REASON FOR NON USAGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA PERCEIVED BY

STUDENTS IN RANSOHAN INTEGRATED SCHOOL

Ken Ivan R. Amparo

Prince Emmanuel Angulo

John Kennedy Asia

Mark Jason I. Cataloña

Von Irish C. Dalumpienes

Jericho D. Tamayo

12H (TVL-ICT)

AMA Computer College

Chapter I

Introduction

Long before the media became a huge part of society's development, people have already found ways to communicate. Despite the lack of electricity and technology in the ancient times civilization were able to share information, which in turn helped in the continuous evolution of the human knowledge today. In our generation the most commonly utilized method of communication is social media networking. It is being used by individual belonging to every walk of life. In the past few decades social media was widely accepted by public. There are numerous online networking platforms that include but are not limited to Facebook, twitter, Instagram, Pinterest, Youtube and Google. The main purpose of social media is to give access to its clients and users. They can have conversation with individuals and construct social relations on the web. They can likewise share their contemplations and individual data on social media including everyday happenings, suppositions, pictures, recordings, and web links. Also, individuals can promote their business and individual aptitudes. The capacity of online networking to spread valuable data quickly has made it the quickest developing method of association. Social media networking has changed the numerous businesses, the most striking impact of it is in the classrooms and the overall education system. According to Vivian (2009) there are things we usually need in media which is personal dependence, information, entertainment and persuasion. This article examines the effects of social media usage in students life and academic performance. This

article will also look at the potential of students that use social media in creative way.

Background of the study

Technology users increased continuously as it also changes the lives of people daily. Social media can refer to any type of websites that someone can subscribes through the internet over the computer network. According to the study, by the scholars of ball state university an average person spends around 68.8% of his waking hours with social media. This study has further shown that it mostly involved in media multi-tasking or the simultaneous exposure to message from different media. With the continous of media over the years, we have grown more prone to media multi-tasking. The internet has opened the world to great possibilities beyond the social media. Our reality has become the life of media. Now that social media in our generation is one of the important part of our society. Recently we have come to depend on media. The widespread of media in the current age should not be underestimated. Media is span of influence knows almost no bounds as it could be of reach almost anywhere in the world. Our exposure to media has been something like an essential part of the background we are not aware of its influence and its many uses for us but it seems like it has always been there.

Objectives of the study

This research aimed Ransohan Integrated School, Specifically, this research study seeks to achieve the following objectives;

Specific Objectives

Analyze the advantages and disadvantages without using social media to learners:

a. Determine how they are capable of gathering   information.

b. Identify the factors which affects the students without using social media.

c. Determine how being a non -social media user affects their daily lives.

d. Evaluate the effects of non -social media usage in terms of information gathering and how they spend their time without social media.

Significance of the study

This study is important to know how people spend their time without social media .

Students, this study would be beneficial to students because they will know the effects, advantage, disadvantage, impact of being a non-social media user.

Future Researcher, this study will help the researcher to have enough knowledge and it will give them information regarding to those people who are not a social media user.

Scopes and Limitations

This study focused on the effects of non-social media usage deducted at students in Ransohan Integrated School.

Definition of terms

For clarify of the study to guide and enlighten the readers, following terms are defined both utilized and clearly for the better understanding of the readers.

Communication is the act of conveying meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rules.

Information barrier within an organization that was erected to prevent exchanges or communication that could lead to conflicts of interest.

Multi-tasking is an apparent human ability to perform more than one task, or activity, over a short period (1 hour).

Perceived the way people perceive the real world is strongly influenced by the language they speak.

Social media websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking.

Social networking service (also social networking site, or SNS) is an online platform which people use to build social networks or social relations with other people who share similar personal or career interests, activities, backgrounds or real-life connections.

Technology can be the knowledge of techniques, processes, and the like, or it can be embedded in machines to allow for operation without detailed knowledge of their workings. The simplest form of technology is the development and use of basic tools.

Websites a collection of publicly accessible, interlinked Web pages that share a single domain name. Websites can be created and maintained by an individual, group, business or organization to serve a variety of purposes.

