Utilization of Social Networking Service (SNS)'s Features for Education as an Effective Learning Tool – Analysis of Nepalese Youth live in Japan

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ABSTRACT

It is impossible to imagine the education without including ICT these days. The inclusion of ICT in education has been seen as an important element, similarly the widespread of Social Networking Services (SNS) in internet technology have been connecting to people throughout the world and its prevalence is rapidly growing-up with popularity. Specially, these social networking services have incredibly effected to the youths. There are no arguments in relative to youths that they are using popular social sites such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram etc. as their daily routine.

In recent years, social networking services have not affected in one particular aspect but in different aspects of our lives directly or indirectly. Among them learning behavior of youth is one of the important aspects, which has been effected allegedly by use of social networking services.

To centralize the aspects of youths using social networking services, this research analyses the youths' behavior toward social networking services; which is divided into 3 significant variables they are: (1) Communication, (2) Sharing, (3) Finding and Learning. Concerning to the above 3 variables, this research aims to examine the impact of SNS on learning environment of youth.

KEYWORDS

Social Networking Services (SNS), Youth, Communication, Sharing, Finding and Learning, Learning tool, Youth Education

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Today millions of educational materials are available on internet, which can be used as various educational purposes and these resourceful services have made the current education extremely easy and accessible. At the same time these resources are spreading throughout the world through different social networking services. Hypothetically, SNS have the potential to widen a person's social networks and provide access to valuable resources, information, and social support [1]. The use of social networking services has been an important routine in our daily lives. Social network sites widely used by many people nowadays for various aims [2].

Although social networking services have positive effects on different aspects of our lives, there are issues raised regarding negative effects often. Social media impacts on youth on both ends good and bad, it is one of most influences impacting source throughout the world [3]. There are many youths found who have been using SNS for entertainment purpose only. In another word, people are using SNS as an attractive and effective invention by which users can individually share their feelings, knowledge, pictures, videos, news, information, either openly or within their friendship circle. In present situation, social networks are often taken as the strong platform which can influence society in any aspects within short period of time. Therefore, users are often using this platform for different purposes.

In an overview of the prevalence of social networking services in our current society; SNS has been dominating communities of developing nations along with developed countries. SNSs is becoming increasingly popular not only in industrialized nations [4]. Similarly, because of the generalizations of internet access and awareness of SNS among people, most of communities also have been affected by SNS.

During survey, such users were found who can use internet and have adequate equipment to use the internet but are using internet for Facebook only. From this statement we can understand that Facebook is the mostly used and popular site compared to other networking services. Facebook has its major domination compared to other social networking services in our society, Facebook has more than 500 millions of users around the world and Fifty percent of total users actively login the site every day [5].

In relative to Nepal, there are more than 85% Nepalese using Telephone whereas 71% are using smart phone, and internet is available in all 75 district of Nepal where more than 30% people are using internet [6]. According to the population census 2011 the adult illiteracy ratio in Nepal is 40% (who cannot read and write), however 90% children are going to school (only 10% children are deprived from school education) [7]. Youth (15-24 age) literacy ratio is 84% in which female literacy ratio is 80.4% whereas male are literate with 89.8% [8]. From this literacy statistic the number of adult literacy is less than youth literacy, therefore we can estimate that 30% of the internet users are youths. In addition, recently there are 5700,000 (70% are Male and 30% are Female) Nepalese who are subscribing Facebook, and this user ratio is growing up rapidly the data shows those users are about 15 to 24 age groups [9].

Whereas the ratio of SNS user is increasing day by day the proportion of quality education is inadequate with the result from High school to undergraduate level in the context of education in Nepal. The ratio of youth literacy is higher than adult literacy; however the graduating percentage from high school, college and university in annual result is undesirable with more fail percentage than pass percentage. Statistic of School Leaving Certificate (SLC) result's average percentage from 2011 to 2015 are; number of pass students: 48.7%, number of fail students: 51.2% [10], [11]. From this data there have been negligible improvements regarding to the qualitative and sustainable education in Nepalese youth in past years.

Different national plans and programs are being conducted by the Government of Nepal to improve the quality education in every year. Likewise to include the ICT in course study; computer and internet education have been accredited compulsory in education, therefore it has been comprised in the syllabus from the primary level. However the geographical, cultural, social, lingual difficulties and low budget allocation have limited the education of computer and internet on theories over practical education in most schools and colleges, particularly in the rural areas. Therefore many people from rural area of Nepal are deprived from the ICT education and E-learning technology.

There are large numbers of population in rural areas who are still under poor economic conditions and this is one of the factors that people cannot afford to send their children in good conditioned academic institution. Nepal is one of the world's poorest nations; in position 157 out of 187 nations according to the Human Development Index 2011 [12].

In spite of these problems, because of the globalization of SNS, availability of internet and its general awareness, most of the youths from urban areas as well as from the rural areas are using most popular SNS like Facebook, Twitter and YouTube etc. But they are unable to obtain appropriate benefits as they have been using such SNS specially for making friends, chatting and for entertainment purposes like watching videos, listening to music etc.

However, due to SNS applied for such purposes, there has been an important role of SNS in developing the intellectuality of youths by such activities like sharing information through Facebook page, communicating with classmates/friends and retaining such trend among friends. In the same way, due to requirement and need of appropriate contents for sharing information, using other services on internet like essential materials and resources have indirectly developed the behavior of E-learning, which has aided to advance the technical and quality of education among youth.

