Original

Assessment of mothers awareness regarding impact of use of social media in school age children in –Almatamma locality – River Nile State –Sudan 2020.

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ABSTRACT:

Background: Social Medias are forms of electronic communication such as websites for social networking through which users create online communities to share information.

Objectives: To assess mothers awareness regarding impact of uses of social media in school age children.

Methods: This descriptive cross sectional community based study was conducted during period extended from December 2019 – October 2020in El-matamma locality. Convenience sample was used, data was collected by questionnaire designed by researchers composed of (21) questions, 50 mother were included calculated by Data was analyzed by using SPSS version (21). **Results:** The study revealed that (76.0%),(56.0%) of study groups had fair knowledge regarding negative and positive effects of social media on children education respectively, (68.0%)of study groups had fair knowledge regarding effects of social media on children sleep. (78.0%),(64.0%) of study groups had fair knowledge regarding negative and positive effects of social media on children health respectively. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that most of the mothers had fair

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knowledge regarding positive and negative effects of social media on children education, health, and sleep

Recommendations: Enforcement of the concept of good using of social media and reaps positive results for children, encourage mothers to educate themselves and their children about the advantages and disadvantages of social media.

Keywords: Awareness, communication, information Social media, networking, online, share.

Introduction:

Children of today's generation are being raised in a media-rich environment, including social and broadcast media. Movies and television are examples of broadcast. [1] Social media has broken down communication barriers, provided decentralized communication channels, and given everyone the opportunity to participate in democratic discourse, even those living in oppressive nations.

It makes it possible for groups with shared interests, such as student groups, to collaborate on initiatives outside of the classroom. It encourages innovation and teamwork among a diverse group of critics on a range of topics, including education, the economy, politics, race, health, and relationships. Although it has many advantages, including making it simple for people to stay in touch with friends and family throughout the world, allowing everyone to overcome cultural and international obstacles. [2, 3,4].

Generally it is preferred texting to talking on the phone, online chat to in-person meetings, and many Pages have abandoned in-person interactions in favor of using social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. According to Jonathan SafranFoer, "Each advance in social media has made it slightly simpler, to escape the emotional work of being there, to give information rather than people" in his piece "How Not to Be Alone." These words get more and more accurate as time goes on.

The term "social media" refers to a group of online communication platforms that focus on user-generated content, collaboration, and community involvement. Among the various forms of social media are websites and programs devoted to forums, micro blogging, social networking, social bookmarking, social curating, and wikis. [2, 3, 4,)

According to a recent study, those who use social media, video games, text messages, cell phones, etc. are more prone to experience melancholy and anxiety. According to a research by Michigan State University psychologist Dr. Mark Becker, those who use social media report 70% more self-reported depression symptoms and 42% more social anxiety.

According to Matthew Walker, professor of neurology and psychiatry at the University of California, Berkeley, and director of the Laboratory of Sleep and Neuroimaging, sleep is the most effective activity we engage in to maintain the health of the brain and body.

Although discussing the detrimental effects of extended and constant use of social media is

nothing new, a recent British study suggests that it can lead to bullying in children and teenagers, which should serve as a red flag to parents and educators.

Several conventional techniques have been abandoned, including writing papers. Accessibility of inappropriate and immoral electronic content [5]

Methodology

Study design: This cross sectional community based study carry out to assess Mothers knowledge regarding impact of uses social media in school age children.

Study area and sitting: El-matamma is located in the southwestern part of the River Nile State between latitudes 16 degrees south and 17 degrees north, and longitudes 32 degrees west and 40 and 33 degrees east. It extends along the Nile River strip from the western side to Al Damer locality, which borders it on the north from the village of Bqrousi.

The study setting was Gobat Alsheach Salmon, it is located about 20km from Shendi in north of it, in River Nile State, Emptiness locality to the north, alnorapto the west and algwear to the east, Most of people in algoba working agricultural activities.