21st century is the current century of the Anno Domini era or Common Era, in accordance with the Gregorian calendar. It began on January 1, 2001 and will end on

December 31, 2100. It is the first century of the 3rd millennium. It is distinct from the century known as the 2000s which began on January 1, 2000 and will end on December 31, 2099.

Chapter II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

This chapter present the related readings and studies on the topics associated the research problem. The topic presented below discuss the facts of technology, social media, 21st century generation and communication.

Social Media

Social media is a computer-based technology that facilitates the sharing of ideas and information and the building of virtual networks and communities. By design, social media is internet based and offers users easy electronic communication of personal information and other content, such as videos and photos. Users engage with social media via computer, tablet or smartphone via web-based software or web application, often utilizing it for messaging. Social media originated as a tool that people used to interact with friends and family but was later adopted by businesses that wanted to take advantage of a popular new communication method to reach out to customers. The power of social media is the ability to connect and share information with anyone on Earth (or multitudes of people) as long as they also use social media. Social media can take the form of a

variety of tech-enabled activities, such as photo sharing, blogging, social gaming, social networks, video sharing, business networks, virtual worlds, reviews and more.

For individuals, social media is used to keep in touch with friends and extended family, network for career opportunities, find people from all over the globe who share a common interest, share content and more. Those who engage in these activities are part of a virtual social network. For businesses, social media is an indispensable tool for finding and engaging with customers, sales, advertising and promotion, gauging trends and offering customer service. Governments and politicians utilize social media to engage with constituents and voters.

Social media's role in helping businesses is significant. It facilitates communication with customers, enabling the melding of social interactions on e-commerce sites. Its ability to collect information helps focus marketing efforts and market research. It helps in promoting products and services, as it enables the distribution of focused, timely and exclusive sales and coupons to would-be customers. And it can assist in relationship building, such as through loyalty programs linked to social media.

Social Media Usage and Examples

It has been estimated that some 81% of Americans used social media as of 2017, and increasingly so. Over one-fifth of an individual's online time is spent on social media, according to one estimate. In 2005, the percentage of adults using social media was around 5%. Globally, there are roughly 1.96 billion social media users. That number is expected to rise to 2.5 billion by the end of 2018. Other estimates are even higher.

According to the **Pew Research Center**, social media users tend to be younger (some 90% of people ages 18 to 29 used at least one form of social media), better educated and relatively wealthy (earning over $75,000 per year). The United States and China lead the **list of social media usage:**

Facebook (2.167 billion users as of January 2018)

YouTube (1.5B)

WhatsApp (1.3B)

Facebook Messenger (1.3B)

WeChat (980M)

QQ (843M)

Instagram (800M)

Tumblr (794M)

QZone (568M)

Sina Weibo (376M)

Twitter (330M)

Baidu Tieba (300M)

Skype (300M)

LinkedIn (260M)

Viber (260M)

Snapchat (255M)

Reddit (250M)

LINE (203M)

Pinterest (200M)

YY (117M)

Technology

The world has undergone enormous changes over the past decade. We now live in a world where communication is paramount. It seems that everyone and everything is connected in some way. For school students this has made things much more efficient. Research papers that used to involve hours of laborious effort, can now be researched and documented without ever touching a card catalog or a periodical index. Worlds of information are now available at the click of a mouse. Questions that people pondered without any answer previously can now simply be typed into any convenient search engine and answered almost immediately. There are countless sites filled with informative short articles all over the Internet. Videos and music can now be seen on demand and news from across the world can be delivered in an instant. There are some people who worry that the technological revolution and evolution we are experiencing

today is moving too fast. There seems to be a loss of privacy in some respects and the specter of a Big Brother society looms larger than it has since 1984. Whether their fears are well founded or not will remain to be seen, but it is unlikely that people will ever willingly give up the almost instant connections to our wired world.

