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# Awareness of Web 3.0 Technology among the Researchers and Faculty member of Medical, Rajiv Gandhi University of health science: A Study

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# Awareness of Web 3.0 Technology among the Researchers and Faculty member of Medical, Rajiv Gandhi University of health science: A Study

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## Abstract

This paper depicts the Awareness of web 3.0 utilized as a part of Medical Faculty Members and Researchers condition in Rajiv Gandhi University of Health science.  We have just observed our administrations and accumulations change drastically with the ascent of the web and everything that it has carried with it, from the coordination's of offering open web access, to e-assets, Web 2.0 and the utilization of the semantic web.  The Social networking sites (SNSs) have permeated our daily lives. As social media usage with mobile devices such as smart phones and tablet devices increases, it has gained attention to communicate in emergency situations such as natural disasters.  Moreover, many researchers consider Social Networking Sites as promising tools for gathering information to find the solutions of contemporary issues.

Keywords:  Web 3.0, Internet, Browsers, Social Networking, Academic.

## 1. Introduction

Intelligence with the web will achieve new levels because of hyper availability between individuals, PCs, and associated gadgets made conceivable by unavoidable broadband administrations and the developing "Web of things." Already, individuals are progressively following up on data made accessible by a wide assortment of associated gadgets that are getting to be plainly inescapable in the public eye, from journal PCs to tablets, from advanced mobile phones to remotely inserted buyer hardware gadgets, for example, cameras. Social Networking Sites have increasingly become an important tool for young adults to interact and socialize with their peers.  As most of these young adults are also learners, educators have been looking for ways to understand the phenomena to harness its potential for use in education, especially in faculty members and Researchers of Medical, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science. Relevant where SNSs are popular among the faculty members and Researchers of Medical, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science, yet there is little data available to describe patterns of use for the wider segment of the target population.  This study presents the results of a nationwide survey on tertiary level students in Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science.  The respondents spend the most of their time online for social networking and learning.  The results also indicate that while the respondents are using SNS for informal learning activities use it to get in touch with their lecturers in informal learning contexts.  The respondents also reported spending more

time on SNS for socializing rather than learning and they do not believe the use of SNS is affecting their academic performance.

## 1.1.Definition of Terms:

**Web 3.0: Conrad Wolfram** communicated "Web 3.0 is the place the PC is delivering new information, rather individuals".

**Social Networking:** The use of internet to make information about yourself and available to other people especially people you share an interest with to send messages to them.

**Academic:** It is concerned with Studying from books as opposed by a practical work.

## 1.2 Need for the study:

Awareness of web 3.0 technology Social network sites use among Faculty members and Researchers need much attention due to increasing student database in the site, amount of time given to it, increasing activity on to the site by the student community it affects students' normal activity in life and creates new issues to their social and academic development. To assess and evaluate these and more this trendy issue requires research.

1. Web 3.0 network sites emerged recently, more than 40% of the Indian population, more than 60% of US population and nearly ½ % of world's population is addicted.
1. Review of literature on the variable play activity suggest that, there are many studies related to online game addiction or indoor play activity by internet user.
2. Not much study has been done on web 3.0 or Semantic network in relation to creative thinking, so focus on this topic is very much necessary
3. Review of literature suggests that there are contradictory findings in relation to social network and emotional maturity, in order to get specific findings more research is needed in this topic.
4. More research is needed to offer suggestion and strategies for web 3.0 network site adductors.
5. Not many studies are done on Indian University faculty members and Researchers, so research on undertaken topic is relevant to the present context.

Considering the current scenario of web 3.0 network use in adolescents and its impact on their life activities, the researcher understood the need for understanding and describing the phenomena and taken up the present study which is aimed at examining the impact of social network sites use on emotional maturity, academic performance, play activities and creativity among adolescence.

## 1.2 Objectives:

The study was carried out in order to attain following objectives.

➢ To analyze the purpose, usage and satisfaction of web 3.0 networking sites in faculty member and researchers
➢ To identify the relationship between demographic profile of the Researchers and purpose, usage and satisfaction of social networking sites.
➢ To explore way the web 3.0 tools has been used within educational institutions.
➢ To find out the Awareness of web 3.0 network sites sociability.
➢ To find out the impact of web 3.0 Social Network Sites on Medical Academic Performance.

## 1.3 Scope of the Study:

The focus of this research work is to primarily study the awareness of web 3.0 on the Academic performance of Faculty members and Researchers. The study will comprise Faculty members and Researchers, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health science.

## 1.4 Methodology:

As the purpose of this study was of an explanatory and exploratory nature, the Researcher felt the most appropriate method of research for this particular topic was quantitative. The required data and sample is very specific, in short I needed to collect data that provided an insight to how Medical people navigate through Web 3.0, information disclosed on personal profiles and reasons as to why certain information was or was not included on the page, and of course this required individuals with regular access and knowledge of computers and the internet.

Specifically data was collected through the conduction of semi-structured questionnaire. This data was then supported with a brief content analysis of the each of the participant's social networking profiles in which I examined the degree of information disclosed. Percentile analysis used to examine the data and MS EXCEL used for the analysis.

## 2. Review of Literature

**Emine, et.al. (2017)** examined the views of the students of Geography Department on the use of ESNS Edmodo in the course activities. Sequential explanatory design in mixed methods research designs was used in the study. This study was conducted with a total of 41 second grade students who take Europe Geography class and study in the Department of Geography, Faculty of Science and Letters, Ibrahim Cecen University of Agrı during the spring semester of 2016-2017. The study lasted a total of seven weeks, of which two weeks are pilot week and another five weeks are implementation week. Based on the findings obtained through the study, it was found that the site Edmodo is useful in computer environment, but difficulties are experienced in some of its applications in mobile applications.

**Andrea, et.al. (2018)** adopts a social sustainability perspective and seeks to further elucidate two competing hypotheses; thus, subjective well-being is included as a driver and an outcome of SNS use and social network characteristics.  We conducted a survey of 678 Face book users across various age categories and then applied a two-step approach to analyze data.  Hypothesis, a more differentiated analysis shows that highly extraverted individuals spend more time on Face book when they are unhappy.  Furthermore, the more time those extraverts spend on Face book, the more four-class structure in which a clear distinction of users emerges based on age, gender, and extraversion.

## 3. Analysis of Results and Discussion

Dissection of the findings Tables and graphs are the most common methods of presenting analyzed data.  In total, 100 questionnaires were distributed through the E mails and offered continuous follow up, 84 were returned with responses,  this gave responses rate of 84% questions that were posed to the respondents include question on the qualification of the user.

Keeping in view the objectives of the present study and in order to find out the significant differences among three groups belongs to low web 3.0 Social Network Sites (SNS) users, average social network sites users and high social network users, percentile analysis was calculated. The obtained results have been shown in the following tables and graphs.  The analysis of results on Academic performance, Emotional maturity, creativity and play activities have been presented respectively in the following section.

Content Analysis and Descriptive Analysis such as mean, frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the data. Frequency Distribution Tables, Pie charts and Histograms were used where appropriate so as to ensure that the research is clear and easily understandable.  After the analysis and interpretation of data, a final report was written to provide a summary of the findings.

 In this section, the results from the data collected are analyzed and discussed.  The aim of the questionnaire was to gain respondents' attitudes and perceptions of the Awareness of web 3.0 technology.

**Table - 1: Designation-wise distribution**

| Faculty members and Researchers | Questionnaires distributed | Response | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Faculty members | 40 | 35 | 87.5% |
| Researchers | 60 | 49 | 82% |
| Total | 100 | 84 | 84% |

Table -1 shows that, out of distributed 100 questionnaires out of Faculty members 35 (87.5%). and Researchers were 49 (82.3%) responded.

**Designation-wise distribution**



35/40 87.5% — Faculty members
49/60 82% — Researchers
100 (84%) — Total
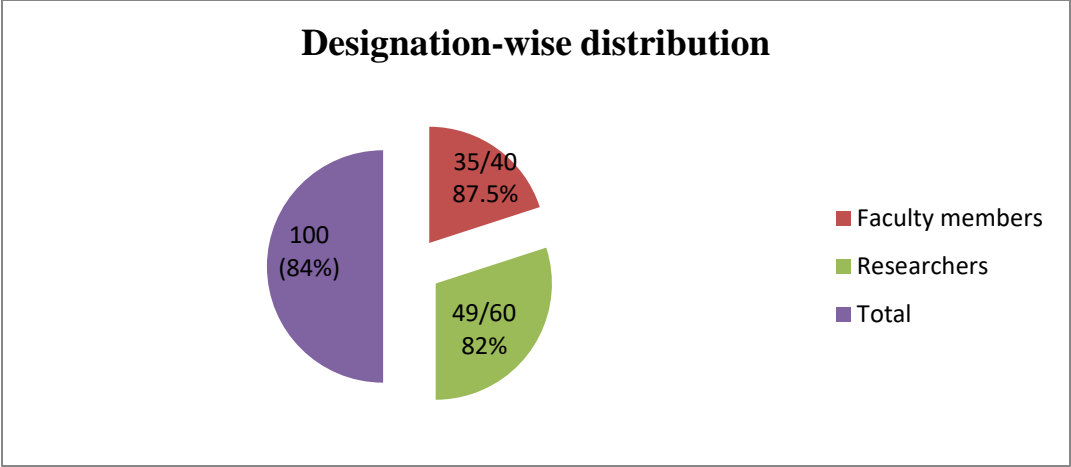
*Figure-1*