1.2 Research Context

In present situation of education in Nepal, there is a satisfaction growth in quantitative result of youth education; however there is a lack of expected achievement in terms of quality and sustainable education. It might cause serious consequences throughout the nation. At the other side, there should not be ignore the increasing ratio of youth as user of SNS and from SNS youth can take essential advantages towards aspects of improvement in education. Therefore to consider the two different situations of youth, this study try to explore that SNS can be supportive to enhance quality education as effective learning tool.

Different important variables can be found in different social networking services as its characteristics. Among different variables 3 important variables are focused, studied and analyzed. The variables of SNS; (1) Communication, (2) Sharing, (3) Finding and learning are centralized and explored about the effects on quality education through such variables. SNS and education is for the most part focused on analyzing different variable within higher education [13]. Specially, as this research is concentrated on new generation, the youths of age between 15-30 are taken as samples for the study.

Due to lack of expected improvement in quality and sustainable education of Nepal,

and deficiency in job opportunities, the ratio of Nepalese youth (15-24) departing to other countries is increasing each day. Most people are leaving the country for seeking jobs and one third of the people going to other countries for higher education, which shows the ratio of student mobility, are increasing rapidly. Recently, Nepalese students are studying in 45 different countries [14]. The department of ministry said 30,616 students acquired the no objection certificate (NOC) in 2014/15 for further studies in abroad. Although in 2011/12 only 11,921 students had applied for NOC, but the number of applications have been increased dramatically within few years [15].

In order to cover all the youth of Nepal as well as considering the geographical diversity, this research has been studied in 3 different phases. In this report, the first phase of research is centralizing as Nepalese students living in abroad for study purpose. Although there is gradual increment in technical equipment in Nepal, it is far behind comparing to developed countries. Hence assuming differences in environment and equipment used in studies by Nepalese students studying in developed countries, thus they are taken as first phase data for the research.

1.3 Literature Review

Interpersonal relationships build learning communities and engage student, Nicole A. Buzzetto's research explored the efficacy of social networking systems as instructional tool by examining the use of Facebook in courses at US Mid-Atlantic minority-serving University by examining student perception as well as by analyzing content [16].

Researchers had found that students perceive to use of Facebook positively as a tool to enhance communications, community building and engagement however, educators do not want to see social networking services replace course management systems like blackboard. In, their findings it should encourage college faculty to adopt the use of

social networking services as part of the teaching and learning process with a specific focus on building learning communities and increasing student engagement. At the same time, the research finding encourage faculty should continue their use of traditional learning management systems using SNS simply as means of augmenting instruction.

In Buzzetto's findings, the traditional teaching (blackboard), learning and social network service learning were compared. From the comparison of two different methods of teaching and learning it has been found out the both learning methods are equally important on education.

SNS was analyzed as mentioned above in previous research, students of particular class of particular academic institution was taken as survey area where computer/internet service was practically used. Whereas in this research, without limiting in students of certain class, this research has tried to include the youths using SNS for different purposes who represent different communities and areas.

Hypothetically, due to the reason of using SNS by youths, it can be utilized directly or indirectly in their education and SNS can be developed as learning tool.

It is keen to know about purpose of SNS by youths when they are unable obtain the proper advantages of SNS. Likewise, this research selects SNS users from city areas, rural areas or students studying in foreign countries independently without limiting in certain academic institution or classes. In other definition, this research takes respondent selection from random sampling method. This research tries to cover specially those youths who didn't received any formal education regarding to SNS but they have been using SNS due to generalization of SNS by themselves. This study analyses the benefits of SNS used in such informal way. This research is not neglecting the negative aspects of SNS but it's giving its more importance to the positive aspects.

1.4 Objectives and Structures

For what reasons do youths use SNS in daily life? Can SNS be an effective learning tool to enhance quality education? What effects are caused on education by using SNS in trending behavior of the youths? This research has set its objectives and goal based on these curious questions. Under these objectives, the first purpose of this research is to recognize the reason of using SNS, and studying the effects of comprehensiveness of SNS in their daily lives. Objective of research are specified in following points.

- To identify the impact of social networking service (SNS) on youth's daily activities and on their education.
- To analyze the perception of youths toward SNS between the understanding and its actual use.
- To evaluate social networking service as an effective tool to enhance educational environment.
- To promote SNS's advantages on education to develop quality education of youth.

The goal of this research is to find out the role of SNS in aiding the educational environment of them by using different popular SNS, as well as spreading the awareness to take advantages from SNS as study tool among those youth who are using SNS for different purposes.

1.5 Survey Area

Nowadays, due to highly number of Nepalese students residing in Japan, it has become the most popular destination for Nepalese students among 45 different countries. Recent trend shows that more students are applying for higher study in Japan than Australia [17]. The number of Nepalese students in Japan increased 5.9 times between 2003 to 2011 [18].

Acknowledging the increasing numbers of Nepalese youth coming to Japan for studies, these students living in Japan are taken as a

research area. Youth's quality education has been given major priority as one of the goal in this research, therefore students (15-30 age) studying in different schools, colleges, universities or any educational institutions are taken. Thus especially students from any institution were included in this research which has made wide range of the research.