Flying in the face of these fears are individuals who share their worlds through their blogs. What used to be shared with only close friends is now put online for millions of people to see if they should happen upon the blogger's website. Individuals are learning to take advantage of this by using their well placed blogs to sell products and services. The internet has allowed individuals an opportunity to step on to the same playing field as the big boys of business. With the right information and the ability to get it seen, anyone can now reach the masses and share their thoughts, feelings and even sales pitches. Businesses as well as individuals have come to rely on the Internet as a source of advertising and actual sales. Entire business models have been constructed and thriving based solely on using Internet websites. It is rare today to find a traditional brick and mortar establishment that does not have some type of online presence. Any business that does not adapt and grow to keep up with the newest technology seriously risks being left behind in the wake of their competitors who choose to ride technology's leading edge.

Time will tell where this all will lead. We should make the most of the positive possibilities technology promises, but we should also keep a careful watch on where we are going. Modern technology is just an advancement of old know-how, the affect of technology in modern life is unmeasurable, we use expertise in several ways and sometimes the best way we implement varied technologies ends up harming our lives or the society we depart in. What we name fashionable technology is technically not so new

in most cases. A trendy instance is the rise of communication technology, which has lessened obstacles to human interplay and, as a result, has helped spawn new subcultures; the rise of cyber culture has, at its foundation, the development of the Internet and the pc sixteen Not all expertise enhances culture in a inventive approach; know-how also can help facilitate political oppression and war through tools akin to weapons.

Theories of know-how often try to predict the future of know-how based mostly on the excessive technology and science of the time. And they could weaken additional nonetheless if, and when, neuro chip expertise turns into extra extensively available. Yes, you fireplace 10 individuals in favor of some fancy robot or program, however actually, that expertise was created by maybe 20-30 individuals who had been paid to develop it. From Alexander Grahambell's discovery of the telephone, we won't actually stop the development of contemporary communication equipment. This is why, in conjunction with modern instruments and equipment, a bodyguard have to be skilled within the historic technique of hand handy combat. The subsequent interviewee was a merely passed out Diploma holder in Electrical know-how and knew all of the answers to the above stated questions. Progress in modern technology is, if anything, much more unpredictable and contingent.

Communication

Communications technology, also known as information technology, refers to all equipment and programs that are used to process and communicate information. Professionals in the communication technology field specialize in the development, installation, and service of these hardware and software systems. Individuals who enter

this field develop an understanding in the conceptions, production, evaluation, and distribution of communication technology devices. The study of communication is important, because every administrative function and activity involves some form of direct or indirect communication. Whether planning and organizing or leading and monitoring, school administrators communicate with and through other people. This implies that every person's communication skills affect both personal and organizational effectiveness (Brun, 2010; Summers, 2010). It seems reasonable to conclude that one of the most inhibiting forces to organizational effectiveness is a lack of effective communication (Lutgen-Sandvik, 2010). Moreover, good communication skills are very important to one's success as a school administrator. A recent study indicated that recruiters rated communication skills as the most important characteristic of an ideal job candidate (Yate, 2009). In this article, I will help you to better understand how school administrators can improve their communication skills. To begin, I define what is meant by communication and then discuss the process by which it occurs. Following this, I examine barriers to communication and ways to improve communication effectiveness. Communication can be defined as the process of transmitting information and common understanding from one person to another (Keyton, 2011).

The word communication is derived from the Latin word, " communis " which means common. The definition underscores the fact that unless a common understanding results from the exchange of information, there is no communication. Figure 1 reflects the definition and identifies the important elements of the communication process (Cheney, 2011). Two common elements in every communication exchange are the

sender and the receiver. The sender initiates the communication. In a school, the sender is a person who has a need or desire to convey an idea or concept to others. The receiver is the individual to whom the message is sent. The sender encodes the idea by selecting words, symbols, or gestures with which to compose a message. The message is the outcome of the encoding, which takes the form of verbal, nonverbal, or written language. The message is sent through a medium or channel, which is the carrier of the communication. The medium can be a face-to-face conversation, telephone call, e-mail, or written report. The receiver decodes the received message into meaningful information. Noise is anything that distorts the message. Different perceptions of the message, language barriers, interruptions, emotions, and attitudes are examples of noise. Finally, feedback occurs when the receiver responds to the sender's message and returns the message to the sender. Feedback allows the sender to determine whether the message has been received and understood.

