawlnuam, Mamit district of Mizoram. The college is affiliated to Mizoram University. The College has 84 students at present Zawlnuam College was established in the year 1986, provincialized in 2007. It got NAAC accreditation "B" Grade in 2022.

Govt. Zawlnuam College is the only institution of higher education in the North West corner of Mizoram bordering Tripura and Assam. Located in the tranquil area surrounded by lush green landscape, the College was established in January 14, 1986. A place far distant from the state capital Aizawl, the founder of this college felt the necessity of an institution of higher education in this part of the state. Since then, this institution has remained a center of quality learning and academic exchange and already gained a reputation of academic excellence by gaining higher positions in academic matters among the colleges of Mizoram. The motto of the college is "Ever Progressing".

1.13 LITERATURE REVIEW

Amponsah et.al. (2022) conducted a study exploring the usage of the internet and its impact on the academic performance of Senior High School (SHS) students in the Cape Coast Metropolis. A questionnaire was used to gather data from 105 second-and third-year students through random sampling and was then analyzed using descriptive statistics and an independent samples t-test. The result revealed that Internet outlets for SHS students include school ICT labs, mobile phones, internet facilities for families, and public internet cafes. Furthermore, internet access influences academic standards among students, as those with internet access have shown a higher improvement in academic performance than those without. Different internet use, on the other hand, has no impact on academic performance, as revealed by the results. Similarly, the presence of several sources of internet connectivity does not guarantee immediate access to all of them.

Chiner, E. et.al. (2022) conducted a study to identify potential prejudices among future professionals and to determine their initial training needs. The aim was to examine and compare 433 education and social work students' perceptions about Internet use by people with and without intellectual disability, in terms of online benefits, risks and safety. Results showed that students perceived the Internet to be more beneficial, but also riskier and less safe, for people with intellectual disability than for the general population. Differences were observed with regard to gender, university degree and frequency of contact with people with intellectual disability and a positive relationship was found between students' Internet use and their perceived online benefits, risks and safety. These findings highlight the need for initial training programs that overcome future professionals' prejudices towards people with intellectual disability and their capability to use the Internet safely.

Ladrón de Guevara Rodríguez, M. et.al. (2022) conducted a study aimed at analysing the influence that Internet use may have on 6th grade primary school students' academic performance in Spain. Results show that, while daily use of the Internet to listen to music or search for information about other topics of interest can favor the maximization of educational outcomes, the use of social networks should be limited as much as possible to avoid hindering the educational process.

Milková, E. et.al. (2022) explored the existing risk of Internet addiction for undergraduate students of Czech universities. The research was conducted as quantitative research; a CIAS-R questionnaire was applied. The average CIAS-R score achieved by our respondents was 44 points. It equals 6% of addicted college students (when applying the cut-off point of 63/64), and 3% of addicted students (when applying the cut-off point of 67/68). A significantly higher risk was revealed in males and in full-time students compared to females, and part-time students, respectively. The type of faculty studied was proved to be a significant intervening variable. Applying the 63/64 cut-off point, we revealed 5.6% of addicted students among the students of faculties of education, which is alarming (even if we consider the fact that applying the 67/68 cut-off point, we revealed 2.7% of addicted students.). These students represented almost 50% of our respondents, and they, as future teachers, will play an important role in the prevention of risky behavior.

Tafesse, W. (2022) conducted a study to draw on contrasting arguments in the literature predicting positive and negative effects of social networking sites use on college students' academic performance to propose an inverted U-shaped relationship. Data was collected by having college students install a tracking app on their smartphones for 1 week and data on academic performance from internal college records. Findings indicate that social networking sites use indeed exhibits an inverted U-shaped relationship with college students' academic performance. Specifically, it was found that spending up to 88.87 min daily on social networking sites is positively associated with academic performance, but beyond that, social networking sites use is negatively associated with academic performance.

ALHarbi et.al. (2021) conducted a study aimed to identify the predictive ability of social anxiety in Internet addiction among university students, by relying on the relational descriptive approach. The study results found that social anxiety level and Internet addiction level were high among the study sample and indicated a statically significant correlation at level (0.01) between the social anxiety level and the level of Internet addiction, which indicates that the higher the social anxiety level, the higher the internet addiction level and that social anxiety works as a predictor of the internet addiction. Results also indicated a nonexistence of statistically significant differences in the social anxiety level as well as the level of Internet addiction due to gender.

Baltaci, U.B.; Yilmaz, M. & Tras, Z. (2021) conducted a study to examine internet addiction in terms of social appearance anxiety and strategies for coping with stress. The study group of the research consists of 481 undergraduate and postgraduate students as 318 women (66.1%) and 163 men (33.9%). In order to collect data in the study, Short Version of Young's Internet Addiction Test, The Social Appearance Anxiety Scale, The Stress Coping Strategy Scale, and Personal Information Form were used. Descriptive statistics, correlation and multiple regression analysis were used to analyze the data. A positive relationship was found between internet addiction and social appearance anxiety of university students. While there is a positive relationship between submissive approach and helpless approach, which are the subscale of coping strategies, and internet addiction of university students, there is a negative relationship between self-confident approach and optimistic approach. The results of the research revealed that the submissive approach and self-confident approach, which are the subscale in for coping with stress, social appearance anxiety are predictive of internet addiction.

Singh, A. & Srivastava, D. K. (2021) conducted a study to understand the effect of Internet addiction on student's academic engagement. This study focuses on two aspects, each of academic engagement viz, dedication, and vigor and Internet addiction viz, emotional, and cognitive preoccupation with internet and loss of control, and interference with daily life. Data was collected from 152 students in an Institute in India through

questionnaires. The data was analyzed using correlation and regression. The analysis showed that Internet addiction has a significant, negative impact on vigor and dedication. Interestingly, it was found that emotional and cognitive preoccupation with the internet is not a significant predictor of Internet addiction as loss of control.

Bagir, A. et.al. (2020) conducted a study to investigate the relationship between Internet addiction and social exclusion in female adolescents. The relational screening method was used in the study. To determine the exclusion of adolescents in social relations, the Social Exclusion Scale for adolescents was used as a data collection tool. Besides, Young Internet addiction Short Form developed by Young (1998) which is the short form created by Pawlikowski, Altstotter-Gleich & Brand (2013) and adapted to Turkish by Kutlu, Savci, Demir and Aysan (2016) has been used to test adolescents' internet addiction. Independent groups t-test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Dunn-Bonferroni test, and Spearman correlation analysis were used for data analysis. According to the results of the study, it was found that there was no statistically significant relationship between exclusion score averages and an average of Internet addiction scores (p> 0.05).

Çinar, M. et.al. (2020) studied internet addiction of high school last-grade students studying in Yesilyurt district of Malatya city. In the study, "Internet Addiction Scale" developed by Günüç (2009) was used to determine the Internet addiction levels of the students. It was observed that majority of the students in the sample were in the non-addicted group (43.3%). A significant difference was determined between gender and Internet addiction mean scores of the students. On the other hand, no significant difference was found between family monthly income and the internet addiction mean scores of the students.