**Table - 2: Gender-wise distribute**

| Gender | Number of responses | Percentage |
|--------|--------------------|------------|
| Male   | 58                 | 69%        |
| Female | 26                 | 31%        |
| Total  | 84                 | 100%       |

Table -2 shows the respondents of Medical users by Gender wise like male and female. The male respondents were 58 (69%) and female responses were 26 (31.29%).
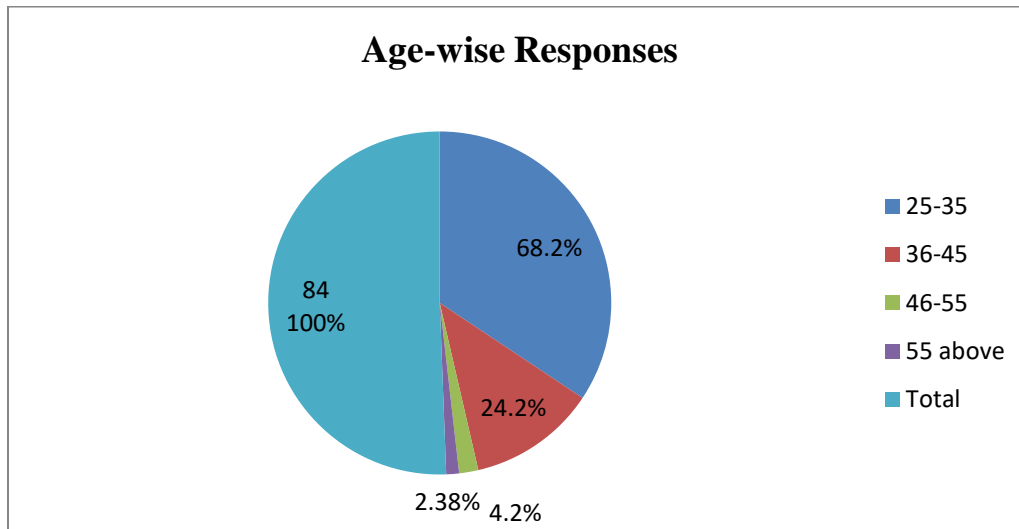
**Gender-wise distribute**



58 69% — Male
26 31% — Female
84 100% — Total
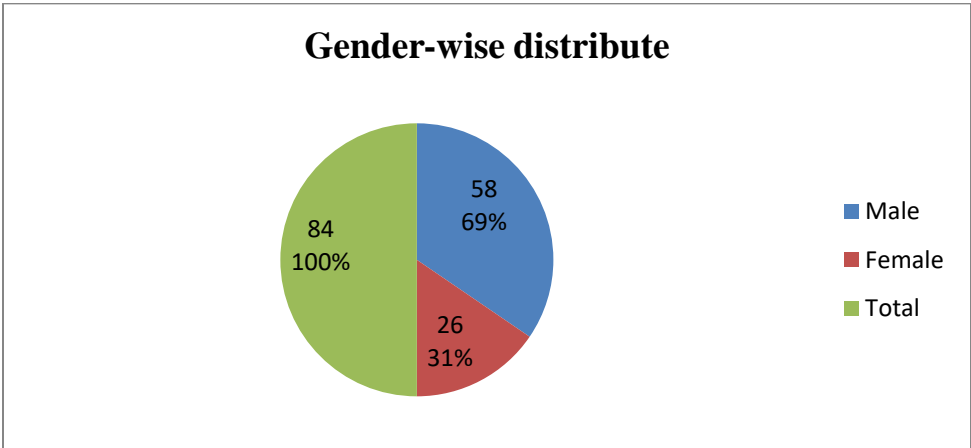
*Figure.2*

**Table - 3: Age-wise Responses**

| Age wise visit | Number | Percentage |
|:---:|:---:|:---:|
| 25-35 | 57 | 68.2% |
| 36-45 | 20 | 24.2% |
| 46-55 | 3 | 4.2% |
| 55 above | 2 | 2.38% |
| Total | 82 | 98% |

Table - 3 shows that, the age wise responses. The age between 25-35 were responded 57(68.2%) and 36-45 age groups 20 (24.2%) and 46- 55 age groups 3 (4.2%) and 55&aboveage group 2(2.38%) responded.
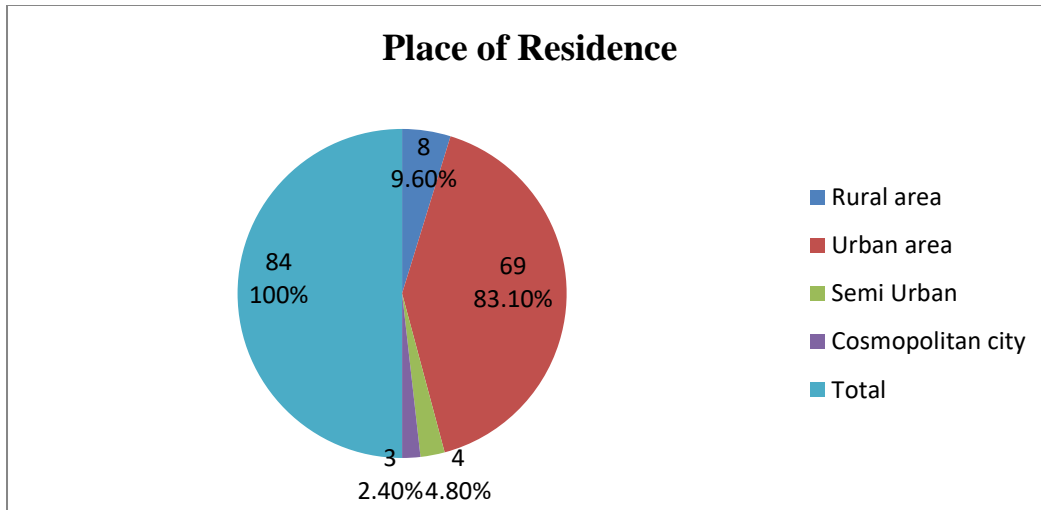


*Figure.3*

**Table - 4: Place of Residence**

| Place of Residence | Responses | Percentage |
|:---|:---:|:---:|
| Rural area | 8 | 9.5% |
| Urban area | 69 | 82.2% |
| Semi Urban | 4 | 5% |
| Cosmopolitan city | 3 | 3.5% |
| Total | 84 | 99.9% |

Table - 4 shows that, the place of residence responses. The Rural area were responded 8 (9.5%) and Urban area responded 69 (82.2%) and semi urban 4 (5%) and cosmopolitan city 3(3.5%) responded.

*Figure.4*

**Table -5: Internet skills**

| Rate of Internet skills | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Very Good | 15 | 18% |
| Good | 68 | 81% |
| Uncertain | 0 | 0% |
| Poor | 0 | 0% |
| Very Poor | 1 | 1% |
| Total | 84 | 100% |

Table - 5 shows that, the Internet skills rating responses. The very good were responded 15 (18%) and good 68 (81%) and Uncertain 0 (0%) and Poor 0 (0. %) and Very poor 1 (1%) responded.
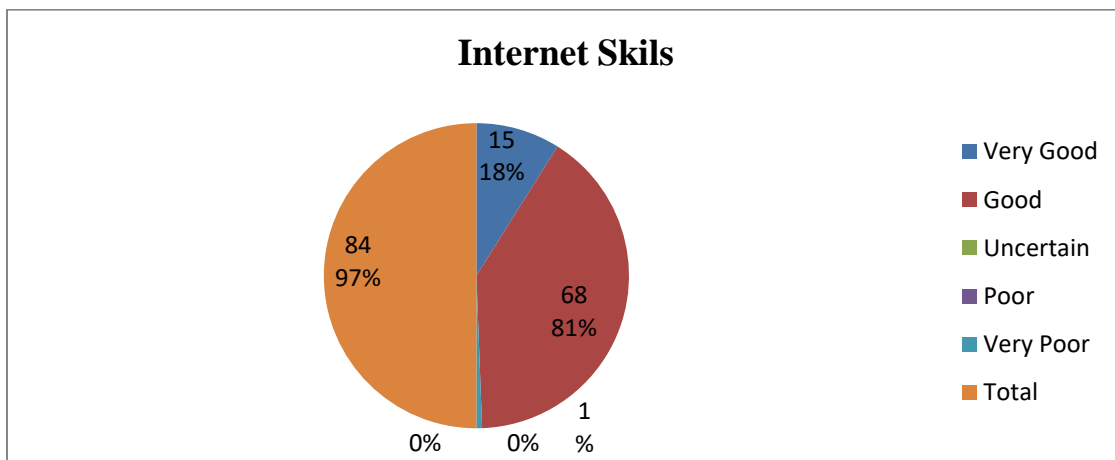


*Figure.5*

**Table- 6: Frequently use the Internet**

| The frequently use the Internet | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Daily | 80 | 95.23% |
| Twice a week | 1 | 1.19% |
| Weekly | 2 | 2.38% |
| Once a fortnight | 0 | 0% |
| Occasionally | 1 | 1.20% |
| Total | 84 | 100% |

Table 6 depicts the frequency of using Internet among respondents. The most of the respondents are access daily 80 (95.23%), Twice a week 1 (1.19%), followed by weekly 2 (2.38%), once a fortnight 0 (0 %) and some of them use Occasionally 1 (1.20%).