The elements in the communication process determine the quality of communication. A problem in any one of these elements can reduce communication effectiveness (Keyton, 2011). For example, information must be encoded into a message that can be understood as the sender intended. Selection of the particular medium for transmitting the message can be critical, because there are many choices. For written media, a school administrator or other organization member may choose from memos, letters, reports, bulletin boards, handbooks, newsletters, and the like. For verbal media, choices include face-to-face conversations, telephone, computer, public address systems, closed-circuit television, tape-recorded messages, sound/slide shows, e-mail, and so on. Nonverbal gestures, facial expressions, body position, and even clothing can transmit messages.

People decode information selectively. Individuals are more likely to perceive information favorably when it conforms to their own beliefs, Feedback Medium Noise Message Decode Receiver Encode Encode Sender Decode FRED C. LUNENBURG 3 values, and needs (Keyton, 2010). When feedback does not occur, the communication process is referred to as one-way communication. Two-way communication occurs with feedback and is more desirable. The key for being successful in the contemporary school is the ability of the school administrator to work with other school stakeholders (faculty, support staff, community members, parents, central office); and develop a shared sense of what the school/school district is attempting to accomplish where it wants to go, a shared sense of commitments that people have to make in order to advance the school/school district toward a shared vision and clarity of goals.

As school administrators are able to build a shared mission, vision, values, and goals, the school/school district will become more effective. Building a relationship between school administrators and other school stakeholders requires effective communication. For example, research indicates that principals spend 70 to 80% of their time in interpersonal communication with various stakeholders (Green, 2010; Lunenburg & Irby, 2006; Matthews & Crow, 2010; Sergiovanni, 2009; Tareilo, 2011; Ubben, Hughes, & Norris, 2011). Effective principals know how to communicate, and they understand the importance of ongoing communication, both formal and informal: faculty and department meetings; individual conversations with parents, teachers, and students; and telephone calls and e-mail messages with various stakeholder groups. The one constant in the life of a principal is a lot of interruptions they happen daily, with a number of one- and three-minute conversations in the course of the day. This type of

communication in the work of the principal has to be done one on one - one phone call to one person at a time, one parent at a time, one teacher at a time, one student at a time; and a principal needs to make time for these conversations. For example, a principal may be talking with a parent with a very serious problem. She may be talking with a community member. She may be talking with the police about something that went on during the school day. The principal must be able to turn herself on and off in many different roles in any given day.

21st Century Generation

I coach millennial CEOs and entrepreneurs. As a generation they are talented, well educated, wonderfully human, internationally experienced, efficient and work well with Generation X and other millennials. I'm observing that many of these millennials apply a new set of rules when it comes to leadership.

They are highly adaptable. Building solutions with a fail fast mindset and a determination to accomplish what others believe is impossible. Millennials came of age facing diminishing resources and debt. They are socially aware, interested in earning a good living and making a difference in the world. They don't see the two objectives as mutually exclusive. They expect corporations to be flexible, efficient and socially responsible.

By 2025 this generation will dominate the workforce, and the 21st Century workplace needs the characteristics inherent in many millennials. As boomers retire and corporations confront a talent shortage, millennials will assume leadership roles earlier than their predecessors. At 50 million, there are just not enough Gen Xers available to fill

the positions. At 70 million, millennials are becoming a massive force. Through sheer numbers alone they will dominate the workplace and cultural trends in ways the Generation X cannot. Recent studies report that companies with aggressive growth have higher proportions of women and millennials in leadership positions. This trend signals this generations compatibility with corporate needs.

Millennials have little tolerance for inefficiency or grunt work. They are networked, flexible, independent, collaborative and innovative. It's an age old thing- generation after generation the incumbent workers of 20+ years expect the new talent to abide by their ways, and in today' s fast paced world, that thinking has never been made more obsolete. Embracing the new leadership paradigm requires transparency, accountability, empathy, vision setting and patience on all sides.