Hussain, I. et.al. (2020) conducted a study to determine the internet addiction profiles of university students with latent class analysis based on their responses to Internet Addiction Test (IAT). The study group consisted of 480 university students. The participants were classified into four groups according to their total score: "normal (0-30), mild (31-49), moderate (50-79) and severe (80 and above)" level of internet addiction, respectively (Young 2010). The performance of latent classes across six factors of IAT found substantial difference among three latent classes for salience, excessive use, neglect of work and anticipation factors. Amongst these, the mean score of highest latent class (LC3) was around 60 while it was 50 and 40 for latent class 2 (LC2) and latent class 1 (LC1), respectively, in which distinction between latent classes were obvious. However, discrepancy between higher two classes (LC2 and LC3) with respect to the factors of "lack of control and the neglect of social life" were negligible low indicating the existence of only two significant classes (LC1 and LC2) for these two factors. These results suggest that the same clustering criterion cannot be applied to each factor of IAT and using same criterion for each factor might lead to inaccurate and biased classification of individuals.

Majid, Ishfaq (2019) conducted a study to explore the impact of Usage of Social Networking Sites on PG students of Central University of Punjab. The objectives of the study were to analyze the level of usage of social networking sites and comparing the usage of SNS between male, female, science and humanities PG students of Central University of Punjab. The total number of 200 students was selected by using stratified random sampling technique for the collection of data. Data were collected by using self-made questionnaire. The study found that the maximum number of PG Students of Central University of Punjab comes under moderate level of usage of Social Networking Sites. It was also revealed that there is no significant difference in the usage of Social Networking Sites among PG students of science and humanities streams. Furthermore there is no significant difference between usage of Social Networking Sites among male and female PG students of Central University of Punjab.

Samad, S. et.al. (2019) conducted a study to investigate the impact of social networking sites on students' academic performance. A comprehensive review on the usage of social networking sites in academic environments was conducted to identify the influential factors and propose a new model based on several research hypotheses. The results of our survey revealed that there is positive relationship between social presence, students' social wellbeing and their academic performance.

Ellahi, A. (2018) conducted a study to investigate the extent to which social networking sites can affect learning effectiveness, and to what amount this technology can be used as supplementary elements for existing pedagogy methods prevailing in a developing country. The study used a teaching case research method to investigate the effects of Social Networking Sites (SNS) usage on learning outcomes of students in higher education setting in Pakistan. The results confirmed that Social Networking Sites (SNS) hold a place in teaching and learning in higher education. The study provides a way to maximize the impact of the existing technologies, by providing an understanding of how the different technological tools and learning can impeccably be incorporated in higher education.

Bozkurt, A. et.al. (2017) conducted a study to investigate distance education students' perceptions and preferences regarding use of social networking sites for communication and interaction purposes. In this context, the study employed a quantitative cross-sectional methodology. Research findings were derived from a sample of 2065 distance education students and the data were gathered through an online questionnaire. The research findings indicate that social networking sites (SNSs) can be used to support social learning processes.

Geyer, L. S. et.al. (2017) conducted a study on the nature and impact of internet use among students at a tertiary institution. A quantitative research approach was adopted and a survey with a group-administered questionnaire was conducted with 295 second-year students (between 18 and 25 years) registered for a module in a basic social science. Respondents

were recruited through convenience sampling. The nature of internet use was explored with reference to internet platforms, reasons for internet use, devices for connecting to the internet, and the locations where respondents access the internet. The impact of internet use was explored through eight constructs adopted from two screening instruments in the public domain, i.e. the Internet-Related Addictive Behaviour Inventory and the Problematic Internet Use Questionnaire. The research results revealed that the respondents preferred email and chatting as internet platforms, while they used the internet mostly for extrinsic reasons, such as for assignments and socialising. Online activities occurred mostly on campus and at home during the early evenings via mobile phones or laptops.

Gok, T. (2016) examined the positive and negative effects of social networking sites on students' studying and habits in this research. The study was conducted on 220 students in vocational school of higher education. The data were collected with the help of a questionnaire designed for gathering the students' opinions about the digital technologies and social media. The results revealed that the digital technologies and social networking sites have negative impact on students' studying and habits. Some suggestions related to the findings were presented in the study.

Rebisz, S. & Sikora, I. (2016) conducted a study to assess the level of Internet addiction among adolescents in Poland and indicate its main behavioral manifestations, in the students surveyed, which influence their pathological use of the Internet. The results obtained in the research indicate that the level of Internet addiction among the adolescents investigated is not very high, although two thirds of the respondents showed an above average level of addiction, and every ninth respondent (approximately 11%) was highly addicted to the Internet, men being more often addicted (15.6%) than women (8.3%).

1.14 RATIONALE OF THE PROJECT

The internet and social media have taken over the world. Nowadays, everyone on the planet stays connected through the internet. With the rise in social media and the fast-paced technological advances, we now hold all information in the palm of our hands. Due to this there have been many assumptions that social media and the internet has been a bad influence on students and that it has caused decline in academic performance. On the other hand, there are also other such assumptions saying that the use of social media has widen the knowledge pool and its usage is a boon to education. The present study was taken up to find out the attitude of college students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Media Usage. Mamit District being the slowest progressing District in Mizoram state has many disadvantages over the other districts. To this day, there are only a few towns and villages within this district wherein internet connectivity through broadband services is available. Majority of the villages still rely on the mobile network coverage and are unaware of wi-fi and the like. The researcher felt the need to find out the opinion of college students of this district working under the assumption that students make use of the internet and social media for their education. The main aim of the project is to find out the extend of information students have about the internet and social media and how it affects their education.

1.15 STATEMENT OF THE PROJECT

The present study was taken up to find out the level of attitude of college students of two colleges within Mamit District i.e., Govt. Zawlnuam College and Govt. Mamit College towards Internet and Social Media Usage. A comparison of level of attitude between the two colleges will also be analysed. The problem under investigation is stated as:

"Attitude of College students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Networking Sites: A critical study."

1.16 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

1. To find out the level of attitude of college students of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.
2. To find out the level of attitude of college students of Govt. Zawlnuam College toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.
3. To find out the level of attitude of college students of Govt. Mamit College toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.
4. To find out the level of attitude of Male college students of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.
5. To find out the level of attitude of Female college students of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.
6. To compare the level of attitude of college students of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.
7. To compare the level of attitude of college students of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites w.r.t. gender.

1.17 HYPOTHESES OF THE PROJECT

1. There is no significant difference in the level of attitude of college students of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.
2. There is no significant difference in the level of attitude of college students of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites w.r.t. Gender.

1.18 DELIMITATION OF THE PROJECT

1. The present study is delimited to only college students of Mamit district.
2. The present study is subjected to only descriptive studies.

CHAPTER-II

2.01 POPULATION AND SAMPLE

A research population is also known as a well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics. All individuals or objects within a certain population usually have a common, binding characteristics or traits.

The population of the present study consist of all College Students of Govt. Zawlnuam College and Govt. Mamit College

Total No. of students at Govt. Zawlnuam College – 85
Total No. of students at Govt. Mamit College – 158

Simple Random sampling method was used to collect samples.