According to the statistics of Japanese Government Foreign Statistic 2015, recently 55,236 Nepalese live in Japan for different purposes in which the number of students is 20,278 by 2015; the number of Nepalese students coming to Japan has grown rapidly over the years.
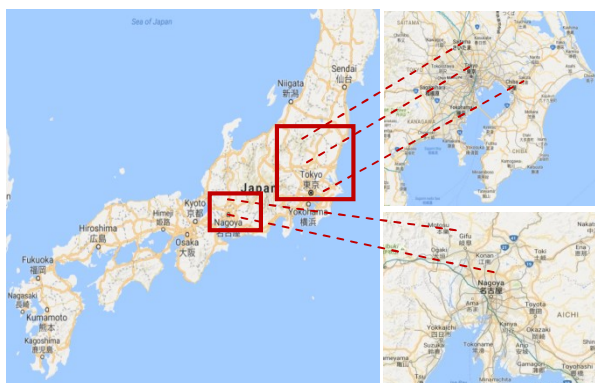

Figure1. Survey area (source: by Google map)

This research has allocated Tokyo city, Saitama prefecture, Chiba prefecture and Nagoya city/Gifu prefecture as study areas because of large number of Nepalese students is living in these areas. Data was collected 58% from Tokyo, 24% from Nagoya city/Gifu prefecture, 3% from Saitama prefecture and 2% from Chiba prefecture. Beside of allocated areas, some other area's data was included which is 7% from Fukuoka prefecture, 3% from Kanagawa prefecture, 1% from Okinawa prefecture and 2% from Shizuoka prefecture.

For the research area, the purpose of selecting more than one Prefecture/Area is because the difficulties and impossibility of survey limiting in one college or educational institution for the number of Nepalese students in an educational institution is between 5-15 though large number of Nepalese students are studying in Japan.

Expected data couldn't be achieved in Saitama prefecture and Chiba prefecture due to lack in resources of the information of institutions where Nepalese students are studying, Saitama, Chiba and Tokyo area are connected prefectures and although many of the Nepalese students are live in Saitama and Chiba, majority of them study in Tokyo. That is the research of the percentage of respondent in Tokyo is highest whereas the percentage of respondent in Saitama and Chiba prefectures are lower than expected.

Few educational institutes are running in English language whereas most educational institutes are operated in Japanese language in Japan, so appropriate certificate of Japanese Language on such institutions for admission are the compulsory requirement. Therefore foreign students who come to Japan for study, most of must attend Japanese Language School first. There were many Nepalese students studying Japanese language assigned for certain time in Japanese language colleges and after then joining the university or other vocational college.

Different educational institution of selected survey area was divided into 3 different pilot areas; i) Japanese language Institution, ii) Vocational college, and iii) University. Data are based on these 3 pilot areas where it was collected: 47% from Japanese Language Institutions, 27% from Vocational Colleges and 26% are from Universities. Because of course limitation to obtain language ability which is therefore not enough credits for admission easily in university in Japan, the number of Nepalese students in university is less than Japanese language institution and vocational college as the data represents.

2. METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

Although qualitative method is given more emphasis than quantitative in this research, for qualitative analysis, numbers of data are equally important to obtain qualitative results, so both methods are used.

Survey questionnaire is considered as the main scale to analyze and data collection. The survey questionnaire has consists 2 section; the first section consists 3 parts regarding to respondent's (1) general description; (2) educational description and (3) descriptions related to SNS.

Likewise, the second section consists 2 parts for the analysis of 'SNS behavior' and its 'relation with education' this second section's questions are prepared based on Likert Measurement Scale [19]. In another part of survey, short open question interview was conducted in which 3 questionnaire was prepared (each of 3 questionnaire has been explained in different section below according to related context), there are 50 out of 152 people were interviewed. The short open question interview has been carrying the phrase of message about to identify good aspects of SNS and can get advantage from it for study purpose. There is an intention to conduct this open question interview i) To promote of using SNS as learning tool and ii) To explore the perception of youths toward SNS between the understanding and its corresponding with actual use.

During the data collection, the data of n=96 respondents were collected face to face whereas the data of n=56 respondents were collected from web-based collection using Google questionnaire form. During the circulations of questionnaire among students, distribution of questions was shared by a link through Facebook page of Nepal-Japan Student Association.

For data analysis Pivot table of Microsoft Excel 2010 and for factor analysis IBM SPSS statistics version 20 have been used.

In the first phase of survey, the goal of data collection was for 150 and according to the target respondent, 152 data were collected. Among which shown in Table1 below, n=110(72%) are male and n=42(28%) are female. This research's purpose is neither to analyze male and female differently nor to focused on gender perspective. Although

number of female in Nepal is higher than the male number [7], but the number of entering female into education institutions or their literacy rate are lower in number than the male. So, this study has also tried for comparative analysis between male and female.

As mentioned above, the 5 parts of data is divided into 2 sections, the first section consists 3 parts i) General Description: general personal description ii) Educational description: the educational activities and the educational background of Nepalese students studying in Japan iii) SNS general description: for the information of using SNS as it is the important factor of this research.