Conceptual Framework

Development of social media are greats today because it can give opportunity on people especially students. Not only about a good purposes but it also informing students how they can handle limits,how to deal with it and consequences that can affect their physical health, mental health and other damage. Browsing in social media is useful to be quick thinking and be accurate, but it has affect those who abuse and obsess in social media. It has been observed that students devote more attention and time to social media than they do for their studies and they cannot pass their examination will if they do not learn (Osharive 2015). Also the study conducted by Maya (2015) revealed that media use contribute to lower academic performance low self-perceptions and less interest in college oriented carriers.
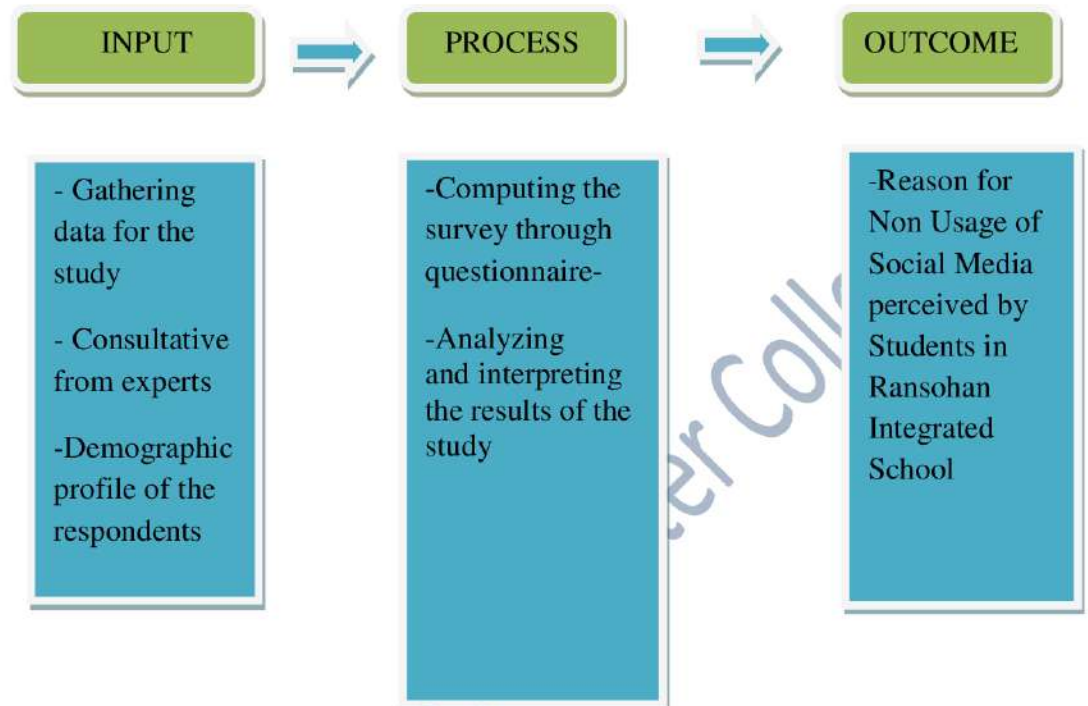
Research Paradigm

Fig.1 An Input-Process-Outcome Model on the Reasom for Non Usage of Social Media Perceived by Students in Ransohan Integrated School

The above research paradigm illustrated the process of the reason for non-usage of social media on students in Ransohan Integrated School. The input is the first phase of the development which involves the instructional materials such as gathering data, consultative from experts and demographic profile of the respondents. The phase of process on the reason for non-usage of social media, computing the survey through questionnaire, analyzing and interpreting the results of the study. As an

outcome, the reason for non-usage of social media perceived by Students in Ransohan Integrated School.

Chapter III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter present the research methodology used by the conducting the study. The research design, sampling procedure, technique respondents, research locale, data gathering procedure and instruments to be used.

Research Design

The researcher will use "survey method" and analyze the results. This includes to understand and determine who among the students spends their time without social media.

Respondents

The study will be conducted by the students in Ransohan Integrated School. The students who are non-social media user are chosen subjectively.

Research Locale

The study will be conducted at Ransohan Integrated School where the students there is an average of people who are non-social media user.

Instrumentation

The researcher will use research online to gather information and data by jotting down every information related to the topic, and also browse information from books.