Table 2.01: Sample distribution

Govt. Zawlnuam College		Govt. Mamit College	
Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
15	15	15	15
Total-30		**Total-30**	
Grand Total- 60			

2.02 SOURCES OF DATA

Primary data was collected by the researcher by visiting the colleges in the population and asking the respondents to answer the questionnaire from the tool used

Secondary data was collected from reference book and the internet.

2.03 TOOLS USED

NAME OF TOOLS   :   INTERNET AND SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES ATTITUDE SCALE.

NAME OF AUTHOR :   Dr. Subash Sarkar.

NAME OF PUBLISHER: National Psychological Corporation.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST

TOOL DESCRIPTION: The present scale is intended to measure the attitude of school, college and university students in the age – group 15 to 25 years towards internet and social networking websites. This scale has been developed to know the level of the student's attitude towards internet and social networking websites.

Dimensions: The scale for attitude towards internet and social networking websites is constructed keeping to dimensions namely,

(i)   Attitude towards to internet.
(ii)   Attitude towards social networking website

RELIABILITY: The Reliability of the scale was calculated by The-Retest Method. The scale was given to a fresh sample of 100 subject and it was again given to this sample after an interval of 21 days. The coefficient of correlation were calculated Dimension-wise and for the full sample

Table 2.01: *Reliability Coefficient*   **N = 100**

Sr. No	Dimension	'r'-value
I.	Internet	0.86*
II.	Social networking sites	0.84*
Full scale		**0.85***

VALIDITY: The validity of the attitude scale was estimated on three level:

1. Experts' opinion where 100% agreement of the experts was the criteria of selection or elimination of statements.
2. The face validity was established by having the reactions of the student's attitude towards present attitude scale seem to valid enough for measuring attitude towards Internet and Social Networking websites.
3. Item validity by finding out the t-difference between the mean of high scoring group (30%) and low scoring group (30%) and on this basis elimination of item and final selection of the items.

As such the scale could be considered as a valid tool.

ADMINISTRATION AND SCORING:

The scale may be administered individual as well as on group. There is no fixed time limit for the response. But usually, respondents take 30 to 40 minutes for filling the whole scale. The instructions printed on the scale from should be made clear by the person administering the scale to the respondent.

On each page of the inventory at the bottom a table for recording the dimension wise Raw Score has been given which may be totaled and the total of all the pages be transferred on the cover page. For each response, the score should be awarded in the following manner as given below

Table 2.02: SCORING SYSTEM

Nature of Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Positive	5	4	3	2	1
Negative	1	2	3	4	5

The minimum and maximum range of the score is the score is 50 to 250

Table 2.03: Norms for interpretation

Sr.No	Area-wise Raw Score Range			z-Score Range	Grade	Level of Attitude
	Dimensions					
	Internet	Social Networking	Full Scale			
1.	96 & above	99 & above	186& above	+2.01& above	A	Extremely Favorable
2.	89-95	92-98	176-185	+1.26to +2.00	B	Highly Favorable
3.	82-94	86-91	166-175	+0.51 to +1.25	C	Above Average Favorable
4	73-81	77-85	152-165	-0.50 to +0.50	D	Average Favorable
5.	67-72	71-76	142-151	-1.25 to − 0.51	E	Below Average Favorable
6.	60-66	65-70	132-141	-2.00 to − 1.26	F	Highly Unfavorable
7.	59&below	64&below	131&below	-2.01 & below	G	Extremely Unfavorable

2.05 COLLECTION OF DATA

In the present study, the data were gathered through visiting to the selected colleges in advance and obtained the necessary permission from the consent authorities. The subjects were given full explanation about the study. The students are asked to respond the questions given to them. Generally, an individual requires 25-30 minutes to respond to all the items, however, he may be allowed to take his own time.

2.06 ORGANIZATION OF DATA

Keeping the objectives of the project in view data was collected and organized accordingly. Data organization was done with the help of tables and pie charts.

2.07 ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data collected by the researcher was analysed quantitatively using descriptive statistics like t- test, frequency, mean and percentage.

' CHAPTER -III

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

3.01 ANALYSIS OF DATA

Data collected was analysed with the help of tables and pie charts. Data was organised based on the objectives of the project and different tables were constructed for each objective. Data analysis was done with the help of percentages and comparison of data was done with the help of t-test.

3.02 INTERPRETATION OF DATA

There are seven levels of Attitude towards Internet and Social Networking Sites (SNS) given in the scale. The highest level is "**Extremely Favorable**" which indicates that the student has a very high level of appreciation for Internet and Social Networking Sites, "**Highly Favorable**" indicates that the students has a relatively high appreciation for Internet and Social Networking Sites, "**Above Average Favorable**" indicates that the students has slightly high level of appreciation for Internet and Social Networking Sites, "**Average Favorable**" indicates that the students has a typical appreciation for Internet and Social Networking Sites, "**Below Average Favorable**" means having a low appreciation for Internet and Social Networking Sites, "**Highly Unfavorable**" means having a high level of rejection for Internet and Social Networking Sites and lastly, "**Extremely Unfavorable**" means that the students has an absolute rejection for Internet and Social Networking Sites.

A favorable attitude indicates that students are in favor of usage of Internet and Social Networking Sites and but are aware of its negative influence on students. An unfavorable attitude implies that students are of the opinion that internet and social networking sites are not a bad influence on the students and that its usage is a great help for the students.

An analysis of data collected with the help of the research tools and interpretation of result its beings presented in the following.

OBJECTIVE NO 1: To find out the level of attitude of college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.

Table 3.01: Attitude of College students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Networking Sites.

	Internet	%	SNS	%	Full Scale	%
	No. of students		No. of students		No. of students	
Extremely Favorable	2	3.33%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly Favorable	1	1.67%	0	0%	2	3.33%
Above Average Favorable	9	15%	5	8.33%	6	10%
Average Favorable	**40**	**66.67%**	**30**	**50%**	**31**	**51.67%**
Below Average Favorable	7	11.67%	19	31.67%	18	30%
Highly Unfavorable	1	1.67%	3	5%	3	5%
Extremely Unfavorable	0	0%	3	5%	0	0%

Total no. of students = 60

From **Table 3.01** we can see that out of 60 college students of Mamit District, **2 (3.33%)** of the students have **Extremely Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **1 (1.67%)** of the student have **Highly Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **9 (15%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **40 (66.67%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet, 7(11.67%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, and **1(1.67%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude towards **Internet.** There are no students having **Extremely Unfavorable** attitude towards **Internet.**

From **Table 3.01** we can see that out of 60 college students of Mamit District, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** and Highly **Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **5(8.33%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **30 (50%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **19 (31.67%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude towards SNS**, 3(5%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude towards **SNS** and **3(5%)** have **Extremely Unfavorable** towards attitude towards **SNS.**

From **Table 3.01** we can see that out of 60 college students of Mamit District, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **2 (3.33%)** have **Highly Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **6(10%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **31 (51.67%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **18 (30%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude,**3 (5%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS** and there are no students having **Extremely Unfavorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS .**

