

Investigating the Risk of Social Media Outlets on Secondary School Students.

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ABSTRACT

Going by an enormous growth in the number of social media usage among the students, it becomes important to investigate its impact on their academic performance. This paper is a small step in this direction. The paper in particular focuses on the impact of social media usage among the secondary school students with the special emphasis on senior secondary schools students. The study focused has been on the 108 students taken from various secondary schools within Gombe metropolis. In this survey the findings revealed that there is no significance correlation between social media activities and academics performance which means that most of the time students spend on social media is for academics related activities and it has also found that the gender has no significance affects on student's social media usage. Hence, with no withstanding the over usage of social media among the teenage students is very alarming and needs to be control. It is realized that social media has greatly influenced students but it's over usage among the teenagers need be monitored and controlled to avoid any adverse effect on their academic performance.

Keywords: Social media, Academics Performance, Risk.

I. INTRODUCTION

The coming of social media in 1996 had revolutionized human to human interaction and social relationship especially among the youth, even though elderly and teenage classes are not exempted. Social media had been widely accepted and considered the effective means of interaction in the fast decade were there are estimated just 970 million in 2010 to over 3.81 billion users around the world. In that period with Facebook 2.7billion and YouTube/WhatsApp 2billion active users each being the leading platforms followed by Facebook Messenger, WeChat Instagram, Tiktok and SnapChat and Twitter among others. Accessing the

platform is mostly via mobile phone and tablets. (Dean, 2021) Since then, the usage of social media especially among the citizen in developed and developing countries is immensely increasing beyond projection.

The total number of people using social media grew by 9.2% between April 2019 and Jan 2020. When looking at the number of people growing by region, Asia leads with 16.98% followed by Africa 13.92%, North America 8%, South America 6.96%, Australasia 4.9% and Europe had the slowest activation of new active users at 4.9%.

According to Statista's data from 2021, the most active country is the U.A.E., with 99% of its population using social media. The average penetration rate globally is 49%. When isolating the data to eligible users aged 13+, the average social media penetration by country rate is 63%. However, as of January 2021, the countries in Northern and Southern Africa had the largest share of social media users in Africa. In Northern Africa, 45 percent of the population used social media, Southern Africa this figure stood at 41 percent, while in West Africa 16%. In Central Africa, only eight percent of the people used social media, the lowest rate across Africa. As of the third quarter of 2020, WhatsApp was the most popular social media in Nigeria. The platform was mentioned by 93 percent of internet users aged 16 to 64 years old. Facebook and YouTube followed, being used respectively by 86 percent and 82 percent of the individuals with access to the internet. In 2020, the number of social media users in Nigeria reached roughly 28 million (Varella, 2021).

Nigeria had a population of 211.492.907 million in July 2021. Nigeria's population increased by 5.2 million (+2.6%) averaging almost 14500 children a day between January 2020 and January 2021. 49.3% of Nigeria's population is female, while 50.7% of its population is male. 52.3% of Nigeria's population

lives in urban centers, while 47.7% lives in rural areas (Worldometer, 2021). In January 2021 there were 104.4 million internet users in Nigeria, the number of internet users in Nigeria increased by 19 million (+22%) between 2020 and 2021 because Nigerian population stood at 208 million as at January 2021. Internet penetration in Nigeria stood at 50.0% in January 2021. There were 33.00 million social media users in Nigeria in January 2021. The number of social media users in Nigeria increased by 6.0 million (+22%) between 2020 and 2021. The number of social media users in Nigeria was equivalent to 15.8% of the total population in January 2021. There were 187.9 million mobile connections in Nigeria amount to 90.0% of total population in January 2021. The number of mobile connections in Nigeria increased by 17 million (+10%) between January 2020 and January 2021 (Kemp, 2021).

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The impact of social on our day to day activities cannot be over emphasis considering the amount of resources and time invested in as it has been considered the most important source of information and the growing dimensions of its use among the Nigerians especially youth, students in particular. It has been observed that students devote more attention and time to social media than they do for their studies and this led to massive failure and drawback in their academic performance (John and Emefa, 2018). Studies have also revealed that social media destroys students' spellings and grammatical construction of sentences, leads to lack of concentration during lectures, results in difficulty in balancing online activities and academic preparation and has also distracts students from completing their assignments and adhering to their private studies time table (Baburao & Phil, 2018). Though, besides the aforementioned negative impact of social media it has also brought about overwhelming positives ones on the youths and the society in general. Therefore, this research seeks to investigate the risk of social media outlets on senior secondary schools students from some selected secondary school within Gombe metropolis.