**Responses for Frequently useing the Internet**

- Daily — 80, 95.23%
- Twice a week — 1, 1.19%
- Weekly — 2, 2.38%
- Once a fortnight — 1, 0%
- Occasionally — 1, 1.20%
- Total — 84, 100%
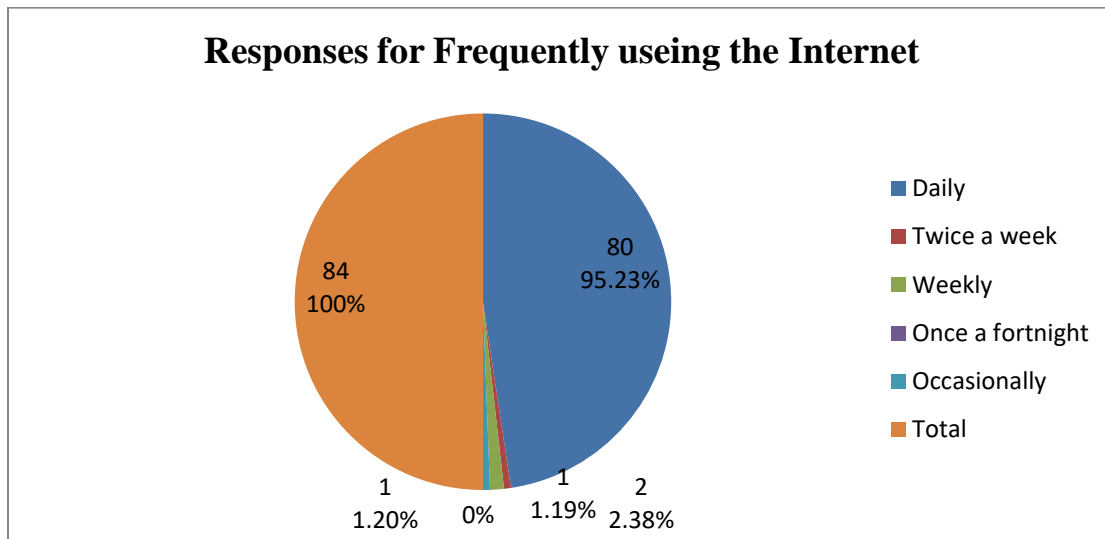
*Figure.6*

**Table – 7: Browsers using regularly**

| Browsers using regularly | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Firefox | 1 | 1.2% |
| Internet Explorer | 3 | 3.6% |
| Safari | 1 | 1.2% |
| Google Chrome | 79 | 94% |
| Opera | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 84 | 100% |

Table 7 shows that, the Browsers of using Sites among respondents. The most of the respondents are using Google Chrome 79 (94%), followed by Firefox 1 (1.2%), Internet Explorer 3 (3.6 %) and some of them using Safari 1 (1.2%) and Opera no one use 0 (0%).
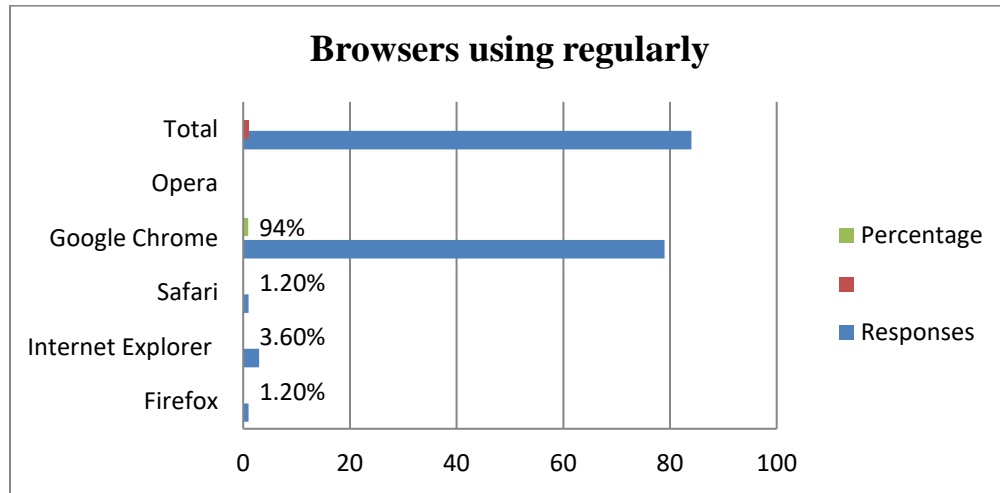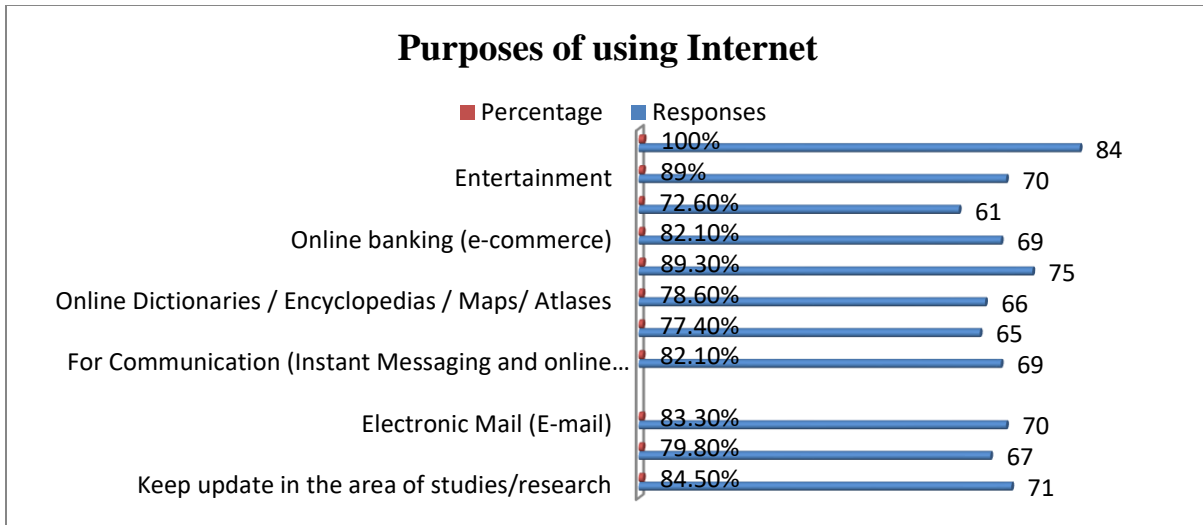


*Figure.7*

**Table – 8: Purposes of using Internet**

| The Purposes of using Internet | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Keep update in the area of studies/research | 71 | 84.5% |
| Access e-resources (e-journals, e-books and e-databases) | 67 | 79.8% |
| Electronic Mail (E-mail) | 70 | 83.3% |
| For Communication (Instant Messaging and online chatting) | 69 | 82.1% |
| Reading online news papers | 65 | 77.4% |
| Online Dictionaries / Encyclopaedias / Maps/ Atlases | 66 | 78.6% |
| Social media | 75 | 89.3% |
| Online banking (e-commerce) | 69 | 82.1% |
| Download Games | 61 | 72.6% |
| Entertainment | 70 | 89% |

The data in Table 8 shows that, the purpose of using Internet among respondents. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the Internet for Social media 75 (89.3%), Keep update in the area of studies/research71 (84.5%), Access e-resources (e-journals, e-books and e-databases) 67 (79.8%), Electronic Mail (E-mail) 70 (83.3%), For Communication (Instant Messaging and online chatting) 69 (82.1%), Reading online news papers 65 (77.4%), Online Dictionaries / Encyclopedias / Maps/ Atlases 66 (78.6%), Online banking (e-commerce) 69 (82.1%), Download Games 61 (72.6%) responded.
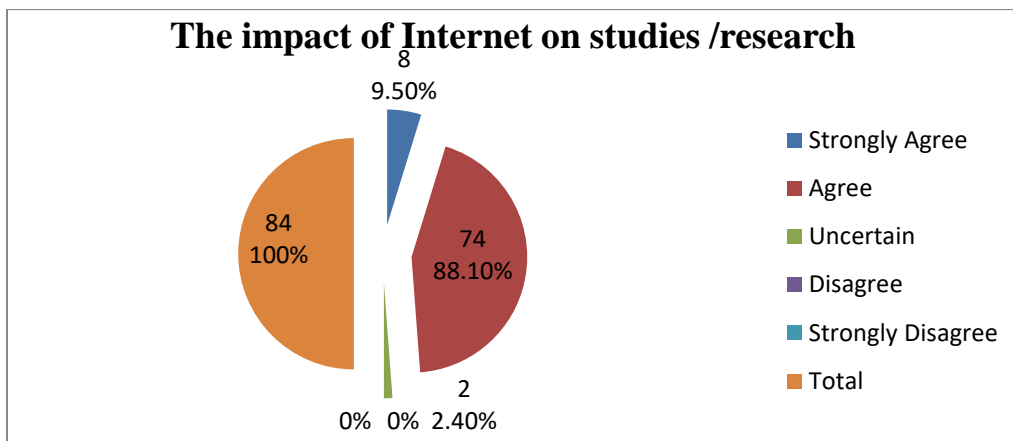
**Purposes of using Internet**