Data Gathering Procedures

The researcher will bring book and will search from the internet to gather information and then study and analyze every information that have been searched. Also the researchers will use questionnaires to gather data from selected students by distributing them the questionnaires. The researcher will collect every data from each questionnaires and analyze then make a conclusion.

Statistical Treatment

The data was tallied, tabulated, analyze and interpreted. Weighted mean was used to determine the Reason for Non Usage of Social Media perceived by Students in Ransohan Integrated School. The formula is:

Percentage Formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

Where:

P = Percentage

f = frequency of respondents

n = total number or respondents

Chapter IV

Results and Discussion

This chapter presents the results and discussion of data. This chapter overseen the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data gathered by researchers. This study aims to determine the perspective of the Students in Ransohan Integrated Schools on the reason for non-usage of social media. The researchers applied the retrospective study where documentary analysis on data gathering was more suitable.

Table 1. For Time Management

NO	QUESTIONS	YES	NO
1.	Do you easily finish your projects and submit it on time?	72 %	28 %
2.	Do you spend your time in the library by doing school works ?	32 %	68%
3.	Do you manage your time on studying for only 3-5 hours? (If No how many hours do you study?)	70%	30%
4.	Did you manage your time on doing school works and household chores?	92%	8%
5.	Did you forget your responsibilities at home because of having a hard time on studying?	32%	68%
6.	As a non-social media user do you go at school on	70 %	30%

	time?		
7.	Do you think that you can focus on studying if you avoid using a social media?	62%	38%
8.	Do you use your free time in a productive way? (Like studying?	64%	36%
9.	Do you sleep more than 8 hours a day?	68%	32%
10.	Do you go to library to browse and gather information?	66%	34%

Table 1.1 shows the result of how the non- social media user manage their time without

social media. In the statement no. 1, insinuate a highest score of 36 it shows an average

percentage of 72% and interpreted as "Yes" they can easily finish projects and submit it

on time and lowest score is 14 it show an average percentage of 28% and interpreted as

"No". Statement no. 2, insinuate a highest score of 34 it show an average percentage of

68% and interpreted as "No, they not spend their time on library by doing school works

"and lowest score 16 it show an average percentage of 32% and interpreted as "Yes".

Statement no. 3, insinuate a highest score of 35 it show an average percentage of 70%

and interpreted as "Yes, they can manage their time on studying for 3-5 hours" and

lowest score 15 it show an average percentage of 30% and interpreted as "No".

Statement no. 4, insinuate a highest score of 46 it show an average percentage of 92%

and interpreted as "Yes, they can manage their time on doing school works and

household chores" and lowest score 4 it show an average percentage of 8% and

interpreted as "No". Statement no. 5, insinuate a highest score of 34 it show an average percentage of 68% and interpreted as "No, they not forget their responsibilities at home because of having hard time on studying" and lowest score 16 it show an average percentage of 32% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no. 6, insinuate a highest score of 35 it show an average percentage of 70% and interpreted as "Yes, They go school on time.", and lowest score 15 it show an average percentage of 30% and interpreted as "No". Statement no. 7, insinuate a highest score of 31 it show an average percentage of 62% and interpreted as "Yes, they can focus on studying without social media" and lowest score 19 it show an average percentage of 38% and interpreted as "No. Statement no. 8, insinuate a highest score of 32 it show an average percentage of 64% and interpreted as "Yes, they use their free time in a productive way" and lowest score 18 it show an average percentage of 36% and interpreted as "No. Statement no. 9, insinuate a highest score of 34 it show an average percentage of 68% and interpreted as "Yes, they sleep more than 8 hours a day" and lowest score 16 it show an average percentage of 32% and interpreted as "No. Statement no. 10, insinuate a highest score of 33 it show an average percentage of 66% and interpreted as "Yes, they go on library to browse and gather information" and lowest score 17 it show an average percentage of 34% and interpreted as "No.

It has been estimated that some 81% of Americans used social media as of 2017, and increasingly so. Over one-fifth of an individual's online time is spent on social media, according to one estimate. In 2005, the percentage of adults using social media was around 5%. Globally, there are roughly 1.96 billion social media users. That number is expected to rise to 2.5 billion by the end of 2018. Other estimates are even higher.