III. OBJECTIVES/HYPOTHESIS

Objectives of the study

1. To determine the level of exposure of students from these selected senior secondary schools in Gombe metropolis on social media sites.
2. To ascertain what the students used social media for

3. To ascertain how the use of social media has affect students academically.

Research Questions

This study seeks to find answers to the following questions:

1. Is there any correlation between the social media activities and the academic performance?
2. Does gender have any effect on social media usages?

Hypothesis

- H01.** Gender doesn't affect habit on social media.
H02. There is no correlation between the time spend on social media and academics performance.

IV. REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE.

In the fast decade numerous research surveys on the usage of social media had been conducted with special focus on the social media of the researcher's choice of interest since there are variety of social media that are considered popular depending on the particular scope of the research area. In this section, I will try to discuss some of the related literature written on the topic discussion.

John and Emefa (2018) conducted a study on the effect of Social Media on Academic Performance of Students in Ghanaian Universities. The findings revealed that students in Ghanaian universities are well exposed to social media networks. The study proposed that majority of the students; (50.3%) spent over two (2) hours on social media on a daily basis and this comes with implications that over-involvement or obsession with social networking sites (SNSs) by students can have negative impacts on their academic performance. This research also indicated that students mainly use social media for chatting and downloading of pictures/videos only few students use social media mainly for academic purposes.

Vishranti and Prafulla (2018) Concludes there are various positives and negatives impacts of social media on both the students and education in general. It is very important to overcome these problems. Parents can alleviate the negative aspects of social media while improving upon the positive results by moderating their wards access to social media which is one excellent method. Most of the negative aspects can be overcome by reducing the amount of time spent on social network sites paying attention to their academic progress. The study also emphasized that should provide ample time for face-to-face social interaction among their

wards and the other family members in which they discuss their studies in a relaxed atmosphere.

Accordingly Irfan and Dhimmarr (2019) studied the Impact of WhatsApp Messenger on the University Level Students: A Psychological Study. The study revealed that WhatsApp is a medium of making communication easier and faster thereby by enhancing effective flow of information, idea sharing and connecting people easier. It is found that WhatsApp has also a profound negative impact on youth and adversely affects their education, behavior and routine lives. Study also ascertained that Time management is essential for students and recommended that time management should be incorporated into the curriculum of institutions. Unannounced quizzes should be conducted frequently by lecturers to compel students to sit-up. Cell phones should either be forbidden in lecture halls or switched off if allowed in.

Celestine and Francisca(2018) conducted a research to find out the impact of social media on students' academic performance in Samuel Adegboyega University Edo State. The result shows that there is significant relationship between time spent on social media sites and academic works. It also revealed that the nature of social media activities which the student engages in does not have any significant impact on the student academic performance. In addition the study also shows that the gender of the student has no impact on the usage and activities of social media.

In another vain, Abdullah and Freewan (2019) found out in their research work titled Negative Effects of Using the Social Network (Facebook) on Secondary School Students in Al-Yarmouk Area of Bani Kinana District, Jordan. The study ascertain that the negative effects of using the Social Network (Facebook) on the secondary students as a whole was (2.98) by a medium degree. The descending order of the fields of the tool is: (Social effects, health effects, academic effects, behavioral effects, and emotional and psychological effects). The results also showed that there were no statistical differences in the negative effects of using the social network (Facebook) on the secondary students due to the impact of the variables of gender and stream. The study recommended the need that the Ministry of Education adopts a national training project to help students cope with the negative effects of using the social media: Facebook in particular. They also emphasis on Conducting a study similar to the current one by dealing with larger communities, more samples and other taxonomic variables, such as: degree of intelligence, academic achievement,

socio-economic level of the family, and school stage.

Manglaa, Ambarkarb, and Akharec(2020) Analyze the impact of social media on society: WhatsApp in particular. The study focused on 225 WhatsApp users. The survey found out that WhatsApp has a significant impact on the humans in these days. It adversely impacts the youth and their education, behavior and routine life. This app is found to be highly addictive, which leaves a trace that becomes difficult to control. The impact of this application is so engrossing were by happiness or sadness depends of the users depend on the reply that they receive from other users. Hence, it is found during the study that some findings are alarming and needs to be controlled.

Accordingly, Baburao&Phil (2018) empirically study to identify the impact of social network (what Sapp messenger) on the performance of students in Ideal Institute of Management and Architecture, Kondigre from the perspective of the students. The study among students unveiled that what Sapp takes much of students study time, results in procrastination related problems, destroys students' spellings and grammatical construction of sentences, leads to lack of concentration during lectures, results in difficulty in balancing online activities (what Sapp) and academic preparation and also distracts students from completing their assignments and adhering to their private studies time table.