Table 1. Description of respondent

General description of total respondent	
Category	**Description**
Gender	Male 72%(n=110) Female 28%(n=42)
Age group	15-20, 5% (F=4, Male=4)
	21-25 , 57% (F=26, M=61)
	26-30, 35% (F=12, Male=41)
	30over 3% (M=4)
Marital status	Married (26%), Unmarried (74%)
Qualification	SLC (1%), High School (34%), Under Graduate (47%), Master Degree (17%), PhD (1%)
Living period of Japan	<6month (6%), <1year (22%), 1year (9%), >1year (64%)
Living purpose in Japan	Study (92%), Job (7%), Other (1%)
Educational description of total respondent	
Category	**Description**
Engaged Institution	Japanese language Institute (47%), Vocational Training School (27%), University (26%).
Major subject	Science (1%), IT (5%), Medical (3%), Sociology (9%), Business/Economy (55%), Engineering (6%), other (15%)
Spending hour for study	5-7h.(75%), 8-10h.(15%), 11-15h.(2%), Other<>(7%)
Sufficiency time for study	Sufficient (34%), Not sufficient (66%)
Satisfaction of study	Satisfy (37%), Neutral (32%), Dissatisfy (30%)
Classroom activities	Satisfy (47%), Neutral (35%), Dissatisfy (18%)
Environment of academy	Comfortable (58%), Neutral (20%), Uncomfortable (21%)

Subject satisfaction	Desirable (43%), Neutral (28%), Alternative (29%)
Academy infrastructure	Adequate (56%), Neutral (20%), Inadequate (26%)
SNS's general description of total respondent	
Category	**Description**
Technological equipment usage	PC (9%), Laptop (27%), Tablet (6%), IPad (8%), Smart Phone (50%), Other (3%)
Quantity of equipment	1-2(70%), 3-5(22%), 5-7(5%), >7(3%)
Computer course	No (13%), Basic (34%), 6mnth (32%), Special (20%), Other (1%)
Available computer course in school	No (45%), Yes (53%), Other (2%)
Internet availability (academy)	No (36%), Yes (47%), Other (18%)
Internet availability (House)	No (17%), Available (83%)
Internet usage	<1hrs (13%), 1-3hrs(58%), 4-6hrs(22%), 7-10hrs(5%), >10hrs(3%)
SNS usage equipment	PC (6%), Laptop (21%), Tablet (6%), IPad (6%), Smart phone (59%), Other (2%)
SNS Profile	No (4%), 1(51%), 2(21%), >2(24%)
Ratio of Profile changing	Never (13%), Once in yrs (15%), Once in 6 mnth (23%), Once in mnth (42%), Once in week (3%), Daily (4%)
Involvement in friend's groups	1-5 (54%), 6-10 (18%), 11-20(6%), 21-30(9%), Others (13%)

In this section, education and social networking service (SNS) are taken as two different contents, therefore in first section these are analyzed differently, which has been shown in 3 parts of respondent description in Table 1.

The survey was targeted to the age group between 15-30, however the question was designed to be flexible for those who are engaged in academic institution, therefore 3% of respondent was belong to over 30 of age.

Regarding to educational description, data was analyzed to understand the current academic situation and educational activities of Nepalese student in Japan. This information was taken to examine the comparative analysis of education background of Nepalese youth.

2.1 Youth Involvement in Social Networking Services (SNS)

The SNS used by 152 respondents are presented in numbers in Figure 2. As the Facebook is most popular site among youth 85.5% out of total respondent are using Facebook as their personal profile, respectively Youtube (47.4%), Google+ (37.5%), Twitter (21.7%), Instagram (18.4%) are being used by respondents as their personal profile and other purposes. Beside these ratios, 11.2% of respondent are using MySpace, Pinterest, etc. There are 4.6% of total respondent has found who don't use SNS as their personal profile.
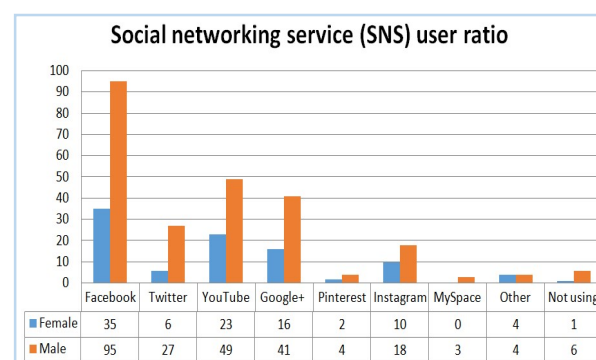

	Facebook	Twitter	YouTube	Google+	Pinterest	Instagram	MySpace	Other	Not using
Female	35	6	23	16	2	10	0	4	1
Male	95	27	49	41	4	18	3	4	6

Figure 2. SNS user ratio of total respondent

According to above graph, the number of Facebook users is extremely higher than other users of SNS. It mentioned that Facebook is one of the popular SNS among Nepalese youth compare to other sites. However, while data was collected, it was taken under multiple choice questions; it has been found that users are using not only one particular site but they were using other sites too. Therefore number of user is higher than total respondents which can be seen on figure 2. From this statistics, most of youth are involved in more than one SNS. So these involvements of youth in SNS can prove that youth are interested in different SNS.

An unexpected data also can be seen in this graph in relative to Google+, during the primary data collection it was found that Google+ is less popular among Nepalese youth, however the collected data shows there are 37.5% students are using Google+. Due to

less popularity of Google+, it was expected to the number of its users is relatively low. Even though the numbers are high than expectations therefore, it can be presume that respondent might be unable to differentiate between search engine Google and SNS Google+.