Study population: All mothers live in gobatalshekhsalman where included in this study.

Sampling technique:Convenience sample

- **Sample size**:(50) mothers were included in this study. The sample size was calculated using the Richard Jijer equation:

$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{z}{d}\right)^2 \times (0.50)^2}{1 + \frac{1}{N}\left[\left(\frac{z}{d}\right)^2 \times (0.50)^2 - 1\right]}$$

- n = the sample size
- N = population size
- Z = the standard normal deviate, usually set at 1.96, which corresponds to the level of the 95% confidence level
- d = 0.05 mistake coefficient

- **Data collection tool and analysis**: Data was collected by standard questionnaire designed by researchers, contain two part based on available literature review composed of (21) questions, score of knowledge was used described as the following:3-4 points rated as good, 2 points rated as fair, 1 point rated as poor according to likert scale scoring[6]

100-75: good

75- 50: fair

25-0: poor

. Data was analyzed by using statistacal package of social science (SPSS) version (21), the results was represented in form of tables and figures.

Ethical consideration: The study was approved to be conducted by the research institution board of the faculty. a permission have been taken from the leader community of the village ,the purpose of study has been explain clearly and verbally to the respondent , information should be used only for study purposes, and they have choice to stop at any time they wish.

Result:

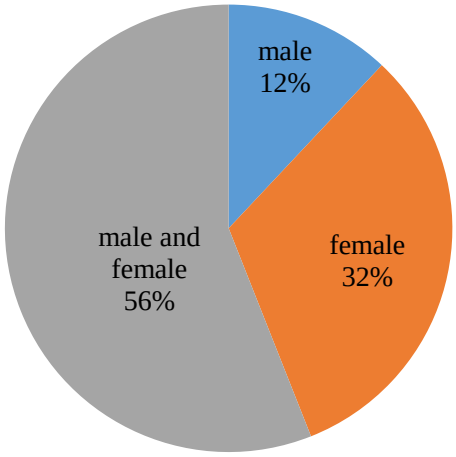

Figure (1): studied group according to who have male , female or both of them

Table (1): Distribution of study group according to the types of media available in their home (N: 50)

Item	Frequency	Percent
TV	23	46.0%
what Sapp	9	18.0%
Facebook	11	22.0%
Other	7	14.0%
Total	50	100%

Table (2): Distribution of study group according to their knowledge regarding minimum time spending in media by child (N: 50)

Item	**Frequency**	**Percent**
1-3 hour	9	18.0%
4-6 hour	22	44.0%
more than 6	19	38.0%
Total	50	100%

Table (3): Distribution of study group according to their knowledge regarding changes that appear in child attitude (N: 50)

Item	Frequency	Percent
Good	4	8.0%
Fair	10	20.0%
Poor	36	72.0%
Total	50	100%

Table (4): Distribution of study group according to their knowledge regarding how to deal with over use (N: 50)

Item	Frequency	Percent
Ban forever	12	24.0%
Reducing time	21	42.0%
Does not knows	17	34.0%
Total	50	100%

Table (5): Distribution of study group according to their knowledge regarding effects of social media in education in Child (N: 50)

N=50		
Item	Frequency	Percent
Negative effect of social media in education		
Good	1	2.0%
Fair	38	76.0%
Poor	11	22.0%
Total	50	100%
Positive effect of social media in education		
Good	3	6.0%
Fair	28	56.0%
Poor	19	38.0%
Total	50	100%

Table (6): Distribution of study group according to their knowledge regarding effect of social media in the child health and personality (N: 50)

N=50		
Item	Frequency	Percent
Negative effect of social media on the child health		
Good	0	0.0

Fair	39	78.0%
Poor	11	22.0%
Total	50	100%
Positive effect of social media on personality		
Good	0	0.0
Fair	32	64.0%
Poor	18	36.0%
Total	50	100%

Table (7): Distribution of study group according to their knowledge regarding effects of social media on the child sleep (N: 50)

