

A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS USAGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND MENTAL ILLNESS DURING COVID-19 AMONG ARTS AND SCIENCE FACULTY IN MADURAI DISTRICT

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Abstract

In this title aim of assessing of clinical Psychology and research says: The Covid 19 pandemic has led faculties to an unpredictable scenario. Therefore the aims of this study were to explore how have been facilities affected by the lockdown with respect to their mental health and their relationships, in three main fields work family and social relationship. Every single person in this world is using social media in one or the other way. Therefore, it is natural that social media has an impact on peoples' everyday lives specially the youth. Social media has changed peoples' eating and drinking habits, fashion and lifestyle, thinking and behaviour, interaction pattern and relationship values, knowledge and information level etc. This is a marketing study to understand the growth of UCaaS in the pre and post Covid-19 conditions globally and with special focus on India.

Introduction

Social media was not just invented. It was a long process of development which resulted in today's social media world. Social media cannot be accessed without a device and a connection. A device is needed to access the social media as it is just signals which are intangible. Long time ago one of the revolutionary invention that changed the world was the invention of "Computer". It is through this device that we can access social media. Computers are now a fact of life. This electronic machine has so deep impact on our society that we can't even imagine a day without computers in our lives. The life without computers is impossible now a day. A computer is an electronic device or machine in which the instructions are given normally by the software to carry out the sequences of arithmetic and logical operations automatically through computer programming.

Need and Significance of the Study

In the present study, the investigator analysed in the correlation in mental illness and social media during Covid 19 in the chapters A variety of factors contribute to someone's knowledge of technology, including socioeconomic status. For instance, if an adolescent does not have the means to purchase and practice using new technology, he/she might not be comfortable using it in the classroom. Also, some teenagers may simply shriek from new technology. We are assuming that adolescents understand social media can lead to an uncomfortable class session and a drop in adolescent self-esteem. If teachers are asking students to participate in websites they are uncomfortable with, students will not be as

inclined to learn. If teachers are so inclined to use digital media in the classroom, it is important that they explain how to use certain websites and allow students to practice.

Objectives of the Study

- To find out the significant difference in the attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among gender.
- To find out the significant difference in the attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among locality.
- To find out the significant difference in the attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among location of college.

Hypotheses Formulated of the Study

- There is no significant difference between attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among gender
- There is no significant difference between attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among locality
- There is significant difference between attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among location of college

Method Adopted for the Study

The Investigator has adopted survey method of research to find out the.

"A Study On Attitude Towards Usage Of Social Media And Mental Illness During Covid-19 Among Arts And Science Faculty In Madurai District"

Survey Method

Survey method is mostly devoted to the study characteristics of the populations under investigations. This type of research has the advantage of greater scope in the sense that a large volume of information can be collected from a very large population.

Samples for the Study

The investigators have randomly selected for the present study, the investigator has stratified used only selected 200 faculty members from 6 colleges in Madurai District Area through stratified random sampling technique.

Tools Used for the Present Study

The investigator used the tool for study is "A Study on Attitude Towards Usage of Social Media and Mental Illness During Covid-19 Among Arts and Science Faculty in Madurai District".

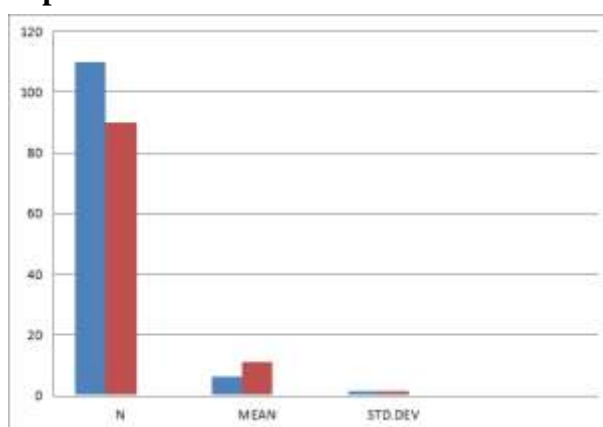
Hypothesis I

- There is no significant difference between attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among gender.