Legend: ■ Percentage  ■ Responses

- 100% — 84
- Entertainment — 89% — 70
- 72.60% — 61
- Online banking (e-commerce) — 82.10% — 69
- 89.30% — 75
- Online Dictionaries / Encyclopedias / Maps/ Atlases — 78.60% — 66
- 77.40% — 65
- For Communication (Instant Messaging and online… — 82.10% — 69
- Electronic Mail (E-mail) — 83.30% — 70
- 79.80% — 67
- Keep update in the area of studies/research — 84.50% — 71

*Figure.8*

**Table – 9: The impact of Internet on studies /research**

| The impact of Internet on studies /research | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Strongly Agree | 8 | 9.5% |
| Agree | 74 | 88.1% |
| Uncertain | 2 | 2.4% |
| Disagree | 0 | 0 |
| Strongly Disagree | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 84 | 100 |

Table 9 states that, the Impact of Internet on studies\research and learning among respondents. Majority of respondents were responded that Agree 74 (88.1%), followed by strongly agree 8 (9.5%), Uncertain 2 (2.4%), Disagree 0(0%), and Strongly Disagree 0 (0%).



**The impact of Internet on studies /research**

Legend: ■ Strongly Agree  ■ Agree  ■ Uncertain  ■ Disagree  ■ Strongly Disagree  ■ Total

- 8 — 9.50%
- 74 — 88.10%
- 2 — 2.40%
- 0%  0%
- 84 — 100%

*Figure.9*

**Table – 10: Using of Social Networking Sites**

| Awareness of Academic Networking Sites | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 82 | 97.6% |
| No | 2 | 2.4% |
| Total | 84 | 100% |

Table -10 shows that, the using of SNSs (Social networking site) 82 (97.6%) respondents are Yes and only 2 (2.4%) respondents are not using social networking sites.
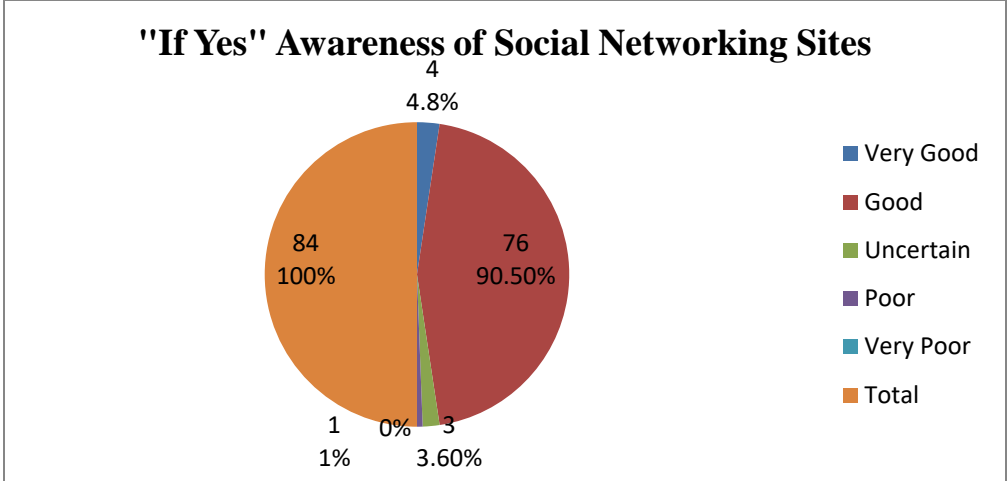
**Using of Social Networking Sites**

82
97.60%

84
100%

2
2.40%

Yes
No
Total
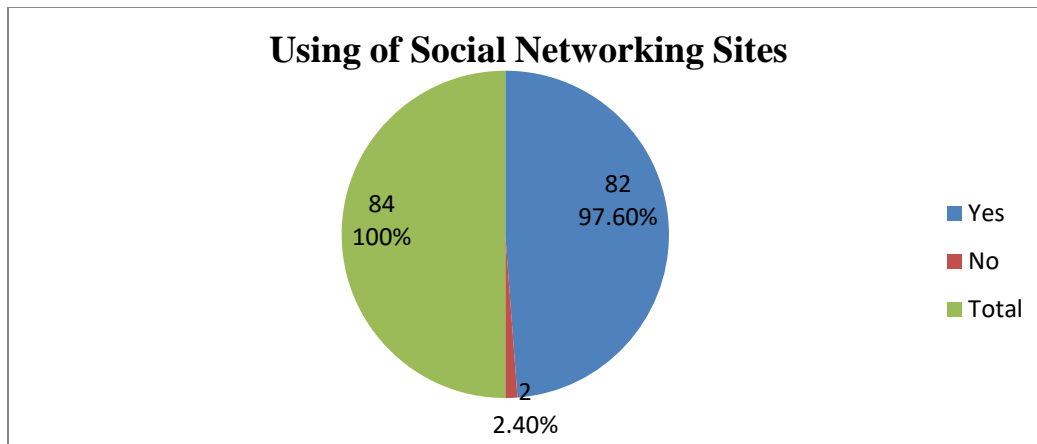
*Figure.10*

**Table – 11: If "Yes", rate of awareness of Social Networking Sites**

| Awareness of Social Networking Sites | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Very Good | 4 | 4.8% |
| Good | 76 | 90.5% |
| Uncertain | 3 | 3.6% |
| Poor | 1 | 1.% |
| Very Poor | 0 | 0 % |
| Total | 84 | 100% |

Table 11 states that, the Awareness of SNSs social    Networking sites among respondents. Majority of respondents were responded that good 76 (90.5%), followed by very good 4 (4.8%), Uncertain 3 (6.6%), poor 1(1.2%), and Very poor 0 (0%).
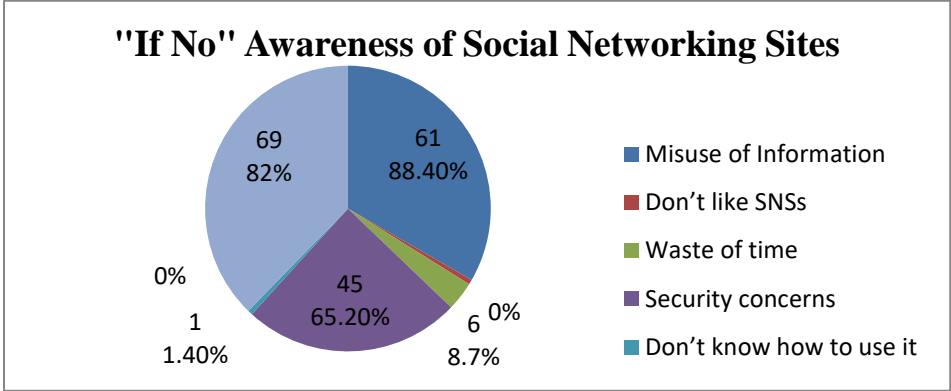
*Figure.11*

**Table -12:  If "No" using Social networking sites (SNSs)**

| If No using Social networking sites | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Misuse of Information | 61 | 88.4% |
| Don't like SNSs | 1 | 1.4% |
| Waste of time | 6 | 8.7% |
| Security concerns | 45 | 65.2% |
| Don't know how to use it | 1 | 1.4% |
| If any others (Pls. Specify) | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 69 | 82% |

Table 12 states that, the Using of SNSs social   Networking sites among respondents.  Majority of respondents were responded that Misuse of Information 61 (88.4%), followed by Security concerns 45 (65.2%), Waste of time 6 (8.7%), Don't like SNSs 1(1.4%), and Don't know how to use it 1 (1.4%).
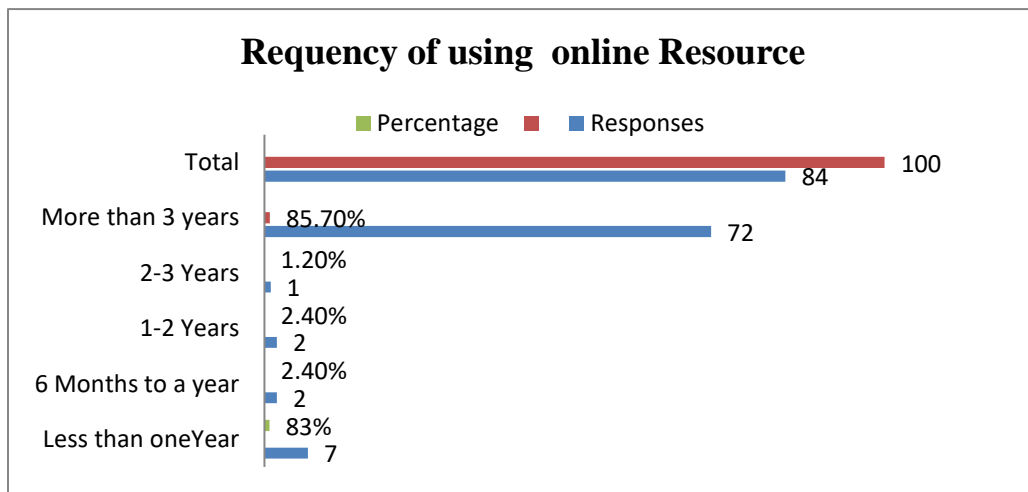


*Figure.12*

## Table – 13: Frequency of using online resource

| Frequency of using online resource | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Less than one Year | 7 | 8.3% |
| 6 Months to a year | 2 | 2.4% |
| 1-2 Years | 2 | 2.4% |
| 2-3 Years | 1 | 1.2% |
| More than 3 years | 72 | 85.7% |
| Total | 84 | 100 |

Table 13 depicts the frequency of using online resources among respondents. The most of the respondents are using More than 3 years 72 (85.7%), followed by Less than one Year 7 (8.3%), 6 Months to a year 2 (2.4 %), 1-2 Years 2 (2.4%) and some of them using 2-3 Years 1 (1.2%).