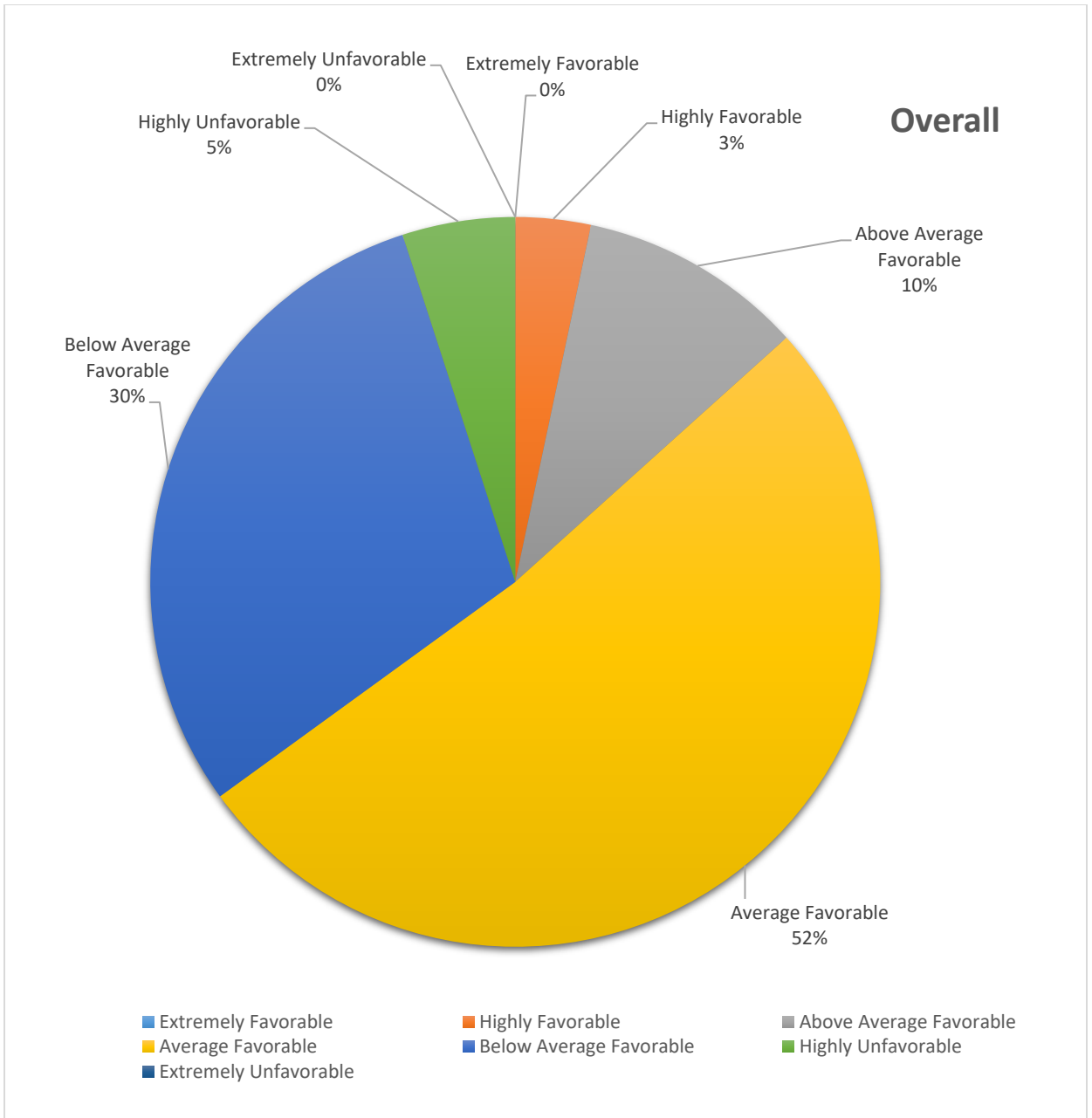Fig 3.01: **Attitude of College students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Networking Sites**

OBJECTIVE NO 2: To find out the level of attitude of college student of Govt. Zawlnuam College toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.

Table 3.02: Attitude of College students of Govt. Zawlnuam College towards Internet and Social Networking Sites.

|	INTERNET	%	SNS	%	FULL SCALE	%
	No. of students		**No. of students**		**No. of students**	
Extremely Favorable	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly Favorable	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Above Average Favorable	5	16.67%	2	6.67%	3	10%
Average Favorable	**19**	**36.33%**	**17**	**56.67%**	**15**	**50%**
Below Average Favorable	6	20%	8	26.67%	11	36.67%
Highly Unfavorable	0	0%	1	3.33%	1	3.33%
Extremely Unfavorable	0	0%	2	6.67%	0	0%

Total No. of Students = 30

From **Table 3.02** we can see that out of 30 college students of Govt. Zawlnuam College, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** and **Highly Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **5 (16.67%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **19(36.33%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **6(20%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet** and there are no students having **Highly Unfavorable** and **Extremely Unfavorable** attitude towards **Internet.**

From **Table 3.02** we can see that out of 30 college students of Govt. Zawlnuam College, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** and Highly **Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **2(6.67%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **17(56.67%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **8(26.67%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **1(3.33%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude towards **SNS** and **2(6.67%)** have **Extremely Unfavorable** towards **SNS.**