Gender	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Calculated 't' value	Table value at 0.5% level	Remarks
Male	90	11.12	1.59	1.57	1.96	Not significant
Female	110	6.20	1.40			

It is evident from table no 4.1 that the obtained 't' value is 1.57 which is lower than the table value 1.96 at the 0.05 levels of significance. This shows that there is no significant attitude usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 in gender.

Hence hypothesis is accepted



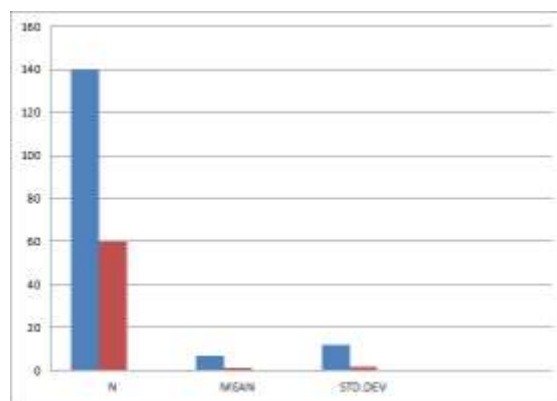
Hypothesis No 2

There is no significant difference between attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among locality

Locality of school	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Calculated 't' value	Table value at 0.5% level	Remarks
Rural	140	6.82	1.26	0.0096	1.96	Not significant
Urban	60	12.13	1.76			

It is evident from table no 4.2 that the obtained 't' value is 0.0096 which is lower than the table value 1.96 at the 0.05 levels of significance. This shows that there is no significant attitude usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 in locality.

Hence hypothesis is accepted.



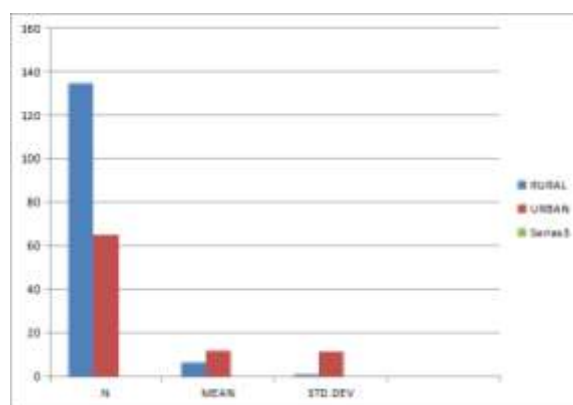
Hypothesis No: 3

There is significant difference between attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among location of the college.

College Location	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Calculated 't' value	Table value at 0.5% level	Remarks
Rural	145	12.81	2.15	3.53	1.96	significant
Urban	55	61.8	3.56			

It is evident from table no 4.3 that the obtained 't' value is 3.53 which is greater than the table value 1.96 at the 0.05 levels of significance. This shows that there is significant attitude usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 in college location.

Hence hypothesis is rejected



Conclusion

In the present study, the investigator analysed the correlation in mental illness and social media during covid-19. In the first chapter, the investigator has given an introduction on English teaching methods. The second chapter deals with the review of related literature. The investigator referred nearly forty one studies. In the third chapter, the investigator discussed about the design of the study. The fourth chapter deals with the analysis of data which are

given in tabular form and interpretations are also given. This chapter deals with the findings, discussions, educational implications, suggestions for further research and conclusion.

Finding of the Study

The following are the objectives of the present investigation:

- To find out the significant difference in the attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among gender. Hypothesis is accepted
- To find out the significant difference in the attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among locality. Hypothesis is accepted
- To find out the significant difference in the attitude towards usage of social media and mental illness during covid 19 among location of school Hypothesis is rejected.

Educational Implactions of the Study

It has been found that faculty members are having attitude impacts covid 19 in colleges . The study has show that there were differences among faculty members In their attitude plays a vital role of college in their mentality.

References

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