In contrast Abbas, Aman, Nurunnabi and Bano (2019) Conducts a study using Students from Selected Universities in Pakistan. The study aims to examine the constructive and adverse factors that impact on students' minds and how these helped students to share positive and negative aspects with others. It is found that usage of social media in Pakistan has a negative influence on a student's behavior as compared to positive aspects. Results may not be generalized to the entire student community as findings are specific to the specific respondents only.

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YouTube followed, being used respectively by 86 percent and 82 percent of the individuals with access to the internet. In 2020, the number of social media users in Nigeria reached roughly 28 million (Varella, 2021).

In January 2021 there were 104.4 million internet users in Nigeria, the number of internet users in Nigeria increased by 19 million (+22%) between 2020 and 2021 because Nigerian population stood at 208million as at January 2021. Internet penetration in Nigeria stood at 50.0% in January 2021. There were 33.00 million social media users in Nigeria in January 2021. The number of social media users in Nigeria increased by 6.0 million (+22%) between 2020 and 2021. The number of social media users in Nigeria was equivalent to 15.8% of the total population in January 2021. There were 187.9 million mobile connections in Nigeria amount to 90.0% of total population in January 2021. The number of mobile connections in Nigeria increased by 17 million (+10%) between January 2020 and January 2021(Kemp, 2021).

V. METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this research the survey research method was used. This research method is used for collecting data from a predefined group of respondents to gain information and insights into various topics of interest (Toluhi, 2021). 108

structured questionnaires have been administered to the respondents for the purpose of data collection. The questionnaire was divided into two sections. First section solicited for the respondents' personal information. Second section contains items that sought for data to answer the research questions. Some secondary schools were selected within Gombe metropolis. The choice of this group was informed by the simple fact that they are more involved in research, study and other academic activities that involves the use of social media platforms. The stratified sampling method was employed for this study. The questionnaires were personally administered by the researcher to the various students in their lecture halls for effective feedback. The researcher made use of descriptive and inferential statistics. Were the descriptive is used to summarize the characteristics of data set and the inferential statistics was applied to assess the significance of the hypotheses. The sample of 108 from the 150 population was drowned with 95% confidence level and 5.01 confidence interval. Since the data obtained are categorical, therefore Chi-Square was the technique used to test the hypotheses. The Ch-Square value was then compared with the Critical value obtained from the Chi-Square table with the critical value at 0.05% level of significance. If the Chi-Square value is more than the critical value the null hypothesis is rejected; otherwise, it is accepted

VI. DISCUSSION

In this section the data obtained from the survey conducted is analyzed. The analysis is based on the hypothesis raised to guide the study.

H01. Gender doesn't affect the habit on social media

Table1 Chi-Square on the Gender effects on Social media

Observed Value	Estimated Value	χ^2 Value	Degree of Freedom	Critical Value @5%
		$\sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$		

45	37.917	4.35	1	3.85
46	53.081			
0	7.081			
17	9.916			

Table above shows the gender effects on students' social media usage. The value obtained from Chi-Square is 4.35 which are more than the corresponding Critical Value obtained which are

3.85 at 0.05. This implies that gender has no significance effects on student's social media usage.

H02. There is no correlation between the time spend on social media and academics performance.

Table 2 Chi-Square Table on correlation between the timespends on social media and academics performance.

Observed Value	Estimated Value	χ^2 Value	Degree of Freedom	Critical Value @5%
		$\sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$		
6	23.75	0.27	2	5.99
51	33.25			
38	20.83			
12	29.17			
1	0.417			
0	0.583			

The above table shows the correlation between the timespends on social media activities and academics performance. The value obtained from computed Chi-Square value is 0.27 which is less than and the corresponding Critical-value obtained from the Chi-Square table is 5.99. This implies that null hypothesis is accepted meaning that there is no significance correlations between the times spend on social media activities and academics performance. It is also shows that most of the time spend on social media is for academics related activities.

VII. CONCLUSION / FUTURE WORK

The effect of social media cannot be over emphasize looking at the way it has become very popular all around the world due to the recent technological advancement. Most of the population

have become so use to social media that they can spend number of hours on the social media particularly students. This study was conducted to investigate the impact of social media on student academic performance. The findings revealed that gender has no significance effects on student's social media usage and also there is no significance correlation between times on social media activities and academics performance which means that most of the time spend on social media is for academics related activities.

To have a concrete conclusion on the effect of social media on students there is need to cover the other significance aspects related to the usage of social media coz there are a lot to deal with apart from the two aspects that were studied under this work and I hope, I or someone in the field to cover them all during the future researches.

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