From **Table 3.02** we can see that out of 60 students, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** and Highly **Favorable** attitude**, 3(10%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude**, 15(50%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude, **11(36.67%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude,**1(3.33%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude, and there is no student having **Extremely Unfavorable** toward **Internet and SNS.**
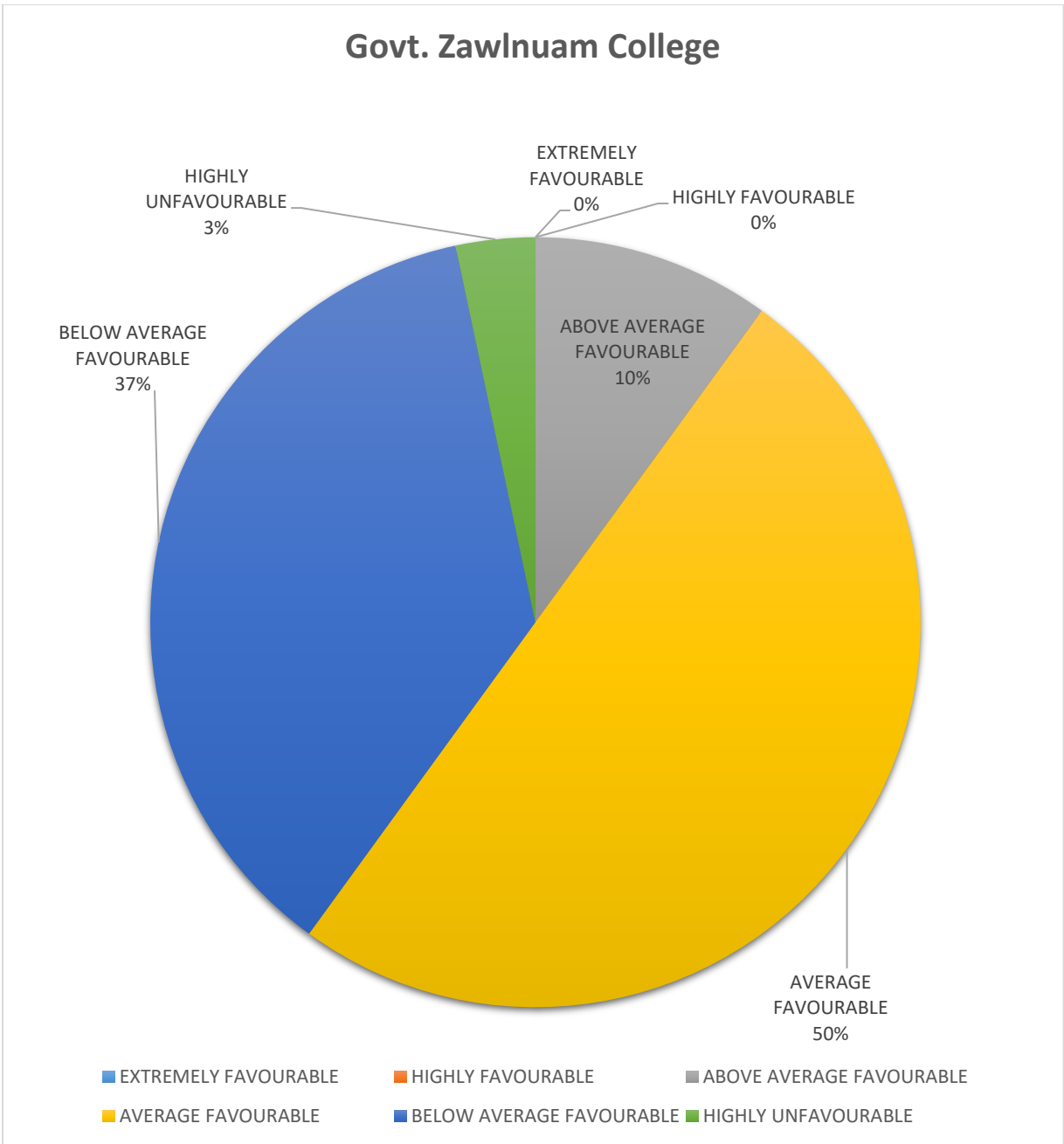
Fig 3.02: Attitude of College students of Govt. Zawlnuam College towards Internet and Social Networking Sites.

OBJECTIVE NO 3: To find out the level of attitude of college student of Govt. Mamit College toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.

Table 3.03: Attitude of College students of Govt. Mamit College towards Internet and Social Networking Sites.

	Internet	%	SNS	%	Full Scale	%
	No. of students		**No. of students**		**No. of students**	
Extremely Favorable	2	6.67%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly Favorable	1	3.33%	0	0%	2	6.67%
Above Average Favorable	4	13.33%	3	10%	3	10%
Average Favorable	**21**	**70%**	**13**	**43.33%**	**16**	**53.33%**
Below Average Favorable	1	3.33%	11	36.67%	7	23.33%
Highly Unfavorable	1	3.33%	2	6.67%	2	6.67%
Extremely Unfavorable	0	0%	1	3.33%	0	0%

 Total No. of Students = 30

From **Table 3.03** we can see that out of 30 college students of Govt. Mamit College, **2 (6.67%)** of the students have **Extremely Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **1 (3.33%)** of the student have **Highly Favorable** attitude towards **Internet, 4(13.33%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet, 21(70%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **1(3.33%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet,1(3.33%)** has **Highly Unfavorable** attitude towards **Internet.** There is no student having **Extremely Unfavorable** attitude towards **Internet.**

From **Table 3.03** we can see that out of 30 college students of Govt. Mamit College, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** and Highly **Favorable** attitude towards **SNS, 3(10%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS, 13(43.33%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS, 11(36.67%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS, 2(6.67%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **1(3.33%)** have **Extremely Unfavorable** towards **SNS.**

From **Table 4.03** we can see that out of 30 college students of Govt. Mamit College, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS, 2(6.67%)** have Highly **Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS, 3(10%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **16(53.33%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **7(23.33%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS, 2(6.67%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS** and there are no students having **Extremely Unfavorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS .**

Govt. Mamit College

- EXTREMELY FAVOURABLE
- HIGHLY FAVOURABLE
- ABOVE AVERAGE FAVOURABLE
- AVERAGE FAVOURABLE
- BELOW AVERAGE FAVOURABLE
- HIGHLY UNFAVOURABLE
- EXTREMELY UNFAVOURABLE

HIGHLY UNFAVOURABLE 7%

HIGHLY FAVOURABLE 7%

ABOVE AVERAGE FAVOURABLE 10%

BELOW AVERAGE FAVOURABLE 23%

EXTREMELY UNFAVOURABLE 0%

EXTREMELY FAVOURABLE 0%

AVERAGE FAVOURABLE 53%
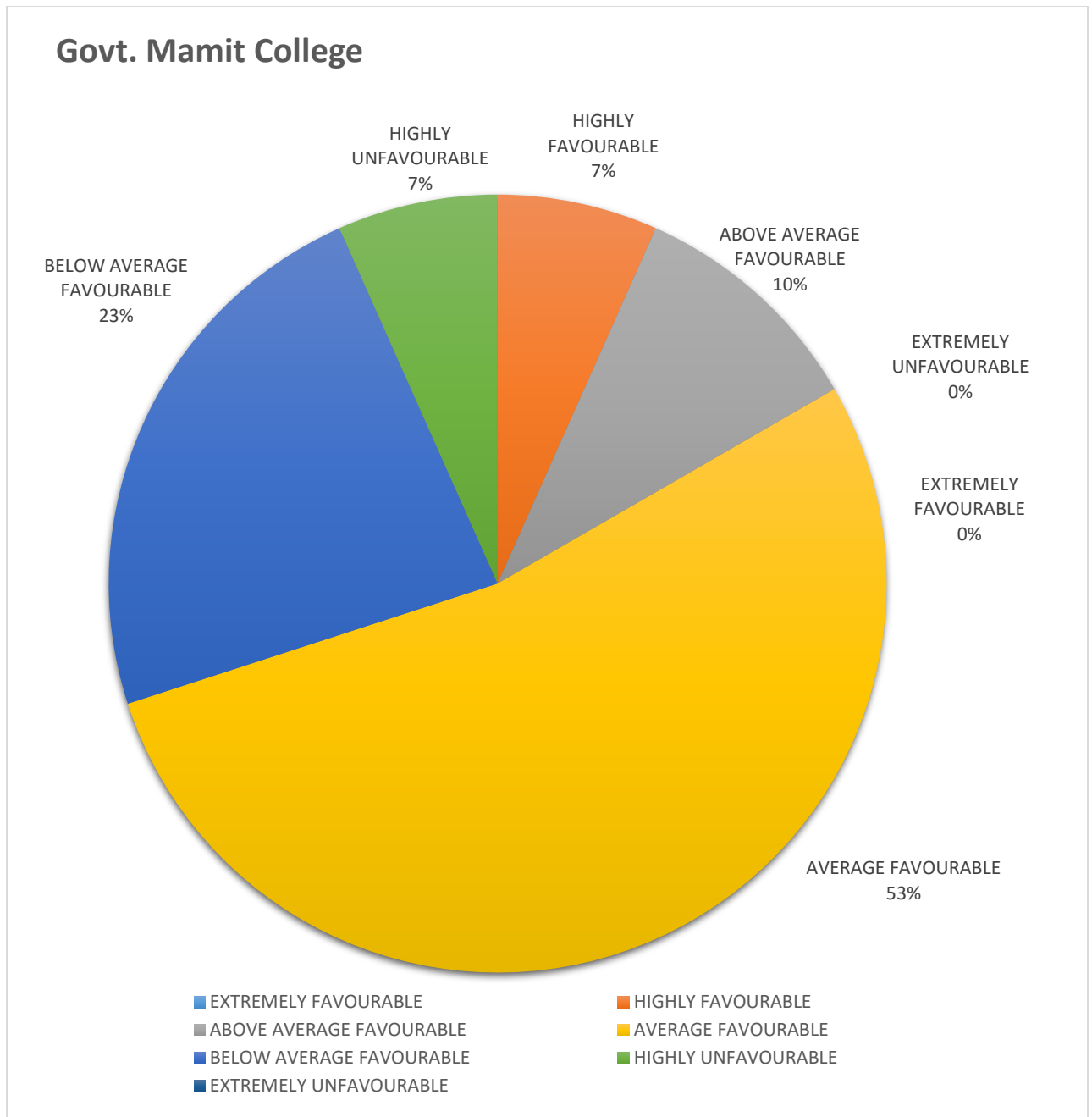
Fig 3.03: Attitude of College students of Govt. Mamit College towards Internet and Social Networking Sites

