

The impact of using social networking sites on developing social responsibility among Algerian youth as a positive social change

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Abstract:

This study aims to highlight the impact of the use of social media sites on the development of social responsibility among Algerian youth. In order to detect this, two tables have been applied, the first to the online addiction scale and the second to the social responsibility scale. The descriptive curriculum has been used on a sample of 90 Algerian youths of both sexes.

The study concluded in a sample of university youth that the legal and secure use of social media and other websites makes Algerian youth more involved in their social tasks towards the society in which they live, where they recognize and become familiar with various societal needs. As for religious youth, they are considered Internet addicts. They are unable to perform their social tasks properly because they cannot completely get rid of contact with their devices.

Keywords: social networking sites, social responsibility, university youth

Introduction to the study:

Modern society has witnessed significant technological development in which the Internet has become a necessary means in every Algerian home. There is hardly an Algerian young man who does not have a social networking site, whether a page on Facebook, tweets on Twitter, WhatsApp, or Instagram. Young people exploit these sites as a virtual means. To release their psychological secrets that they could not express publicly, we find pseudonyms that enable their owner to post any post expressing what he wants to express without fear of the reactions of others as long as they do not know his true personality. Social networking sites have a special charm that makes a young man unable to give them up, as he misses the lights that provide the Internet before anything else at home, and expressions of happiness appear on him until he finds them enlightening, while he appears distressed and embarrassed if any problem occurs at the level of the home Internet, with which telecommunications and mobile phone companies have become competing. To replace it with 3G (third generation) or 4G (fourth generation) networks, which makes the family and society see that the young person is connected most of the time to their mobile phones or computers and do not bear any responsibility towards the family or even towards themselves. Young people see that their lives have changed since they used social networking sites. As they became more cultured and tolerant

Study problem:

Social networking sites have caused a stir and society has been greatly fascinated by them as a result of the ease and convenience they have provided for communication between people. Their popularity has expanded and their use has increased, and it has become their main concern, as they communicate through these sites to get to know each other, know each other's news, and receive news, topics, and everything that is new in the world. Arena

. The uses of social networking networks, such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, which allow communication with friends and colleagues and strengthen ties, are witnessing an increasing demand and great demand from different segments of society because of the social interaction they achieve, which refers to the cognitive, affective, emotional, and behavioral processes that take place between the connected parties, so that these parties exchange many messages while communicating. Between them in a social situation defined in time and place, and the behavior of each party is a warning to the behavior of the other party. Social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube are sites through which millions of people communicate with common interests. These networks allow their users to share files and photos, exchange video clips, create blogs, and send messages. And conduct instant conversations between them.

Excessive use of social networking sites has multiple psychological and social repercussions, including increased anxiety and depression, the desire for isolation, and the inability to communicate realistically with others, especially if the user of social networking sites is keen to follow current events that are dominated by conflicts and unrest, making the individual incapable of independence. In his thinking and decisions, he is always trying to know the opinions and comments of the participants, which affects the formation and disorder of his personality. A study (Mansour, 2013) showed

The number of users of the main social networking networks on the Internet (Facebook, Twitter...) has increased, recently recording a total of 3.70 million Arab users. According to the study, more than half of the children of the age group from 12 to 17 years of age enjoy cartoon pages and clips. Videos, electronic blogs and social networking sites of their own. As for young people, the number of hours that many of them spend in front of electronic devices and social networking sites reaches eight hours a day (from Radi Zaher, 2013, p. 42).

In the context of this electronic communication resulting from the widespread and branching use of Facebook and Twitter as social

networking sites, these sites entered and imposed themselves strongly in our social life and extended from public relations to personal relations represented by fellowship and friendship, and even to emotional relations between the sexes that are socially prohibited, especially since Facebook and Twitter It provides the opportunity for the growth of these emotional relationships in light of the state of greater access to the daily details of the user's life, knowledge of his mood swings, ways of expressing himself, his joys and sorrows, participation in his special occasions, his photos, and so on

Which means that these sites may produce new values and culture that differ from those that already exist in society. This does not mean that social networking sites have only caused harm to young people, but rather that they have an advantage in many life changes. Through social networking sites, young people benefit from the available activities and programs. For him, and he interacts with other people through these available activities, human behavior with others, so he benefits and benefits from others.