3. FEATURES OF SNS AS A SIGNIFICANT VARIABLE

SNS has been used in different purposes such as individual, professional, educational or business. Recently it has been most appropriate medium for these purposes. These purposes are presented by different behavior or variables in SNS and these behaviors are the important features of SNS like communication, interaction, information sharing/ uploading, information adaptation etc. Especially from these behaviors of SNS is been operational which helps us to be up-to-date in different aspects of information and it provide us entertainment as well.

To consider these features as youth behavior to use of SNS, particularly 3 behaviors are being examined and analyzed as important variables in this section. Through the analysis of these variables, it has been explained that SNS has an important role to enhance learning environment as supportive actor in this advance communication technology era.

3.1 Communication

Analyzed data of respondent are explained in 3 variables (features of SNS use by youth) that are communication, Sharing, Finding and Learning respectively.
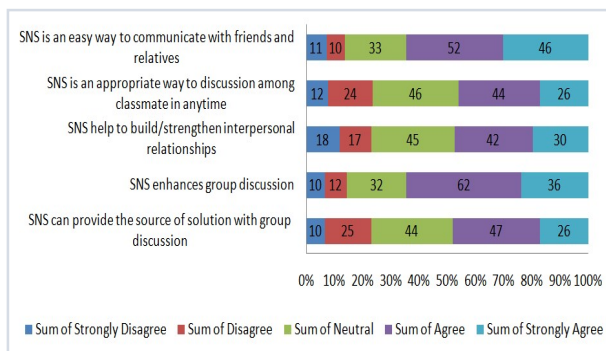

Figure3. Frequency of user to use SNS as for communication

In terms of behaviour of youth toward SNS use; in this finding, communication has become initial purpose of users to use SNS. Youths are using SNS more to communicate with their families, friends, relatives and classmates.

The frequency of communication with friends has been found with 61.1(%) where 36.8(%) are discussing their study content with their friends and classmate during the communication. By the analysis component of 'How much you discuss your study content, problem, homework with your friends during the communication in SNS?' the result came out with 37% answered=usually, 38% answered=sometimes and 35% answered= never. In this component 'Usually' have been measured in 'Several times a week' and 'Sometimes' measured in 'Once a week' to analyze the data. This frequency of data shows that the use of SNS as communication behavior has effected to certain limit on education of the youths.

In spite of the data are dominated by male respondent with the number of 72(%) than female 27(%) respondent, comparatively the female ratio is high with 4% than male ratio to use SNS as communication way.

3.2 Information Sharing

In general, the information sharing is one of the common factor of SNS as its feature, this research data consent with the frequency of 40.1(%), it has mentioned that many people are sharing information via their personal profile in SNS. Similarly 46.7(%) are usually sharing their personal status in SNS pages. Those who are sharing their study related content the frequency has came out with 44.4(%), however 28.9(%) frequency are found as in neutral component.

Comparatively male are actively participated in SNS as information sharing behaviour with 23% than female participation. The comparative ratio might be affected by the greater number of total male respondent.
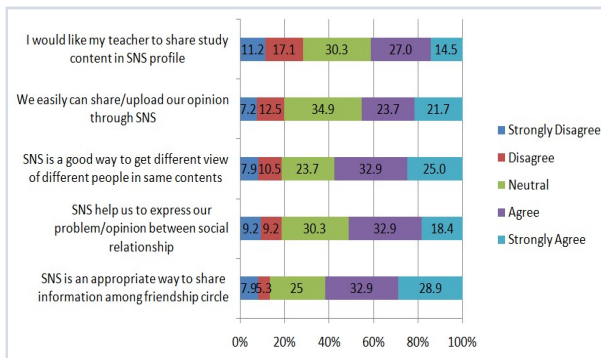
Figure4. Frequency of user to use SNS as for Information Sharing

In this data, youths have taken SNS to information sharing as most suitable platform after communication. According to the collected data, 20% have shared their opinions or views through SNS, 19% have mostly shared photo, music and video.

When answering the question (How often you share your study content on your SNS profile?), then 41% answered for sharing often, whereas 29% answered for sharing sometimes. There are 29.6% denied to share their study content in SNS; this data might be come from those respondents who are using SNS not for educational purposes.

Some of youth denied sharing their study contents from their personal profiles though more numbers of youth accepted that they have been sharing education related information/contents via personal profile on SNS. In this component 'Often' have been measured in 'Several times a week' and 'Sometime' measured in 'Once a week' to analyze the data.

3.3 Finding and Learning

In hypothetical presumption; the information can be shared for the use of other resourceful material i.e. the respondent 'A' intend to share his/her study content within his/her friendship circle through SNS then he/she has to find out his/her desirable content of using any resources, it may be books or study resourceful services through internet. Due to this behavior of using SNS by the youths, has

directly or indirectly affected on their education and they have developed the habit of searching the necessary source for the subject matter. This has developed the trend of using educational material available on internet. On the basis of this presumption under this section of analysis, 32% of respondent are using SNS as the study purpose.