OBJECTIVE NO 4: To find out the level of attitude of Male college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.

Table 3.04: Attitude of Male College students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Networking Sites.

	Internet	%	SNS	%	Full Scale	%
	No. of students		**No. of students**		**No. of students**	
Extremely Favorable	1	3.33%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly Favorable	1	3.33%	0	0%	1	3.33%
Above Average Favorable	8	26.67%	4	13.33%	6	20%
Average Favorable	**16**	**53.33%**	**17**	**56.67%**	**14**	**46.67%**
Below Average Favorable	3	10%	5	16.67%	7	23.33%
Highly Unfavorable	1	3.33%	1	3.33%	2	6.67%
Extremely Unfavorable	0	0%	3	10%	0	0%

Total No. of Students = 30

From **Table 3.04** we can see that out of 30 male college students of Mamit District, **1 (3.33%)** of the students have **Extremely Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, 1(3.33%) of the student have **Highly Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **8(26.67%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **16(53.33%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet, 3(10%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **1(3.33%)** has **Highly Unfavorable** attitude towards **Internet.** There are no student having **Extremely Unfavorable** attitude towards **Internet.**

From **Table 3.04** we can see that out of 30 male college students of Mamit District, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** and Highly **Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **4(13.33%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS, 17(56.67%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **5(16.67%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS, 1(3.33%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude towards **SNS**, and **3(10%)** have **Extremely Unfavorable** towards **SNS.**

From **Table 3.04** we can see that out of 30 male college students of Mamit District, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **1(3.33%)** have Highly **Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **6(20%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **14(46.67%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **7(23.33%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS,2(6.67%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**. There is no student having **Extremely Unfavorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS.**

Male Full Scale

- EXTREMELY FAVOURABLE
- HIGHLY FAVOURABLE
- ABOVE AVERAGE FAVOURABLE
- AVERAGE FAVOURABLE
- BELOW AVERAGE FAVOURABLE
- HIGHLY UNFAVOURABLE
- EXTREMELY UNFAVOURABLE

HIGHLY UNFAVOURABLE 7%

HIGHLY FAVOURABLE 3%

EXTREMELY UNFAVOURABLE 0%

BELOW AVERAGE FAVOURABLE 23%

ABOVE AVERAGE FAVOURABLE 20%

EXTREMELY FAVOURABLE 0%

AVERAGE FAVOURABLE 47%
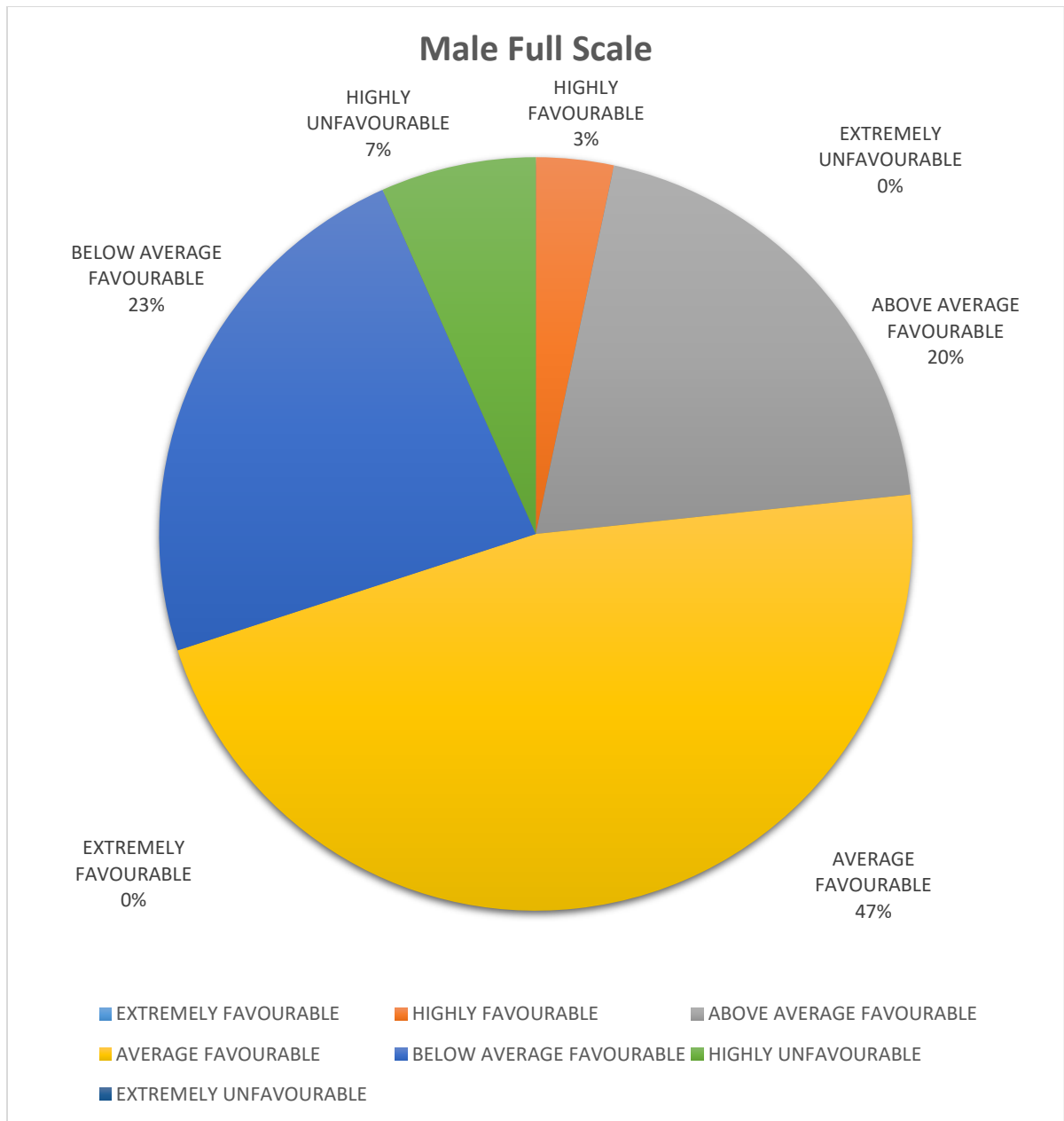
Fig 3.04: Attitude of Male College students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Networking Sites

OBJECTIVE NO 5: To find out the level of attitude of Female college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.