Item	Frequency	Percent
Good	0	0.0
Fair	34	68.0%
Poor	16	32.0%
Total	50	100%

Table (8): Distribution of study group according to their knowledge regarding the effect of social media in the child relationship (N: 50)

N=50		
Item	Frequency	Percent
Negative effect of social media in the child relationship with other		
Good	0	0.0
Fair	36	72.0%
Poor	14	28.0%
Total	50	100%
Positive effect of social media in the child relationship		

Good	0	0.0
Fair	34	68.0%
Poor	16	32.0%
Total	50	100%

Discussion:

The present study revealed that more than half (56.0%) of the study group have both sex male and female.

The present study reflects that (46.0%) of study groups reported that the T.V is the type of social media available in their home, this result agrees with previous study done by Valck (2010) which reports in his study most of the mother's reported that the TV is the type of social media available at their home.(7)

This study revealed that less than one half (44.0%) of them spending 6-4 hours in social media this result agrees with previous study done by Wang (2005) that reported most of the children spend 4-7 hours in social media.(8)

This study revealed that more than two third of them had poor knowledge regarding changes that appears in their children attitude, this result opposes with previous study done by Weiler (2005) in London that reported in his study most of the mother's had good knowledge about the change shown in their children. (9)

As regarding to how the mother's deal with over use of social media, less than half of study group (42.0%) reported that they were reduced the uses of social media. This result agrees with previous study done by Warren (2012) in Malaysia that reported in his study that the parent had good control toward their children in uses of social media.(10)

This study revealed that more than two third (76.0%) of study group had fair knowledge in regards to the negative effects of social media in child education this study disagree with previous study done by Liau (2015) in Singapore that reported in his study most of the mother's had good knowledge about the negative effect of social media on the child education.(11)

This study clarified that more than half (56.0%) of study group had fair knowledge regarding positive effect toward the child education ,this result agree with previous study done by Valcke (2010) in Belgium that reported in his study majority of parent had good knowledge about the positive effect social media on child education .(12)

This study revealed that more than two third (78.0%) of study group had fair knowledge toward positive effect of social media on child health this result disagrees with a previous study done byCho, Y, Bae, J (2010) in London that reported in his study most of parent had good knowledge about the positive and negative effect of social media on child health .[13]

The present study addressed that more than two third (68.0%) of study group had fair knowledge toward the child sleep this result were similar with previous study done by lees.s(2013) in Korean that reported in his study most of mother's had fair knowledge regard effect of social media on child sleep.[3]

A study reflect that more than two third (72.0%) of study group had fair knowledge regard negative effect of social media on child relationship, while tow third (68%) of them had fair knowledge regarding positive effect of social media on child relationship, this result agrees with previous study done by Greenfield, PM (2008) in United State hat showed in his study majority of parent had fair knowledge regarding positive and negative effect of social media on child relationship [14]

The study reflects that tow third (60.0%) of study group does not see the effect of social media on their children this result were agree with previous study done by McDaniel,(2017)in United States that reported in his study most of does not see the effect of social media on their children.[15]

No significant statistical relationship between mother age and number of children (Pv= 0.012), significant statistical relation were present between level of education and definition of social media (Pv= 0.004).also highly significant statistical relation were present between level of education and mothers knowledge about how to deal with over use(pv=0.05).

Conclusion

This study highlights that the mothers knowledge about the effect of social media on children in school age, and the preventative measures needed from mothers and need to keep children safe while using the social media.

This study concluded that most of the mothers had fair knowledge in regards to the positive and negative effects of social media on child education, health, and sleep and child relationship.

Recommendation

- The Future researchers should work on developing studies that show the effect of social media on children.
- The local mass media raises the mother's awareness regarding social media.

- Enforcement the concept of good using of social media and reaps positive results for children
- Encourage mothers to educate her children about the advantages and disadvantages of social media**.**

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