

Impact of social media on Education

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ABSTRACT

Teachers, students as well as every person of society depends upon social media for education so social media plays very important role in education. It is generally perceived that students will learn more from social media as compared to traditional methods. Though teachers and students are now pushing learning beyond the borders of the classroom through social networking, which move also comes with hurdles, including the fact that many schools still block access to such sites within their walls. School officials must also confront the uncertainties and questions surrounding privacy issues, proper management, and cyber security when they open their doors to social-networking sites. On the other hand, educators can help students realize even more benefits from their social network site use by working to deepen students' still emerging ideas about what it means to be a good digital citizen and leader online.

Key Words: Classroom, Educators, Students, Traditional Methods

I. INTRODUCTION

Social media are computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. The variety of stand-alone and built-in social media services currently available introduces challenges of definition; however, there are some common features:

1. Social media are interactive Web 2.0 Internet-based applications.
2. User-generated content, such as text posts or comments, digital photos or videos, and data generated through all online interactions, are the lifeblood of social media.
3. Users create service-specific profiles for the website or app that are designed and maintained by the social media organization.
4. Social media facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals or groups.

Users often use web-based technologies on desktop computers and laptops to access social media services, or they download services that provide social media capabilities to their mobile devices. When engaging with these services, users can create highly interactive platforms through which individuals, communities and organizations can share, co-create, discuss, and modify user-generated content or pre-made content posted online. They alter communication between corporations, organisations, communities, and individuals in significant and widespread ways. Individuals and huge companies communicate differently as a result of social media. These shifts are the focus of the developing field of technoself studies. Quality, reach, frequency, interaction, usability, immediacy, and permanence distinguish

social media from paper-based media (e.g., magazines and newspapers) and traditional electronic media (e.g., television broadcasting). The operation of social media is based on a dialogic transmission mechanism (many sources to many receivers). In contrast, traditional media employs a monologic transmission paradigm (one source to many receivers), such as a paper newspaper delivered to a large number of subscribers or a radio station transmitting the same content to an entire city. Google+, Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, and YouTube are some of the most popular websites. More than 100,000,000 people have signed up for these social networking platforms.

Social media is the collective of online communications channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration.

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Storytelling, conversation, teaching, training, and focused study are all examples of educational approaches. Although most education takes place under the supervision of instructors, learners can also educate themselves. Education may occur in both formal and informal settings, and any event that has a formative influence on one's thoughts, feelings, or actions can be deemed educational. The term pedagogy refers to the teaching approach (wikipedia).

Preschool or kindergarten, primary school, high school, and ultimately college, university, or apprenticeship are all examples of formal education divisions.

Some states and the United Nations have acknowledged the right to education. Most regions require students to attend school until they reach a specific age.

II. OBJECTIVES

2.1 To study the positive impact of social media on education

2.2 To study the negative impact of social media on education

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jayne, Waddington (2011): It concluded that Social networking among adolescents is not just a fad; it is part of their culture. Teenagers are exposed to the same hazards in real life as they are on social networking sites. Computers, technology, the internet, and social networking are used in many parts of contemporary life, including the job, thus a parent or teacher cannot expect a kid to give up the internet and prosper in modern society. This is why social networking should not only be included as a valuable tool to enhance the classroom but should also be utilized as an opportunity to teach students the skills that ensure safe and enriching use of social media.

Mrs. Vishranti Raut(2016): It concluded that social media has both positive and negative impacts on education or students. It is critical to find a solution to this issue. What can parents do to mitigate the negative effects of social media while enhancing the favourable outcomes? One effective technique is to limit their access to social media. The majority of the disadvantages may be mitigated by limiting the amount of time spent on social media sites.

Paying attention to their academic achievement and correcting any concerns will go a long way toward preventing social media's harmful effects on their education. Allow plenty of time for face-to-face social engagement, such as spending some quality time with your family discussing their academics in a calm setting or bringing friends and family over for a get-together, allowing for pleasant, face-to-face social interaction with loved ones. All of this contributes to reducing the negative effects of social media on kids, which benefits our youth.

IV. IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON EDUCATION

As we know every coin has two sides like it social media have also positive and negative impact on our education.

4.1 Positive impact of social media on education: The term "social media" refers to a group of online communication channels devoted to community-based input, engagement, content sharing, and collaboration.