According to the **Pew Research Center**, social media users tend to be younger (some 90% of people ages 18 to 29 used at least one form of social media), better educated and relatively wealthy (earning over $75,000 per year)

Table 2. Reason for Not Using of Social Media.

No.	QUESTIONS	YES	NO
1.	.Are you a victim of social peer pressure or cyber bullying that's why you stop using a social media?	16%	84%
2.	Are you one of the students who has no interest on social media?	42%	58%
3.	Do you have financial problem in terms of buying a smartphones?	34%	66%
4.	Did you not use social media because of your health?	28%	72%
5.	Does your parents forbid you not to use a social media?	44%	56%
6.	Did you stop using a social media because some netizen did something wrong on you?(Like saying bad things on you and about on what you posted)	30%	70%
7.	Did you stop using a social media because your grades are about to fail?	26%	74%
8.	Did you spend your childhood days not using gadgets, that's why you don't use social media?	46%	54%
9.	Did you not use social media because it can cause distraction to your study?	34%	66%
10.	Are you a non-social media literate? (Like without experience on social media platforms)	30%	70%

Table 2 shows the result of reason for non-usage of social media. In the statement no. 1, insinuate a highest score of 42 it show an average percentage of 84% and interpreted as "No, they are not victim of social peer pressure or cyberbullying on social media." and lowest score 8 it show an average percentage of 16% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no. 2, insinuate a highest score of 29 it show an average percentage of 58% and

interpreted as No, they are interested on social media." and lowest score 21 it show an average percentage of 42% and interpreted as "No". Statement no. 3, insinuate a highest score of 33 it show an average percentage of 66% and interpreted as "No, they can afford to buy smartphones but signal to their area are not strong enough." and lowest score 17 it show an average percentage of 34% and interpreted as "No". Statement no. 4, insinuate a highest score of 36 it show an average percentage of 72% and interpreted as "No, they are not using social media not because of their health related problem." and lowest score 14 it show an average percentage of 28% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no. 5, insinuate a highest score of 28 it show an average percentage of 56% and interpreted as "No, students not forbid by their parents not to use social media" and lowest score 22 it show an average percentage of 44% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no. 6, insinuate a highest score of 35 it show an average percentage of 70% and interpreted as "No, students not use social media not because other netizen did something wrong on them" and lowest score is 15 it shown an average percentage of 30% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no. 7, insinuate a highest score of 37 it show an average percentage of 74% and interpreted as "No, their grades about to fail not because of social media" and lowest score is 13 it shown an average percentage of 26% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no.8 insinuate a highest score 27 it show an average percentage of 54% and interpreted as "No, their childhood days spend not only on gadgets" and lowest score is 23 it shown an average percentage of 46% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no. 9, insinuate a highest score 33 it shown an average percentage of 66% and interpreted as "No, there are possibilities that they can balance their study and using social media at the same time" and lowest score 17 it shown an average percentage of 34% and interpreted as "Yes".

Statement no.10, insinuate a highest score 35 it shown an average percentage of 70% and interpreted as "No, most of them are social media literate" and lowest score is 15 it shown an average percentage of 30% and interpreted as "Yes".

Table 3. Advantages and Disadvantages of non-social media in academic performances

NO.	QUESTIONS	YES	NO
1.	Are you getting a hard times on browsing for every books at the school library?	46%	54%
2.	Is it hard for you search information's on books as a non-social media user?	46%	54%
3.	Do you think a non social media like you is more capable on gathering information than a social media user?	56%	44%
4.	Do you think that browsing books is too much work to do?	58%	42%
5.	Do you think a non social media like you are safe on spreading fake news?	36%	64%
6.	Do you think that information gathering is difficult as a non-social media?	46%	54%
7.	Do you think you can improve your study without social media?	68%	32%
8.	Do you think that being a non-social media is a disadvantage in terms of information gathering?	36%	64%
9.	Without social media, is it hard for you to communicate with your classmates in a far away places? (Like asking what is the last topic discussed by teacher)	74%	26%
10.	Do you think that being a non-social media increases your face to face communication skills? (Like it enhances your communication skills)	62%	38%