### Requency of using online Resource

Legend: Percentage (green), Responses (blue)

- Total: Percentage 100, Responses 84
- More than 3 years: 85.70%, 72
- 2-3 Years: 1.20%, 1
- 1-2 Years: 2.40%, 2
- 6 Months to a year: 2.40%, 2
- Less than oneYear: 83%, 7

*Figure.13*

## Table – 14: Frequency of using internet

| Frequency of using internet | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Less than one Hour | 3 | 3.6% |
| 1-2 hours | 5 | 6% |
| 2-3 hours | 4 | 4.5% |
| 3-4 hours | 7 | 8.3% |
| More than 5 hours | 2 | 2.4% |
| Always online | 63 | 75% |
| Total | 84 | 100% |

Table 14 depicts the frequency of using Internet among respondents. The most of the respondents are spend time Always online (63.75%), followed by 3-4 hours 7 (8.3%), 1-2 hours 5 (6. %), 2-3 hours 4 (4.5%), Less than one Hour 3 (3.6%) and some of them using More than 5 hours  2 (2.4%).
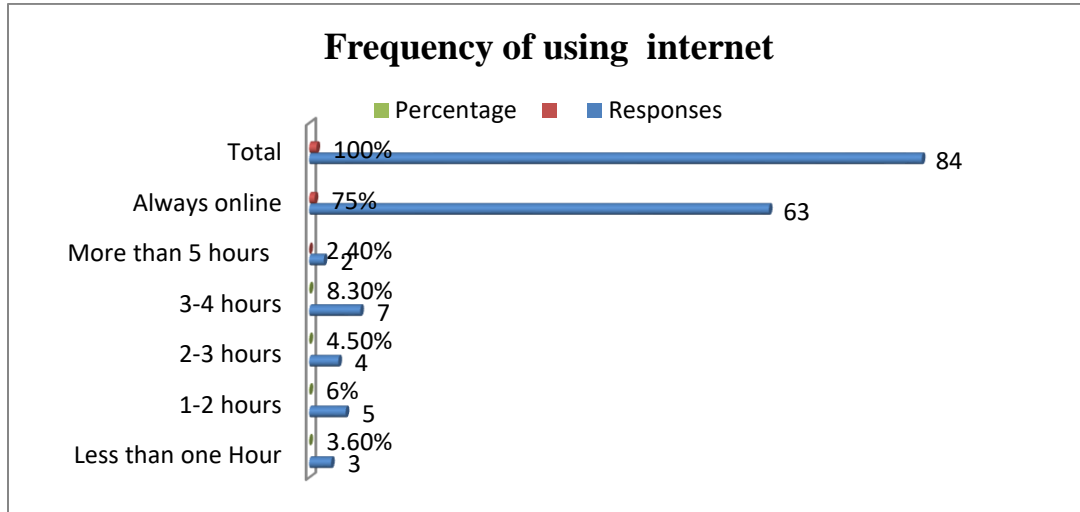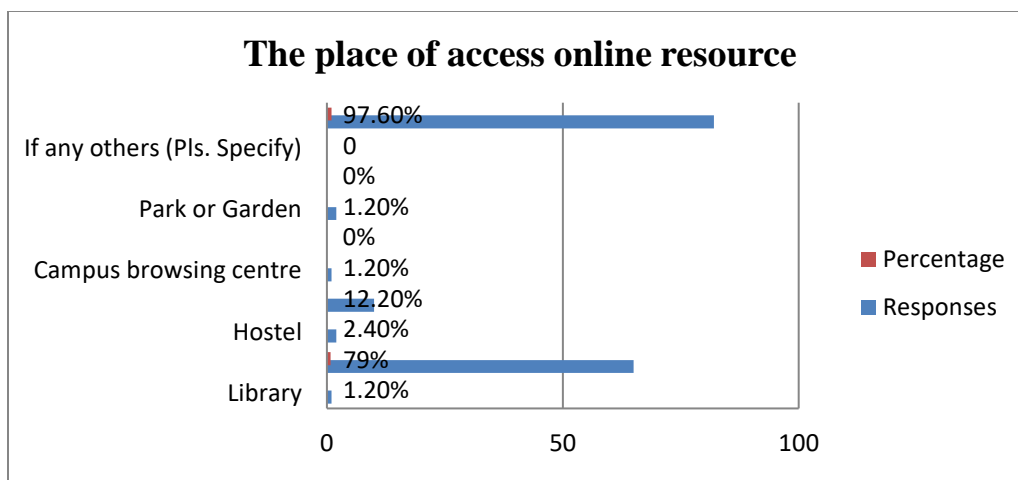


*Figure.14*

**Table – 15: The place of access online resource in a day**

| The place of access online resource | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Library | 1 | 1.2% |
| Home | 65 | 79% |
| Hostel | 2 | 2.4% |
| Department | 10 | 12.2% |
| Campus browsing centre | 1 | 1.2% |
| Canteen | 0 | 0 % |
| Park or Garden | 2 | 1.2% |
| Internet café | 0 | 0% |
| If any others (Pls. Specify) | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 81 | 97.2% |

Table 15 depicts the place of using online resource among respondents. The most of the respondents are access Home 65 (79%), followed by Department 10 (12.2%), Hostel 2 (2.4%), Park or Garden 2 (1.2%), Library 1 (1.2%), Campus browsing centre1 (1.2%), Canteen 0 (0%), Internet café 0 (0%)  and some of them access yearly 2 (2.82%).
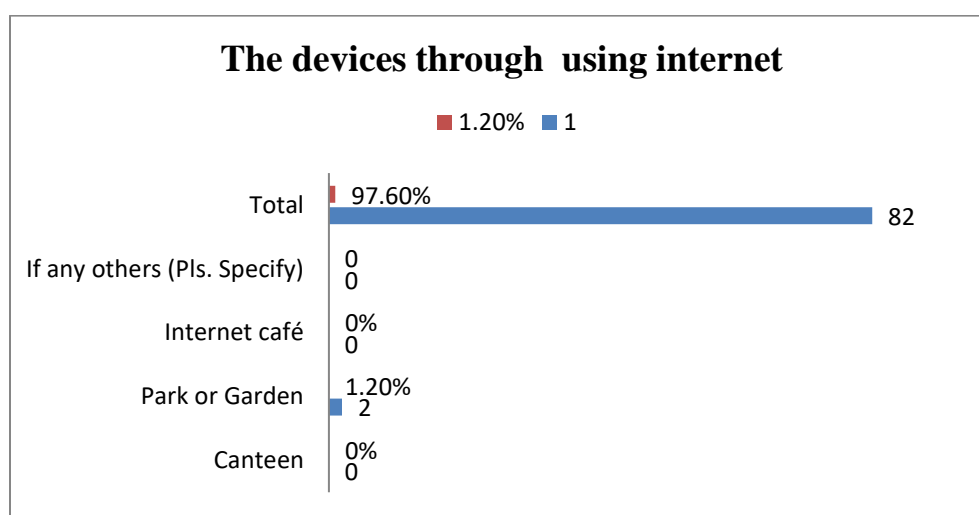
*Figure.15*

**Table – 16: The different devices through using internet**

| The devices through using internet | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Desktop Computers | 68 | 81.9% |
| Mobile Phones | 79 | 95.2% |
| Laptop | 69 | 83.1% |
| I Pad | 1 | 1.2% |
| If any others (Pls. Specify) | 1 | 1.2% |