Table 3.05: Attitude of Female College students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Networking Sites.

	Internet	%	SNS	%	Full Scale	%
	No. of students		**No. of students**		**No. of students**	
Extremely Favorable	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly Favorable	0	0%	0	0%	1	3.33%
Above Average Favorable	2	6.67%	1	3.33%	0	0%
Average Favorable	**24**	**80%**	**14**	**46.67%**	**16**	**53.33%**
Below Average Favorable	4	13.33%	15	50%	12	40%
Highly Unfavorable	0	0%	2	6.67%	1	3.33%
Extremely Unfavorable	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Total No. of Students = 30

From **Table 3.05** we can see that out of 30 female college students of Mamit District, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** and **Highly Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **2(6.67%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **24(80%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, **4(13.33%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude towards **Internet**, and there are no students having Highly **Unfavorable** and **Extremely Unfavorable** attitude towards **Internet.**

From **Table 3.05** we can see that out of 30 female college students of Mamit District, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** and Highly **Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **1(3.33%)** have **above average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **14(46.67%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **15(50%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude towards **SNS**, **2(6.67%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude towards **SNS**, and there are no students having **Extremely Unfavorable** towards **SNS.**

From **Table 3.05** we can see that out of 30 female college students of Mamit District, there are no students having **Extremely Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **1(3.33%)** have Highly **Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, there are no students having **above average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **16(53.33%)** have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**, **12(40%)** have **Below Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**,**1(3.33%)** have **Highly Unfavorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS** and there is no student having **Extremely Unfavorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS .**

Female Full Scale

EXTREMELY UNFAVOURABLE 0%

HIGHLY UNFAVOURABLE 3%

HIGHLY FAVOURABLE 3%

ABOVE AVERAGE FAVOURABLE 0%

BELOW AVERAGE FAVOURABLE 40%

EXTREMELY FAVOURABLE 0%

AVERAGE FAVOURABLE 54%

- EXTREMELY FAVOURABLE
- HIGHLY FAVOURABLE
- ABOVE AVERAGE FAVOURABLE
- AVERAGE FAVOURABLE
- BELOW AVERAGE FAVOURABLE
- HIGHLY UNFAVOURABLE
- EXTREMELY UNFAVOURABLE
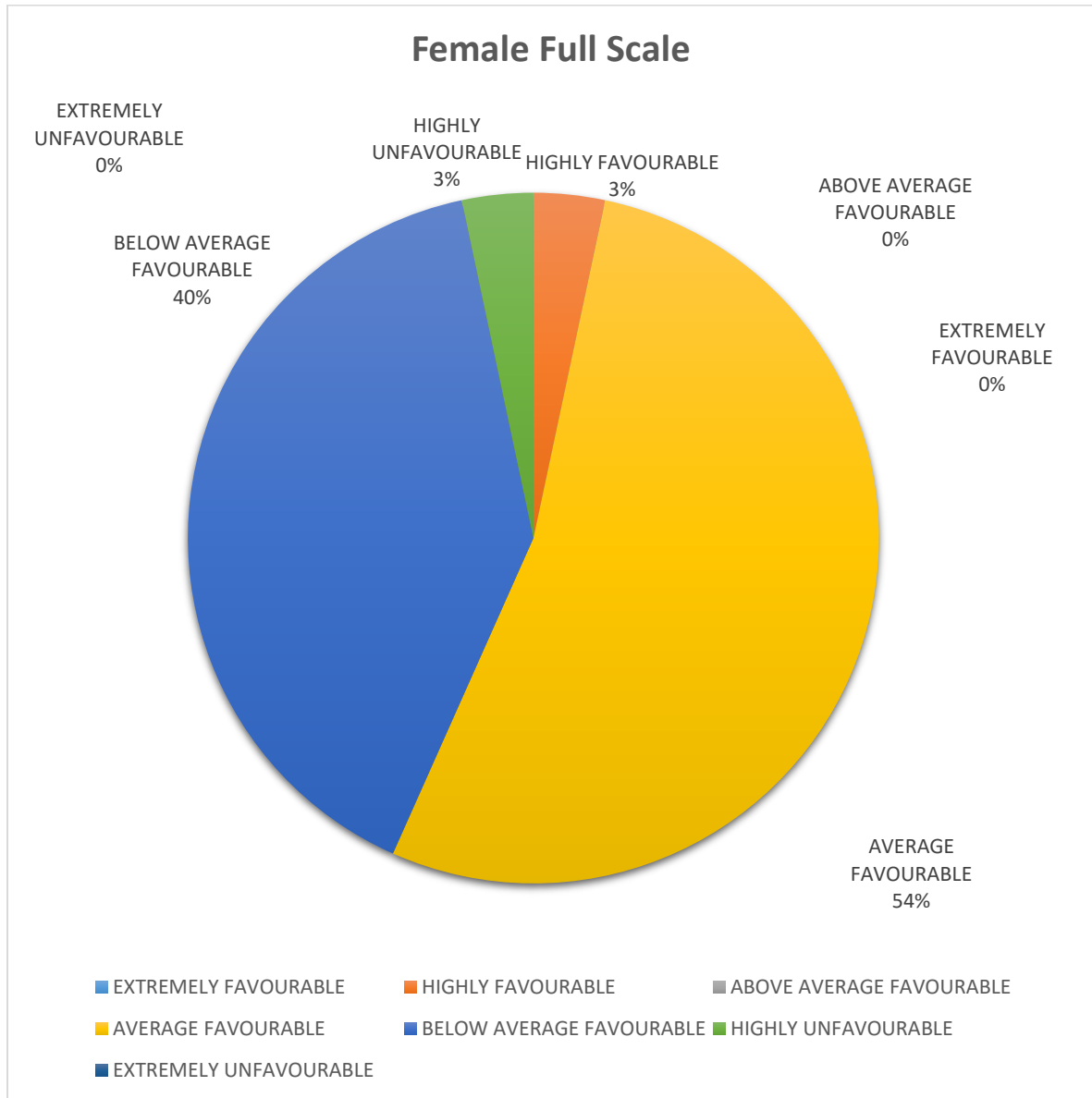
Fig 3.05: Attitude of Female College students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Networking Sites.