Forums, microblogging, social networking, social bookmarking, social curating, and wikis are all examples of social media websites and apps.

Consider the following positive influences of social networking technologies on **education**:

4.1.1 Socialising: Making friends and socialising is a vital element of growing up. What is the significance of this? It's because it allows the kids to share their thoughts and learn new things. They learn more the more they engage. This would eventually lead to them gaining greater self-assurance in their daily lives.

4.1.2 Sharing knowledge It allows students to communicate their knowledge in a simple and efficient manner. Everyone has access to online data (unless the people who share place limitations on it). Students may readily access the data, learn from it, edit it (if necessary), and share it with others. As a result, the flow of information becomes more fluid.

4.1.3 Updating oneself What better way for students to keep up with what's going on in the globe than through social networking technologies? They will be able to learn about new developments as they occur. This allows them to keep their own knowledge base up to date.

4.1.4 Learning from various sources The social networking tools are designed in such a way that students may pick which organisation, activity, or individual they wish to get daily updates from. Students can use social networking technologies to follow an educational site, an educator, an institute they might want to go for further education, or a technology they want to keep an eye on. There are several methods to learn.

4.1.5 Being prepared The goal of social networking technology is to show off the latest trends from across the world. By seeing the changes that are being updated, shared, debated, or spoken about on social networking sites, students can gain an indication of what might be required of them in the future.

4.1.6 Sharing what they feel or think Students sometimes lack the appropriate platform to express their opinions and feelings. They have the ability to express themselves through social networking technology. It is easier for children to judge what is good and what is terrible if they are permitted to voice their thoughts and feelings. They become more capable of assessing things and becoming autonomous as they have the ability to recognise what is correct for themselves.

In the recent decade, the popularity of social networking services has exploded. This is most likely owing to the fact that it was widely utilised by college and university students, as well as teenagers, to get global access. These social networking services, such as Twitter and Facebook, have become a worldwide phenomenon.

4.2 Negative impact of Social media on education These social networking platforms' negative impacts outnumber their favourable ones. These websites have the potential to damage society. Students are more likely than anybody else to become victims of social media. This is due to the fact that while students are studying or looking for course material online, they are drawn to these sites in order to kill boredom and distract their focus away from their job. The following are some more harmful side effects of social networking websites:

4.2.1 Reduced learning and research capabilities Students have begun to depend more heavily on information readily available on social networking sites and the internet. This limits their ability to study and investigate.

4.2.2 Multitasking Students who engage in social media activities while studying see a decline in their concentration of attention. This lowers their academic performance and focus, making it difficult for them to study effectively.

4.2.3 Reduction in real human contact Students will spend less time socialising in person with others if they spend more time on these social media platforms. Their ability to communicate is harmed as a result of this. They will be unable to properly converse and mingle with others in person. As a result, employers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the communication abilities of recent graduates. Effective communication skills are essential for real-world success.

4.2.4 Reduces command over language use age and creative writing skills On social networking sites, students mostly utilise slang phrases or shorter variants of language. They begin to rely on the computer's grammar and spell-checking functions. This impairs their mastery of the language as well as their ability to write creatively.

4.2.5 Time wastage Students are drawn to social networking sites when exploring and studying online, and they sometimes forget why they are using the internet. This wastes their time, and students are sometimes unable to complete their assignment within the deadline.

4.2.6 Low grades Due to a lack of required information and writing abilities, students receive poor grades in school.

4.2.7 Loss of motivation in students The usage of these social networking sites diminishes the motivation of students. Instead of receiving practical information from the actual world, they rely on the virtual environment.

4.2.8 Effect on health Excessive usage of these sites has a negative impact on both mental and physical health. Students do not eat on time and do not get enough sleep. To stay active and concentrated, they consume an excessive amount of coffee or tea, which has a bad impact on their health.

Overuse of these sites on a regular basis has a number of harmful consequences for students' physical and mental health, leaving them drowsy and uninspired to interact with others in person. When their children use the internet, parents should keep an eye on them. They should be cautious about whether or not they are utilising it for the intended purpose. Peers and professors should also assist kids in educating them about the negative consequences of using social networking sites and explaining what they are missing out on in the real world by doing so.

V. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that social media is very important for education and children, but that excess of anything is bad, and that excessive use of social media will have a negative impact on a person's health. However, social media is playing an increasingly important role in education and society for keeping us updated.

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