He learns types and thus exchanges types and acquires positive experiences through that interaction and activities. He tries to develop for himself a sense of responsibility and self-reliance through these processes and activities, and he does this by participating with others from other groups on Facebook pages. Or Twitter. A group is a social unit made up of a group of individuals who have social relations between them, and mutual social interaction occurs between them, and some of them influence each other, and some of them depend on each other. The various social activities practiced by users of social networking sites, whether they are cultural, social, or artistic activities, are among the most important matters in creating good citizens by instilling and developing social values and standards in them.

Through this study, we will attempt to reveal the role of using social networking sites in developing social responsibility among Algerian youth by answering the following questions:

-What is the level of Algerian youth's use of social networking sites?

-Are there differences between young people who use social networking sites and non-users in the degree of social responsibility?

Formulating hypotheses:

Algerian youth appear to have a high use of social networking sites

. -There are differences between young people with high and low use of social networking sites in social responsibility

. Objectives of the study:

The current study aims to attempt to reveal the level of use by Algerian youth, represented by university students, of social networking sites represented by Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, for the purpose of knowing the number of hours that university students spend in front of the computer, smartphone, or electronic tablets.

Detecting the impact of using social networking sites on developing social responsibility among young Algerian university students.

-Identifying the differences between those who use social networking sites for social responsibility with high and low levels.

Terminology of study

: 1-Social networking sites:

Social media sites are a group of technologies available on the Internet that cause a huge uproar, and people use them for the purposes of communication and interaction. This concept has recently advanced, and this concept has overtaken all electronic means of communication available in the twenty-first century, and some individuals use the concept of social media widely. This is to describe the various types of cultural phenomena that involve communication, and not just communication technologies. Often, for example, people use the term

social media to talk about the content provided by users, whether writing, publishing, or sharing using electronic publishing means. It is worth noting that the majority of forms of social networking sites are electronic, and give users the ability to communicate and interact with each other using computers, smart phones, the Internet, and other social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest (Salim, 2003, p. 412).

-2- Social responsibility:

The individual is responsible for himself and the group, and the group is responsible for part of the responsibility in general, itself, its goals, and its members as individuals in all matters and circumstances. Social responsibility is necessary, more comprehensive and deeper for the public interest, and in its light, unity and cohesion of the group are achieved and society enjoys peace. Responsibility imposes cooperation, commitment, solidarity, and respect. Love and democracy in treatment and participation, which is the bond between individuals in the most beautiful way, Then the feeling of social responsibility is a noble feeling, with which we go beyond formalities to reach the sanctity of duty. One of our highest duties as individuals is to deal with ourselves, with others, and with our society in a responsible, strong spirit, building bridges between us. Such interaction is between me and the society to which we belong and whose identity we carry... The sense of responsibility is cultivated by a sense of duty and leads to honest and objective commitment to humanitarian standards, which in turn leads to... Positive coexistence and communication, which are the factors of inflammation, fanaticism and extremism that lead to discord and intolerance to the paralysis of society and causing a deep rift in its form at all levels and in all areas that advance it. (Al-Sayed. 1993, p. 32)

Procedurally:

It is the grade that a university student obtains on Mr. Othman's social responsibility scale.

*Field study procedures: -

1- Research methodology:

The descriptive comparative approach was used in proportion to the objectives of this study. This approach is concerned with shedding light on the description of various phenomena and comparing each other. Based on this, we are about to use the descriptive approach to identify the degree to which Algerian youth (university students) use social networking sites, as well as to reveal The nature of the differences between low and high users of social networking sites in social responsibility.

-The limits of the study:

Time limits: The applied study for this study took place during March 2017

∴ Human Frontiers: The study sample consisted of 90 male and female students from the University of Blida 2, from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences and the Faculty of Economic Sciences.

Sample Characteristics

Sex	Male	42
	Female	47
College	Humanities and Social Sciences	60
	Economics	30
Number	90	90

3- Search tool

1 - Information form: We designed an information form with the intention of identifying the level of Algerian youth's use of social networking sites. The form included questions about the degree of use of social networking sites, and we determined it by the daily hourly volume, based on the results of some studies that differentiated between normal levels of use from amounts. Therein, I have decided on that as follows

-: From 1 to 3 hours a day: normal and reasonable use.

From 4 to 7 hours a day: somewhat excessive use

. From 8 hours or more: excessive use (addiction)

2- Social responsibility scale:

Mr. Othman's social responsibility scale, form (T) for secondary school, and form (K) for adults, was designed to measure social responsibility in light of the previous analysis, and in particular its analysis into its three elements, which are interest, understanding, and participation. Its elements were chosen to measure the degree of the individual's interest in the group or groups in which He interacts with it, and the degree to which he attempts to understand this group, and then measures the degree of his participation in the activity of this group as he himself values it. Although measuring the element of participation through the individual's self-esteem will not be identical to the actual individual, his evaluation is in itself an indication of What importance does he give to this behavior?