Table 16 shows that, the Access of Internet through different devices. Most of the respondents 79(95.2%) are using their own smart phone/ Mobile Phones for accessing the internet sites, followed by Laptop 69(83.1%), PC/ Desktop Computers 68 (81.9%), and I pad 1(1.2%).
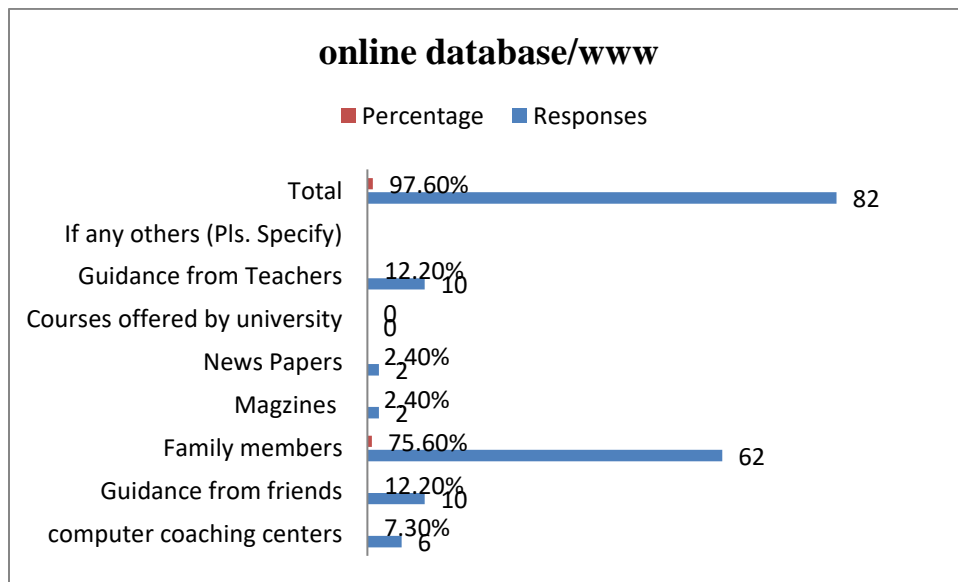


*Figure.16*

**Table – 17: online database/www**

| online database/www | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Guidance from friends | 6 | 7.3% |
| Guidance from friends | 10 | 12.2% |
| Family members | 62 | 75.6% |
| Magazines | 2 | 2.4% |
| News Papers | 2 | 2.4% |
| Courses offered by university | 0 | 0% |
| Guidance from Teachers | 10 | 12.2% |
| If any others (Pls. Specify) | 0 | 0% |

Table 17 shows that, the Access of online database/www through them learn factors. Most of the respondents 62(75.6%) are using their Family members for accessing the online source, followed by Guidance from friends 10(12.2%), Guidance from Teachers 10 (12.2%), Guidance from friends 6 (7.3%), Magazines 2 (2.4%), News Papers 2 (2.4%).



*Figure.17*

**Table – 18: Use/Access tools of Sites use frequently**

| Sl.No | Sites | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bebo | 4 | 1 | 3 | 56 | 6 |
| 2 | Blogs | 45 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 3 | Face book | 65 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | Flickr | 3 | 3 | 3 | 58 | 2 |
| 5 | Google+ | 11 | 6 | 1 | 58 | 1 |
| 6 | Hi5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 57 | 2 |

| 7 | LinkedIn | 2 | 3 | 3 | 57 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | MySpace | 1 | 3 | 5 | 57 | 2 |
| 9 | Twitter | 60 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | Telegram | 6 | 3 | 3 | 55 | 2 |
| 11 | Wikis | 8 | 2 | 6 | 54 | 1 |
| 12 | WhatsApp | 12 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | You Tube | 16 | 58 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
|  | If any others (Pls. Specify) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

1. Most Frequently   2. Frequently  3. Uncertain   4.Less Frequently   5. Do not use

Table-18 shows that, the Frequency of Use of Different Internet tools. The majority of respondents are using most frequently Face book 65, followed by 7 Frequently, 5 Uncertain, 2 less frequently, and 1 respondent are do not use the above said tools. The majority of respondents are using most frequently Twitter 60, followed by 6 frequently, 4 Uncertain, 0 less frequently, and 1 respondents are do not use the above said tools. The majority of respondents are using most frequently Blogs 45, followed by 20 frequently, 3 Uncertain, 0 less frequently, and 3 respondents are do not use the above said tools.  The majority of respondents are using most frequently WhatsApp 12. Followed by 64 frequently, 2 Uncertain, 0 less frequently, and 0 respondents are do not use the above said tool. The majority of respondents are using most frequently You Tube 16. Followed by 58 frequently, 2 Uncertain, 0 less frequently, and 0 respondents are do not use the above said tool. The majority of respondents are using most frequently Wikis 11. Followed by 6 frequently, 1 Uncertain, 58 less frequently, and 2 respondents are do not use the above said tool. The majority of respondents are using most frequently Wikis 8. Followed by 2 frequently, 6 Uncertain, 54 less frequently, and 1 respondent are do not use the above said tool. The majority of respondents are using most frequently Telegram 6. Followed by 3 frequently, 3 Uncertain, 55 less frequently, and 2 respondents are doing not use the above said tool. The majority of respondents are using most frequently Bebo 4. Followed by 1 frequently, 3 Uncertain, 56 less frequently, and 6 respondents are do not use the above said tool. The majority of respondents are using most frequently flickr 3. Followed by 3 frequently, 3 Uncertain, 58 less frequently, and 2 respondents are do not use the above said tool. The majority of respondents are using most frequently Hi5 2. Followed by 2 frequently, 4 Uncertain, 57 less frequently, and 2 respondents are do not use the above said tool. The majority of respondents are using most frequently LinkedIn 2. Followed by 3 frequently, 3 Uncertain, 55 less frequently, and 2 respondents are do not use the above said tool. The majority of respondents are using most frequently MySpace. Followed by 3 frequently, 5 Uncertain, 57 less frequently, and 2 respondents are do not use the above said tool.
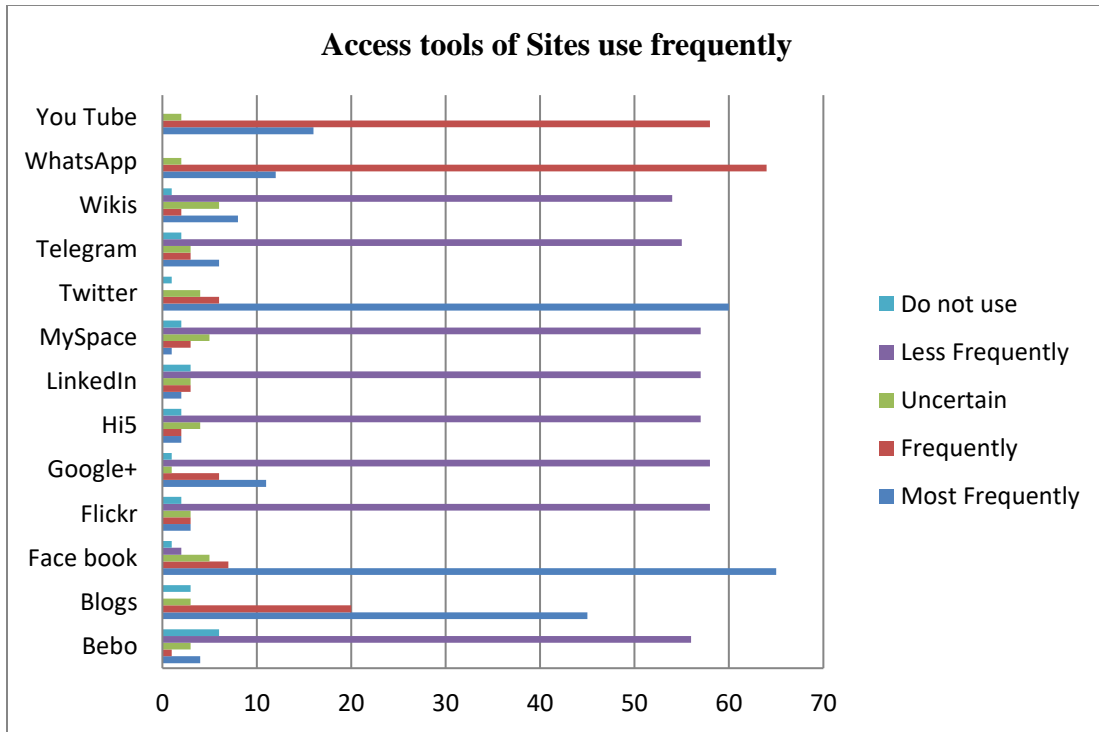
*Figure.18*

**Table – 19: The opinion regarding the following purposes in using www**

| Sl.No | Purpose | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Express opinion, share ideas, thoughts and views (Social interaction) | 13 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Stay in touch with friends and meet new people | 15 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Free calls and messages | 15 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Update knowledge in my interested area | 13 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Share photos, files, music and videos | 12 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | For career development and job opportunities | 11 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Like , share and comment on the updates | 10 | 60 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Writing blogs or dairy | 5 | 67 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Academic purpose like quiz, Ask a question | 7 | 63 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | Participate in special interest groups and creating groups | 7 | 66 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | Participating in online seminars/conferences | 6 | 67 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
|  | If any others (Pls. Specify) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