Likewise, while selecting the answers of the question (Are you using any resourceful sources/material with the using of SNS? (Q28), the frequency has been seen with 72% of respondent have used different sources for information sharing on SNS profile. This intention can enhance the finding and learning behaviour of SNS user in terms of learning purpose.
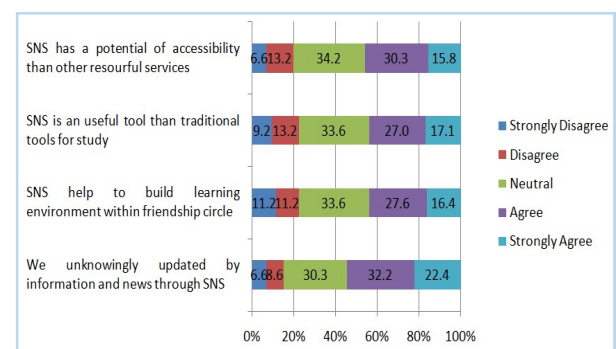

Figure5. Frequency of user to use SNS as for Finding and Learning

According to this analysis of 3 variables, in comparison to communication, though less youth use for finding and learning purpose however, there has been a direct effect on finding and learning behavior while discussing study content during communication and sharing.

As explained it in methodology, 3 questions was designed for short open question interview, question1. 'Does the behavior of uploading and sharing information in SNS has helps to develop the searching attitude of youth or does it reduce the creativity of young people?'

174

a) SNS is helpful to develop searching behavior among youth instead of decrease creativity

In present context of technological era, SNS is very important for new generation. Through SNS different audio/visual materials can be obtained and user's knowledge or educational sources are easily can be shared among other people. SNS has developed long distance learning, it can be discuss and can exchange the ideas between friendship circle, which shows that SNS has been helping in cooperation with friends and classmate. Through the help of SNS, youths are developing habit of searching essential sources and materials which makes education extremely easy and accessible.

There are 35 respondents out of 50 had given their views in this point, such thought has shown positive intentions toward SNS, which disagree the logic that SNS discourages the creativity of youth.

b) SNS might be beneficial tool; however user should be identifying its advantage and disadvantage and it should be use in appropriate way.

In this point, 10 out of 50 respondents have expressed their neutral opinion. According to this point of view; there are many positive aspects of SNS can found but only by using it correctly then it can be beneficial. However, contents could be pirated and copied which might decrease logical ideas and people may depend on such instrumental materials which might help to reduce the creativity of youth. Thus, it has discouraged the feelings of learning by doing and helped to develop the trend of copy and paste. As a result, negative aspect are more likely to be seen than the positive aspects but if SNS is used in appropriate way then it can help to develop searching attitude for study.

c) SNS helps to reduce creativity of youth

In this point, 4 respondents has given their opinions that SNS has been discouraging

creativity of youth and oppositely encouraged the development of copy and paste attitude.

According to above 3 points, if we observe the total perception of respondents then there are many advantages and few disadvantages of SNS were found. Though, it is necessary to have knowledge to recognize the advantages and disadvantages of SNS, and user should be use it in appropriate way then SNS can help to develop searching behavior of youth which might enhance their quality education.

4. PERSPECTIVE OF RESPONDENT TO SNS AS LEARNING TOOL

4.1 Reliability of SNS as an Important Tool

To analyze the SNS as an important tool, it was measured with the component based on respondent confidentiality toward SNS, their behavior of using SNS and the effect on their emotion of respondent. According to average frequency, SNS as reliable important tool, reliable=42%, Neutral constant=29% and inconstant=28% has been obtained which shows that more respondent has their views regarding SNS as reliable tool.
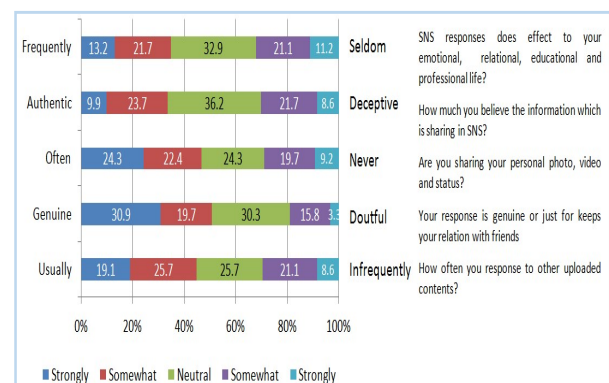

Figure6. Frequency of respondent to accept the SNS is reliable as an important tool

Short open question interview, question 2 has been explained in this section 'Does the widespread of SNS and its increased ratio of user helps to build the relation between society? Or it destroys the relation from real society?'

To concern the widespread of SNS and its impact in our society, this question try to identify the youth's opinion regarding to social point of view. As well as this question has explored the reliability of SNS as an important tool to make a social relationship, there are virtual social relationship and surrounding social relationship has been focused which is analyzed in 3 components.

a) Social Networking Services can build social relationship

32 out of 50 respondents have stated different thoughts regarding to this point. SNS plays huge role in establishing new relationship, according to which social network is such a strong and important modern technology, from which can easily make relationship with anyone around the world. It has huge role in globalization, helped in collaboration within one another and it helps to strengthening of the relationship. It has many beneficial aspects rather than hampering in social circumstances. SNS is such a versatile platform which provides the opportunity to acknowledge the culture, appearances, language and traditions regarding to different societies.

b) SNS can help to make virtual relationship but it separated the youth from real society

In this point, 10 respondents expressed their neutral opinion. By this point of view; SNS has helping to make new relationships via profile and it is helping in collaboration with people. At the same time, it discouraged to the mutual reconcilement, social collaboration and helping to weaken the relations among surrounding society. Though SNS has many positive aspects but it is important to be alert because in these popular networking services, there are some people who are aiding in crimes by making relationship by using fake Id. Therefore, if SNS is used correctly with awareness then it plays an important role of bridge in building social relationship and exchanging information.

c) SNS help to destroy surrounding social relationship

Under this point, 7 respondents have expressed their views by giving different logics. Although establishing relationship with stranger in short period of time, there is lack of enough trust or reliability in such relationship, so such relationships are often established for entertainment. Fake Id can easily create in SNS, however it is extremely difficult to identify the Fake Id. Therefore trustworthy relationship cannot be constructed which gives more chances to spoil the relationship.