Version (K) of the social responsibility scale consists of 85 statements, which are statements that reflect types of behavior or opinions. The scale consists of a booklet for instructions and questions, in addition to an answer sheet for the scale, which was chosen after presenting it to a number of arbitrators specializing in psychology and education. The examinee must determine his answer according to a graded scale for each statement consisting of four points: a little - always - often - rarely

Among these elements, there are (59) positive statements, and their degree is estimated at: 1, 2, 3, 4.

There are also (26) negative expressions, and their degrees are estimated at: 1, 2, 3, 4.

. Therefore, the scale scores range between 85 and 340 degrees, and a high score on the scale indicates a high level of social responsibility. (Al-Sayyid, 1993, p. 42)

Both the information form on the level of Internet use and the social responsibility scale were examined to consider their suitability to the subject and sample of the study. We also presented them to a group of refereed professors from the University of Blida2, and most of them agreed on their suitability for application.

. 4- Statistical tools:

The statistical program SPSS was used, which helped us process the results obtained. We relied on the following statistical tools:

Percentages to identify the level of youth addiction to social networking sites

. - χ^2 test to study the differences in frequencies between the variables of the level of use of social networking sites and social responsibility.

Presentation and discussion of the results in light of the hypotheses:

Presentation and discussion of the results of the first hypothesis: -

Young people show high use of social networking sites

. Table 1: Shows the level of youth use of social networking sites

Percentages	Duplicates	Use of social
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		networking sites
7.77%	7	Not users at all
21%	19	1-3 hours daily
44.44%	40	4-7 hours a day
26.66%	24	From 8 hours and above
100%	90	the total

After examining the questionnaire prepared for this study with the aim of identifying the level of demand for social networking sites, it was found that the majority of the sample members fell into the second category of those who use social networking sites at a rate of (4-7 hours per day), which is a somewhat exaggerated period compared to The sample members are students who are in urgent need of time, especially with the L, M, D system, which is characterized by overcrowding of programs and a large number of standards. Their number was estimated at 40 male and female students out of a total of 90, which corresponds to 44.44%, followed by the percentage of students who are excessive users of websites. Social communication, which was estimated at 24 male and female students out of a total of 90.

This corresponds to 26.66%, then followed by the sample of students who use social networking sites in a natural and reasonable manner, and their number was estimated at 19 male and female students out of a total of 90, which corresponds to a percentage of 21%, while non-users of social networking sites occupied the last rank, and their number was estimated. 7 male and female students out of a total of 90,

which corresponds to a percentage of 7.77%. Based on the results mentioned above, the majority of the sample members use social networking sites from 4 to 7 hours per day, which is a somewhat exaggerated amount of time for a student who has assignments, research, and exams. Therefore, we are facing the verification of the first research hypothesis, which indicates that young people appear to have a high use of social networking sites. Accordingly, these results demonstrate the fulfillment of the first research hypothesis, which states that there is a high level of use of social networking sites among Algerian youth.

Our study is consistent with the study of Michel Vinson (Vinson Mishel 2010), which aimed to identify the impact of the use of social networking on social relationships. The study was applied to a sample of 1,600 young people who use social networking in Britain. The results showed that more than half of the adults who Users of sites including Facebook, Bebo and YouTube have admitted that they spend more time on the Internet than with their real friends or family members. The study also showed that they talk, play fewer computer games, text less on the phone, They do not watch much television, as do the amount of text messages and e-mails (from Imad. 2011, p. 111).

(The same results also appear in Abdul Sadiq Hassan's study on university youth's exposure to social networking sites via the Internet and its relationship to traditional means of communication. The study aimed to identify Bahraini university youth's use of social networking sites, the motives for this use and the sales achieved from it, and the relationship of this to their exposure to social media sites. Traditional communication, in which a sample of 352 male and female students from two private universities in the Kingdom of Bahrain participated. Among the most important results of the study are the following:

*: Rate of exposure to social networking sites and traditional means of communication: The results revealed an increase in university youth's use of social networking sites, with 42.79% exposed to these sites on a

permanent basis, compared to 21.52% for television, 44.50% for radio, and 80.16% for newspapers. *

Social networking sites and traditional means preferred by university youth: Young people mainly prefer YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter, and the main use of these sites is friendship for about three-quarters of the sample (Hassan, 2013, p. 157).