1. Strongly Agree      2. Agree         3. Uncertain     4. Disagree       5.Strongly Disagree

The data in Table 19 shows that, the purpose of using WWW among respondents. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Stay in touch with friends and meet new people 25,followed by 63 Agree, 1 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, and 0 respondents are strongly

disagree that uses the above said purpose. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Free calls and messages 15, followed by 63Agree, 0 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, and 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said purpose. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree SNS for Express opinion, share ideas, thoughts and views (Social interaction) 13,followed by 65 Agree, 1Uncertain, 0Disagree,0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said purpose. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Update knowledge in my interested area 13, followed by 63 Agree, 0 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said purpose. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Writing Share photos, files, music and videos 12, 64 Agree,1 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, 0respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said purpose. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Participating in online seminars/conferences 6, followed by 67Agree, 3 Uncertain, 0 Disagree; 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said purpose. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Academic purpose like quiz, Ask a question 7, followed by 66 Agree, 1Uncertain,1 Disagree,0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said purpose. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Academic purpose like quiz, Ask a question 7, followed by 63 Agree, 1Uncertain,1 Disagree,0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said purpose.
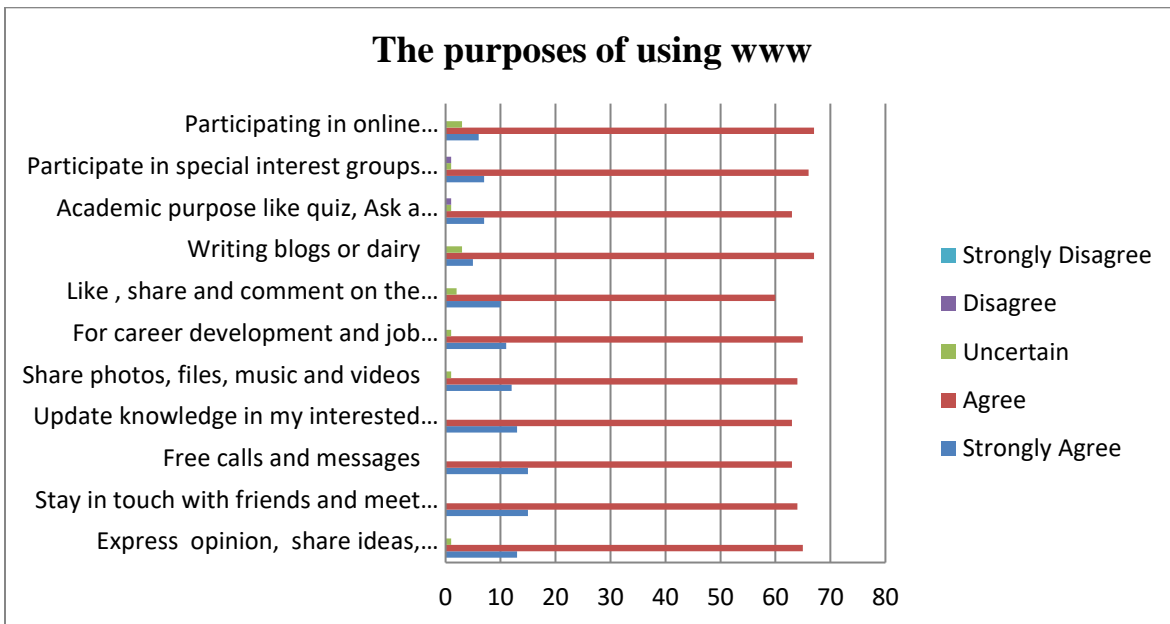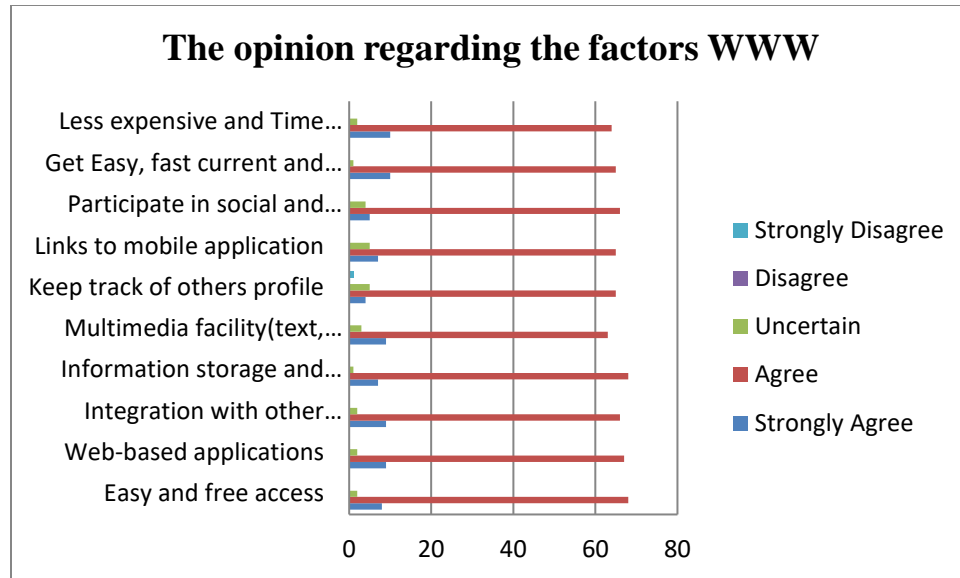


*Figure.19*

**Table – 20**: **The opinion regarding the factors which influence you to use www**

| Sl.No | Purpose | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Easy and free access | 8 | 68 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Web-based applications | 9 | 67 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Integration with other social media (You Tube; flickr etc) | 9 | 66 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Information storage and sharing | 7 | 68 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Multimedia facility(text, graphics, audio, video) | 9 | 63 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Keep track of others profile | 4 | 65 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | Links to mobile application | 7 | 65 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Participate in social and cultural activities | 5 | 66 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Get Easy, fast current and updated information | 10 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Less expensive and Time saving | 10 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | If any others (Pls. Specify) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree  3. Uncertain  4. Disagree   5.Strongly Disagree

The data in Table 20 shows that, the purpose of using WWW among respondents. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Get Easy, fast current and updated information 10, followed by 65 Agree, 2 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, and 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS Less expensive and Time saving 10, followed by 64Agree, 0 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, and 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree  SNS for Web-based applications 9, followed by 67 Agree, 2 Uncertain, 0 Disagree,0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Integration with other social media (You Tube; flickr etc) 9, followed by 66 Agree, 2 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Multimedia facility (text, graphics, audio, video) 9, 63 Agree, 3 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, 0respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Easy and free access 8, followed by 68 Agree, 2 Uncertain, 0 Disagree; 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Information storage and sharing 7, followed by 66 Agree, 1Uncertain,0 Disagree,0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Participate in social and cultural activities 5, followed by 66 Agree, 4 Uncertain, 0 Disagree,0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are using and strongly agree the SNS for Keep track of others profile 4, followed by 65 Agree, 5 Uncertain,0 Disagree,1 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion.

## The opinion regarding the factors WWW



*Figure.20*

**Table – 21: Advantages of www**

| advantages of www | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Internet helps to share and discuss information among others | 75 | 91.5% |
| It helps people to share their ideas, stories and experience | 72 | 87.8% |
| It helps to create social and community groups | 66 | 80.5% |
| It helps to create Forums, Groups, Events and listing etc. | 66 | 80.5% |
| It allows users to have online profiles and invite others to be their friends | 69 | 84.1% |
| SNSs allow individuals to be visible to others | 63 | 76.8% |
| SNSs allow video conferencing | 64 | 78% |
| Real time interaction | 64 | 78% |
| Resources sharing | 66 | 80.5% |
| If any others (Pls. Specify | 0 | 0 |

Table 21 shows that, the Advantages of WWW.  Most of the respondents 75(91.5%) Internet helps to share and discuss information among others, followed by It helps people to share their ideas, stories and experience 72(87.8%), It allows users to have online profiles and invite others to be their friends 69 (84.1%), It helps to create social and community groups 66 (80.5%), It

helps to create Forums, Groups, Events and listing etc.66 (80.5%), Resources sharing 66 (80.5%), SNSs allow video conferencing 64 (78%), Real time interaction 64 (78%), and SNSs allow individuals to be visible to others 63 (76.8%).
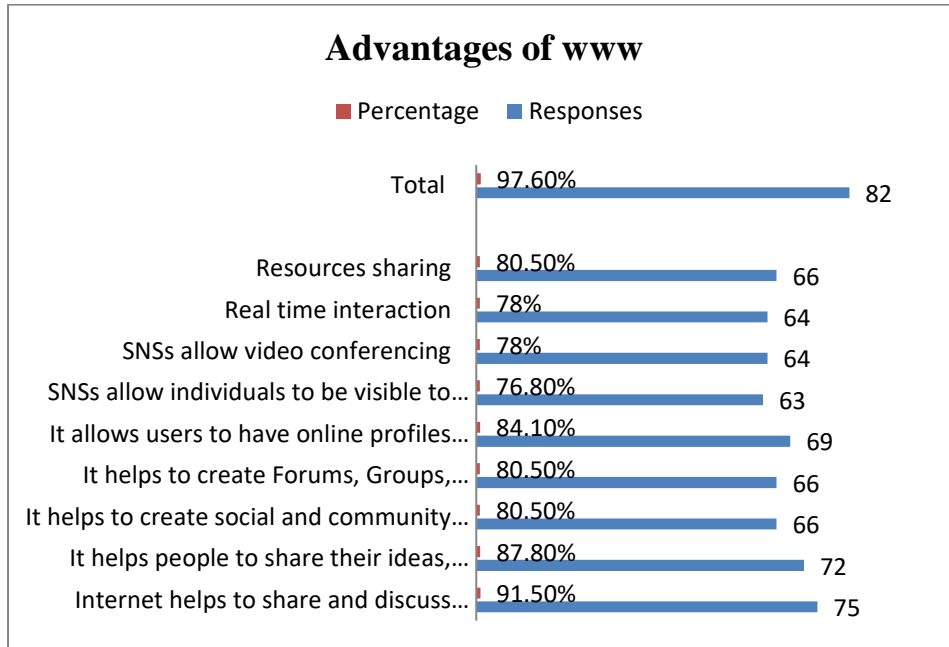