Though it has been seen positive and negative aspects of SNS in making social relationship, as far as it should be use in appropriate way with high awareness then it has helps to establish strong social relationship from which youth can take different benefits via SNS as an important tool.

4.2 Reliability of SNS as a Study Tool

Similarly, the statistic obtained while analyzing the views of respondent about the reliability of SNS as study tool which is shown in the Figure 8 below.
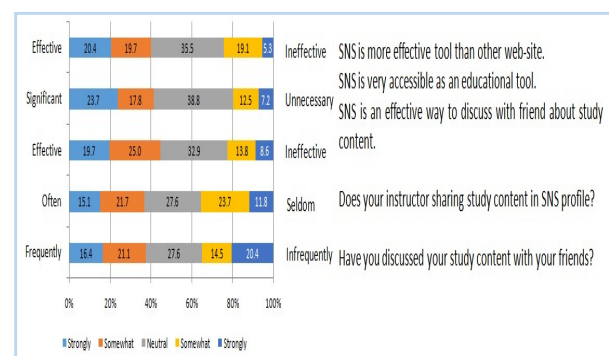

Figure7. Frequency of respondent to accept the SNS is reliable as study tool

According to above graph, under average frequency percentage, 40% respondents have strong view regarding to SNS as an effective learning tool and 32.5% have neutral constant view. Similarly, 37.4% respondents take SNS as unsuitable to use as learning tool.

In above Statistic, the frequency of respondent have been showing their confidentiality towards SNS as an effective learning tool to enhance learning environment is nearly equal to the number of youths who don't accept SNS for using as learning tool. From which, there is no thoroughly agreement of SNS as suitable learning tool. However, using SNS during other purposes, group discussions, sharing own opinion or finding and learning attitude was developed which has an essential effect to enhance educational environment among youth user of SNS.
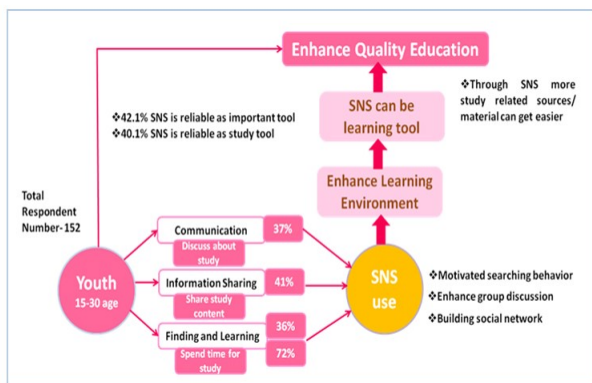

Figure8. Youth behaviours toward SNS and its effectiveness to enhance quality education

The behavior of using of SNS among youths has directly affected in the study through technology in their educational development. The behaviors of youth toward SNS has been motivating to establish the attitude of searching and finding, it has enhanced group discussion and shared study content among friendship/classmate circle and its makes them convenience to communicate online to offline. SNSs allow students to express themselves, communicate and collect profiles that highlight their talents and experiences [20].

Moreover, SNS has helps to build social relationship among different communities' youths in one network. For distance education need a venue to connect and actively engage with other members of the class, who they often have never met in person, and activities in distance education courses need to allow for students to apply their learning to authentic educational contexts [21]. SNS has

been seen as resourceful venue to connect one another for social interaction, which has become supportive tool for learning environment.

4.3 Youth Perspective toward SNS not for Learning Purpose

In presented data respectively, under communication, information sharing and finding/learning behavior, 30% of youth are those who don't use SNS for learning purpose.
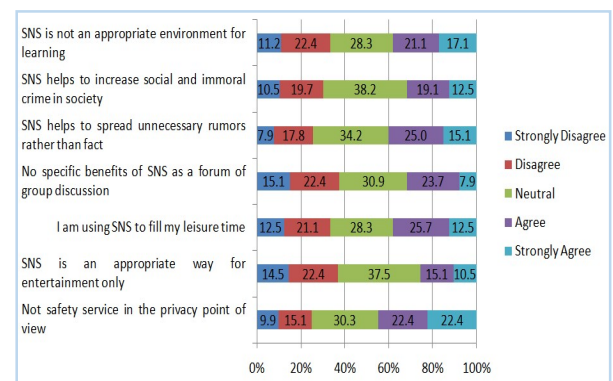

Figure9. Frequency of respondent to denied SNS can be used for learning purpose.

According to the presented data, the following points have been set as the conclusion for those respondents, who are not using SNS for learning purpose.