As has been observed, university youth throughout the world and in the Arab world in particular cannot do without social networking sites, which they see as the best and fastest way to exchange information, and through them they can establish relationships with many people throughout the world without fear of their reactions regarding their appearance or religion. Or even their ideas, he can easily express his opinions and comment on any topic he wants to talk about, in contrast to reality, which often forces him to take into account the other party in the conversation, and our university youth spend long hours without getting bored in front of computer screens, smart phones, or cartoon boards. They surf social media and do not see this as a problem in their social life

Presentation and discussion of the second hypothesis:

There are differences between young people with high and low use of social networking sites in social responsibility

Table No. 2: Shows the results of applying the (χ^2) test to indicate the differences between young people with high and low use of social networking sites in social responsibility.

Significance	Significance level	Degree of freedom	value χ^2	Sample
signify	0.05	1	1.19	90

The results of this table show us that the value of (Ka^2) reached 1.19 at a degree of freedom of 1, which is a significant value at the significance level of 0.05, which indicates the fulfillment of the second research hypothesis, which states that there are differences between low and high users of social networking in social responsibility.

Our study is consistent with the study of Hussein Awad 2012, entitled "The impact of social networking sites on developing social responsibility among young people, the experience of a youth council in Jerusalem as a model." This study aimed to prepare a training program and prepare pages on Facebook to develop social responsibility among Palestinian youth in Jerusalem, and to find out The extent to which there are statistically significant individual differences between the average scores of the experimental group members on the level of social responsibility before and after implementing the program

In this study, the researcher used the quasi-experimental approach, which is a method in which members of the experimental and control groups are not tested randomly, to identify the effectiveness of the experimental program and its impact on developing social responsibility. The study population consisted of all young people from the age groups 15-25 years who belong to a high youth council. They numbered 18 young men of both sexes who were chosen intentionally and were the ones who underwent the experimental program. The researcher used multiple methods to make the program successful. This study reached the following study results:

There were statistically significant individual differences between the average scores of the experimental group members in the level of social responsibility before and after implementing the program. It also showed that there were no statistically significant individual differences between the average scores of males and females in the experimental group in the level of social responsibility after implementing the program. That is, the general results of the study

indicate that Facebook plays an important role in developing social responsibility among Palestinian youth (Awad, 2012, p. 168).

Likewise, with the study of Amr Asaad 2011 entitled “The relationship between Egyptian youth’s use of social networking sites and their societal values, a study on YouTube and Facebook,” this study is considered one of the descriptive studies in which the researcher used a survey method in his study, and this study used within its theoretical framework the theory of uses. And the consequences. The study sample was 139 young users of social networking sites, including students from Cairo University, the American University, Al-Azhar University, and Misr University of Science and Technology

The most important results of this study showed that 97% of university students use social networking sites, and videos that dealt with social issues and political events were the most watched by Egyptian youth, who were more informed about what happened in their society and participated in its various activities compared to their colleagues who were not as informed. The majority of them do not use social networking sites that provide this service. (Asaad, 2011, p. 170).

As we reached in our study and supported by some studies, social networking sites have a role in developing social responsibility among university youth through moral responsibility and responsibility towards others and society, national responsibility, and responsibility towards the outside world, and where responsibility towards living beings and beings is the individual responsibility for the group and the responsibility of the individual. In front of himself, about the group to which he belongs or the society in which he lives, and at the university level, the social responsibility of the student defines the tasks that the university student must perform for the benefit of his community.

Conclusion:

We have conducted a study on the Algerian youth, represented by the university student, in order to reveal the extent of their use of various social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. We have concluded that the majority of university youth use these sites at a high level, often reaching more than 8 hours, and they justify this. The use of social networking sites has opened the way for them to communicate with others in the easiest way possible. They also hope to obtain the information they want without moving from their places. They are also able to express what is going on within themselves without fear or hesitation under pseudonyms that allow them to express their feelings. Himself without fear of reactions from others, The study also aimed to reveal some of the life aspects of social networking sites, which is the development of social responsibility for university students. We concluded that there are differences in social responsibility between university youth who are high users of social networking sites compared to low users, as social networking sites allow access to various societal issues. Which encourages young people to participate and participate in various social activities that lead to the renaissance and development of society. Therefore, we can say that social networking sites do not necessarily have negative effects, but rather they can open many fields for the university student using these sites.

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