Statement no. 1 insinuate a highest frequency of 27 it shows an average percentage of 54% and interpreted as "No, they are not getting hard times on browsing books at the

school library" and lowest score 23 it shown an average percentage of 46% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no. 2 insinuate a highest frequency of 27 it shown average percentage of 54% and interpreted as "No, they're not getting hard to search information on books" and lowest score 23 it shown average percentage of 46% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no. 3 insinuate a highest frequency of 28 it shows an average percentage of 56% and interpreted as "Yes, they are capable on gathering valid information" and lowest score of 22 it shown an average percentage of 44% and interpreted as "No. Statement no. 4 insinuate a highest frequency of 29 it shown an average percentage of 58% and interpreted as "Yes, they think browsing books is to much work to do" and lowest score is 21 it shown an average percentage of 42% and interpreted as "No". Statement no. 5 insinuate a highest frequency of 32 it shown an average percentage of 64% and interpreted as "No, they are not safe in the spread of fake news even if they are non-social media" and lowest score is 18 it shown an average percentage of 36% and interpreted as "Yes. Statement no. 6 insinuate a highest frequency of 27 it shown an average percentage of 54% and interpreted as "No, it's not difficult for them to gather information" and lowest score is 23 it shown an average percentage of 46% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no. 7 insinuate a highest frequency of 34 and it shown an average percentage 68% and interpreted as "Yes, they can improve their study without social media" and lowest score 16 it shown an average percentage of 32% and interpreted as "No. Statement no. 8 insinuate a highest frequency of 32 and it shown an average percentage of 64% and interpreted as "No, it's not disadvantage for them to gather information as a non-social media" and lowest score is 18 and it shown an average percentage of 36% and interpreted as "Yes". Statement no. 9 insinuate a highest

frequency of 37 and it shown an average percentage of 74% and interpreted as "Yes, without social media is hard for them to communicate with their classmates in a faraway places" and lowest score is 13 and it shown an average percentage of 26% and interpreted as "No". Statement no. 10 insinuate a highest frequency of 31 and it shown an average percentage of 62% and interpreted as "Yes, being non-social media increases their face to face communication skills and lowest score 19 and it shown an average percentage of 38% and interpreted as "No".

Chapter V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the study conducted. This also presents the findings derived from analysis and interpretation of the results. Moreover, this imparts the conclusions framed and the recommendations thereafter.

Summary

This study was evaluated in Ransohan Integrated School. The study utilized fifty (50) respondents using quantitative research analysis the results were interpreted. A checklist-type questionnaire is used in this study.

The purpose of this study was to determine the reason for non-usage of social media of students in Ransohan Integrated School. Based on our survey there are more non-social media than social media user in Ransohan Integrated School.

Conclusions

From the analysis it was found out that:

· The researchers conclude the 62.8% of the respondents can manage their time on studying and doing household chores without social media.

· The researchers conclude that the 34.6% of the respondents are non-social media literate.

· The researchers conclude the 52.8% of the respondents are know the advantages and disadvantages of social media in academic performances.

Recommendation

Base on the conclusion draw, the following recommendation are offered for the most non social media and social media literate

· Students should know the consequences of using social media

· Students should know the limitation of using social media

· Parents should guide and give advice to their children's about the effects of social media

· Social media are important as they influence the academic performance of students so parents and teachers must help in improving the study habits of students.

REFERENCES

Maya Dollarhide; (2019) Social Media Retrieved from

https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s

/social-media.asp

Pew Research Center; (2018) Social Media Usage and Examples retrieved from

https://www.pewinternet.org/fact-sheet/social-media/

Karehka Ramey; (2013) Technology retrieved from

https://www.useoftechnology.com/what-is-technology/

Daniel Nations; (2018) What is Technology retrieved from

https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-social-media-explaining-the-big-trend-3486616

Jackie Crosby; (2015) 21st century generation retrieved from

https://www.startribune.com/the-first-generation-of-the-21st-century-is-diverse-and-

digital/296605781/