1. Users are concerned that SNS helps to increase social and immoral crime in real society. Therefore SNS is less likely reliable for learning purpose.
2. SNS can helps to spread unnecessary rumors rather than the fact.
3. Users doesn't believe that SNS has specific benefit for group discussion
4. Some of users are only spending their leisure time to use SNS.
5. Users more believe that SNS is only appropriate as entertainment form.
6. Users concern toward SNS as no safety service in the privacy point of view.
7. Users don't believe that SNS can be an effective learning tool over traditional learning tool.

This statistic shows the negative feelings towards SNS of youths as learning tool.

Although there are negative aspects of SNS, the number of using SNS for positive aspects as learning tool is high.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Effects of SNS in Daily Activities of Youth

Considering the present context of technological era, SNS mostly in youth have a certain kind of domination. Using SNS has become as the general daily work. SNS has become an important platform among youth for expressing feelings and personal interests, among which Facebook has established itself as most popular tool these days for fulfilling such purposes of youths [22]. This research has accepted this reality and analyzed the effects of SNS on daily activities of youths.

According to which, among 152 respondents 92% of youths are using any of SNS services and most of the youths use more than one SNS. While collecting data about spending time on internet service in one day (24hrs), 66% are using internet for 1-3 hours, 25% use internet for 4-6 hours, 6% use internet for 7-10 hours and 3% use internet for more than 10 hours for different purposes such as communication, profile update, sharing, finding and learning. During analyzing the question (How do you spend time on internet?), 25% respondent answered by checking to SNS profile specially Facebook as statistic shows.

From this analysis, there has been major influence of SNS in youths which has affected positively and negatively on social, moral, commercial and educational aspects of the youths. However, in today's situation, due to the widespread and generalization of SNS, youths are aware of negative aspects whereas they also have accepted it as very important supportive element.

5.2 SNS as Essential Learning Tool to Enhance Quality Education among Youth

From these results of analysis of research, one of the important tasks of youth is to spend time on internet service. It is impossible to imagine life without internet service among the community of youth today. This has shown that to certain extent of isolation of youths from the physical social relationship whereas by the means of virtual communication, it shows that it has become strong medium in making new relationship with unknown people.

Issues have risen about SNSs causing as loss of time or spending time in creativity of youths, there are also disadvantages that social networking increased the likelihood of new risks to the self, these centering on loss of privacy, bullying, harmful contacts and cyber bullying [23], [24]. In the other hand, youths have accepted that it has become the most suitable medium in expressing personal feelings towards other people.

In many schools/universities of developing and developed countries, there is adequate management of E-learning for education. But in educational institutions of many developing areas, these kinds of educational facilities are not managed properly. In the same way, in less literate society, use of educational material through internet is not developed yet though the availability of internet services in those areas. Due to the first stage of developing of awareness of using available educational materials from internet in most of the districts of Nepal, it hasn't been recognized sufficiently.
Regarding to the SNS can be helpful for youth education as effective learning tool has been explained according to the opinion of youth which was taken by question 3 in open question interview.

The youth opinions are analyzed and explained in 3 components (point of view).

a) SNS help to develop modern method in education instead of traditional way of study.

33 out of 50 respondents have agreed under these points of view and expressed their opinions. They are presented in following numbers.

1. SNS is related with educational activities; we can learn and apply in our study purpose as well as it can be used in different way to exchange information among friend circle.
2. In education, only traditional way of learning doesn't encourage learner to get new ideas, whereas SNS has influences modern technologies and help to develop study skills.
3. SNS have been established as advanced teaching and learning method instead of traditional method, therefore SNS has contribute to getting modernization in current education system as a part of ICT.
4. SNS has narrowed the world like a book. One can discuss with unknown people from anywhere in the world. It can construct the environment of sharing and exchange of educational sources. Therefore SNS is indispensable in current education as learning tool.
5. Through SNS, different materials, news, information can be circulated among friends so those materials can be easily accessible among one another.
6. Similarly, different networking services can provide audio and visual sources and material which makes education easy to understand compare to traditional method of learning.

b) SNS can be supportive tool for education, it should be use in proper way otherwise it is just a form of entertainment

11 respondents have included both positive and negative aspects of SNS and expressed their own neutral point of view among which important perceptions are presented.

1. SNS has different positive aspects among which audio and visual educational materials can be obtained. However, people are using SNS for different activities like making new friends, communicating and chatting rather than using it as educational tool.
2. In present context, it is very important to use SNS in education because it can be useful as learning tool. But these SNSs are not appropriate in lower level which is primary to secondary level of education.
3. SNS itself cannot be modern method for education but it can be used an associative material for teaching and learning.
4. SNS can save the time because of its immediate process to provide sources. It should be necessary to have a proper knowledge to get benefit from it otherwise those sources misguide us often.

At last, 4 respondents have stated that there are no any link can find between SNS and learning process. According to which rather than obtaining education sources via popular social sites, other different information, news and entertainment materials are found in great numbers. Often, among those information has lack of authenticity, lack of validity and lack of reliability, therefore these entertainment based materials doesn't help to teaching and learning process.

SNS has its own qualities which can be estimated both positive and negative. At the same time, it cannot be ignored the increasing ratio of users and their attraction towards social networking services. It can be an effective learning tool to enhance quality education of youth however, user should have knowledge to identify its benefit and make a proper guideline to get benefit from it. Expectedly, SNS has help to obtained quality and sustainable education in youth education as modern invention of ICT.

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