OBJECTIVE NO 6: To compare the level of attitude of college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.

Here we have the null hypothesis: *There is no significant difference in the level of attitude of college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.*

Table 3.06.   Comparison of level of attitude of college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites.

	N	M	SD	SED	t- Value	DF	Level of significance	
Zawlnuam	30	153.8	14.2	3.19	0.94	58	0.05	0.01
Mamit	30	156.8	10.2				2.00	2.66

DF	Required t - value		Calculated t-value	Interpretation	Conclusion
58	0.05	0.01	0.94	Calculated t - value is less than required t value at 0.01 and 0.05 level.	Null hypothesis is retained.
	2.00	2.66			

Table 3.06   Shows that the mean score of Govt. Mamit and Govt. Zawlnuam students were 153.8 and 156.8 with SD 14.2 and 10.2 respectively. The calculated t - value 0.94 is less than the table value of t at 0.05 and at 0.01 level. Thus, the null hypothesis, "There *is no significant difference in the level of attitude of college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Media Usage*" was retained. This implies that there are no difference in the attitude of college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites**.**

OBJECTIVE NO 7: To compare the level of attitude of Female college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites w.r.t. gender.

Here we have the null hypothesis: *There is no significant difference in the level of attitude of college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites w.r.t. gender.*

Table 3.07   Comparison of level of attitude of Female college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites w.r.t. gender.

	N	M	SD	SED	t- Value	DF	Level of significance	
Male	30	152.5	7.9	2.30	1.74	58	0.05	0.01
Female	30	148.2	9.8				2.00	2.66

DF	Required t - value		Calculated t-value	Interpretation	Conclusion
58	0.05	0.01	1.74	Calculated t - value is less than required t value at 0.01 and 0.05 level.	Null hypothesis is retained.
	2.00	2.66			

Table 3.07.   Shows that the mean scores of male and female students were 152.5 and 148.2 with SD 7.9 and 9.8 respectively. The calculated t - value of 1.74 is less than the required value at 0.05 and at 0.01 level. Thus, the null hypothesis "*There is no significant difference in the level of attitude of college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Media Usage w.r.t. gender.*" was retained. This implies that there are no difference in the attitude of college student of Mamit District toward Internet and Social Networking Sites w.r.t. gender.

CHAPTER-IV

4.01 RESULTS

After analyzing, the following findings were obtained:

1. Out of 60 college students of Mamit District most of the student i.e., 66.67% (40) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet**.

2. Out of 60 college students of Mamit District most of the student i.e., 50% (30) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **SNS**.

3. Out of 60 college students of Mamit District most of the students i.e., 51.67% (31) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**.

4. Out of 30 college students in Govt. Zawlnuam College, some of the students i.e., 36.33% (19) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet**.

5. Out of 30 college students in Govt. Zawlnuam College, most of the students i.e., 56.67% (17) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **SNS.**

6. Out of 30 students in Govt. Zawlnuam College, most of the students i.e., 50% (15) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**.

7. Out of 30 college students in Govt. Mamit College, majority of the students i.e., 70% (21) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet.**

8. Out of 30 students Govt. Mamit College, some of the students i.e., 43.33% (13) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **SNS**.

9. Out of 30 college students in Govt. Mamit College, most of the students i.e., 53.33% (16) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**.

10. Out of 30 Male college students in Mamit District, most of the students i.e., 53.33% (16) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet**.

11. Out of 30 Male college students in Mamit District, most of the students i.e., 56.67% (17) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **SNS**.

12. Out of 30 Male college students in Mamit District, some of the students i.e., 46.67% (14) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS**.

13. Out of 30 Female college students in Mamiit District, majority of the students i.e., 80% (24) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet**.

14. Out of 30 Female college students in Mamit District, most of the students i.e., 50% (15) students have **Below Average Favorable** attitude toward **SNS**.

15. Out of 30 Female college students in Mamit District, most of the students i.e., 53.33% (16) students have **Average Favorable** attitude toward **Internet and SNS.**

16. On comparing the level of attitude, it was found that there were no significant differences in the level of attitude of college students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Media Usage.

17. On comparing the level of attitude of male and female college students of Mamit District, it was found that there were no significant differences in the level of attitude of college students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Media Usage w.r.t. gender.

4.02 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The attitude scale towards Internet and Social Media Usage has provided norms separately for Internet, Social Networking Sites (SNS) and Full Scale i.e., Internet and SNS.

The major findings of the study show that out of 60 college students of Mamit District most of the student i.e., 51,67 % (31) students have Average Favorable attitude toward Internet and SNS. This indicates that majority of the college students in Mamit District have aa typical appreciation for towards Internet and SNS. Students are of the opinion that the Internet and SNS have a bad influence on their education. They are unable to concentrate because of the distractions provided by the Internet and SNS. Most agree that the Internet and SNS are useful tools for education and that using the Internet and SNS have helped them bring more knowledge in their hands. However, SNS takes up a lot of their time which they should spend on studying. This results in an average attitude towards Internet and SNS.

On dividing the sample based on colleges within Mamit District and based on gender. The same level of attitude is seen in both the cases. Very few cases were seen where students had highly favourable attitude.

Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the college students in Mamit District have Average Favourable attitude towards Internet and SNS. No significant differences were found in the attitude of Male and Female students as well as students belonging to Govt. Zawlnuam College and Govt. Mamit College.

4.03 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study has implications for government officials and stakeholders of education:

- Govt. official can make sure that more internet facilities are provided to students for easier access to internet resources.
- The govt. can ensure that more educational resources are made available to the students.
- Teachers can make sure that students are introduced to online learning resources which are free and easily accessible.
- Teachers can create awareness among students regarding safe ways of using the internet and how to protect one's privacy.
- Teachers can also make use of internet resources for teaching-learning.

4.04 SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

- There should be more awareness regarding cyber security and cyber fraud among students.
- Students should be made aware of safer ways of staying online and how to make more efficient use of the internet and social networking sites.
- Students should be made aware of the ill effects of the internet and the harm it can cause to their studies.

4.05 LIMITATIONS OF THE PROJECT

The present study had the following limitations

1. The present study could be conducted only among colleges students of Mamit District due to time and financial constraints.
2. The present study was limited to only descriptive statistics.

SUMMARY

The present study was conducted to find out the level of attitude of college students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Networking Sites. The population of the study included all college students of Mamit District i.e., 243 students. Simple random sampling method was used to collect sample of 30 students each from two colleges within Mamit District i.e., Govt. Zawlnuam College and Govt. Mamit College. Internet and Social Networking Sites Attitude Scale developed by Dr. Subash Sarkar was used to collect data. Findings of the study indicate that most of the college students of Mamit District have average level of attitude towards Internet and Social Networking Sites. No student was found to have extremely positive or extremely negative attitude towards Internet and Social Networking Sites. Comparison of attitude of college students was analyzed using t-test and it was found that there are no significant differences in the level of attitude of college students of Mamit District towards Internet and Social Networking Sites. It can be concluded that most of the college students of Mamit District are aware of the Internet and Social Networking sites and the effects it can have on their education.

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