**Advantages of www**

■ Percentage ■ Responses

| | Percentage | Responses |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 97.60% | 82 |
| Resources sharing | 80.50% | 66 |
| Real time interaction | 78% | 64 |
| SNSs allow video conferencing | 78% | 64 |
| SNSs allow individuals to be visible to… | 76.80% | 63 |
| It allows users to have online profiles… | 84.10% | 69 |
| It helps to create Forums, Groups,… | 80.50% | 66 |
| It helps to create social and community… | 80.50% | 66 |
| It helps people to share their ideas,… | 87.80% | 72 |
| Internet helps to share and discuss… | 91.50% | 75 |

*Figure.21*

**Table – 22: Problems faced while accessing and using Web 3.0**

| Sl.No. | Factors | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lack of privacy information | 12 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Access denied by colleges | 10 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Unwanted notice from others | 10 | 63 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Poor network connectivity/slow downloaded speed | 9 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Lack of academic/ research/study related information on my topic | 6 | 67 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Limited collaboration tools internets | 5 | 68 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Information overload/irrelevance | 5 | 66 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 8 | Limited participation in discussion | 8 | 62 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | Overloading of ads/ classifieds | 9 | 63 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | If any others (pls. Specify): | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

1. Strongly agree    2. Agree    3.Uncertain    4.Disagree    5. Strongly Disagree

The data in Table 22 shows that, the problems faced while accessing Browsing and using WEB 3.0 among respondents. The most of respondents are problems faced while using web 3.0 and

strongly agree the Web 3.0 for Lack of privacy information 12, followed by 64 Agree, 2 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, and 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are problems faced while using web 3.0 and strongly agree the Web 3.0 for Unwanted notice from others 10, followed by 65 Agree, 1 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, and 1 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are problems faced while using web 3.0 and strongly agree the Web 3.0 for Access denied by colleges 10, followed by 63 Agree, 1 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, and 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are problems faced while using web 3.0 and strongly agree the Web 3.0 for Poor network connectivity/slow downloaded speed 9, followed by 65 Agree, 1 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, and 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are problems faced while using web 3.0 and strongly agree the Web 3.0 for Lack of academic/ research/study related information on my topic 5, followed by 68 Agree, 3 Uncertain, 1 Disagree, and 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are problems faced while using web 3.0 and strongly agree the Web 3.0 for Information overload/irrelevance 8, followed by 62 Agree, 5 Uncertain, 1 Disagree, and 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion. The most of respondents are problems faced while using web 3.0 and strongly agree the Web 3.0 for Overloading of ads/ classifieds 9, followed by 63 Agree, 4 Uncertain, 0 Disagree, and 0 respondents are strongly disagree that uses the above said opinion.
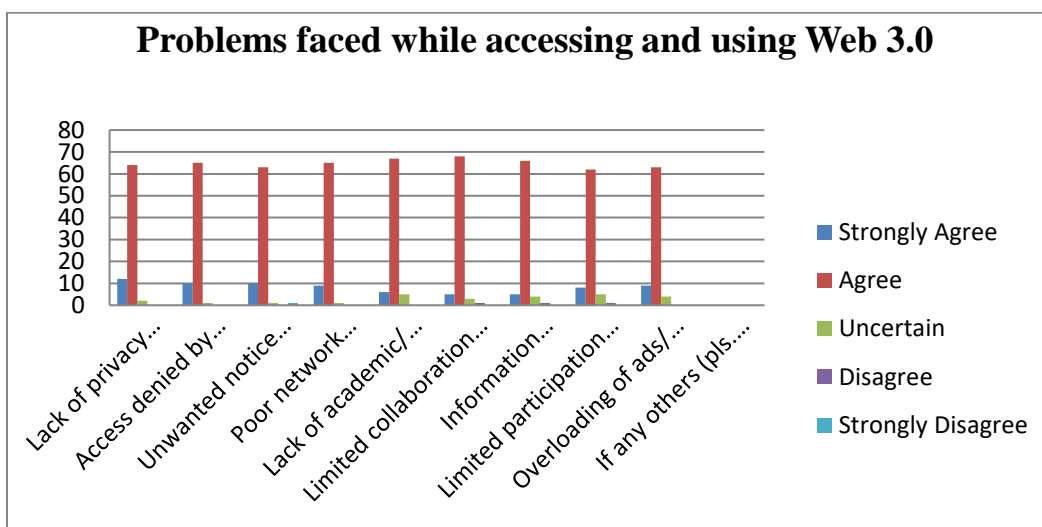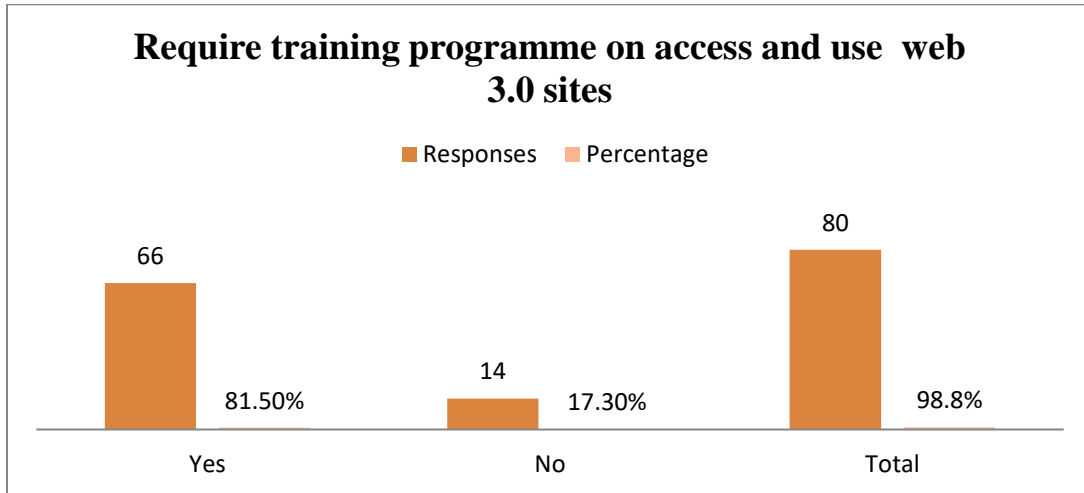


*Figure.22*

**Table – 23: Require training programme on how to access and use web3.0 sites**

| Require training programme | Responses | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 66 | 81.5% |
| No | 14 | 17.3% |
| Total | 80 | 98.8% |

Table 23 showing that, WEB 3.0 Training programme require to users 66 (81.5%) responses and 14 (17.3%) responses not required of Web 3.0 Training programs.



*Figure.23*

## 4. FINDINGS AND SUGGISATIONS

The present study was designed to study the Awareness of WEB 3.0 technologies on the academic work of Faculty members and Researchers of Medical, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science.  For the conduct of the study some objectives were formulated.  In order to achieve the objectives of the present study, the data was collected by administering the questionnaire for the variables under questions including the data with regards to achievement scores of the users. The previous, in this connection, discussed the analysis and interpretation of data. Now, in this information there is a necessary to summarize the findings and conclusions resulting from the present investigation.

### 4.1 Findings:

❖ Respondents are active participants in the study as their rate of respondents is 84%.
❖ 58 (69%) respondents are male and 26 (31%) respondents are female.
❖ 57 (68.7%) respondents are 25-55 age and 20 (24.1%) respondents are 46-55.
❖ 69 (83.1%) users they are urban area respondents.
❖ 31 (68%) Good users had Internet skills.
❖ 80 (95.2%) Daily used Internet.
❖ 79 (94%) users are using chrome browsers.
❖ 71 (84.5%) users keep updates in their studies/research purpose of using internet.
❖ 74 (88.1%) agree of impact of Internet their studies.
❖ 82 997.1% respondents are using SNSs.

- ❖ 72 (85.7%) respondents are more than three years using the online resource.
- ❖ Majority of the users 63 (75%) daily users.
- ❖ 65 (79.3%) respondents are browsing the internet in home.
- ❖ 79(95.2%) highest smart phone users and 1 (1.2%) lowest I pad users.
- ❖ 75 (91.5%) respondents are use Internet helps to share and discuss information among others
- ❖ Majority of the user's 68 (82.1%) facing problems Limited collaboration tools internets.
- ❖ Majority of the users66 (81.5%) required WEB 3.0 training programmee.

## 4.2 Suggestions:

Based on the analysis of the research data the following suggestions are given for more constructive use of Internet:

- ❖ Users must use Social Networking Sites properly and not just for fun and entertainment, but also for communication with their faculties and researchers.
- ❖ Researcher must also encourage their classmates to use SNS frequently since it promotes good communication with their research scholars SNS academic work and related activities.
- ❖ Faculty members and Researchers must also encourage their friends to use WEB 3.0 tools.
- ❖ Social Networking Sites should be used for personal development, where these sites enhance IT skills and help Researchers to keep in touch with their professionals.
- ❖ Social Networking Sites should be used for sharing academic knowledge.
- ❖ The Social Networking Sites should be used for the purposes of discussions on social issues and also to share their own ideas and thoughts.
- ❖ Faculty members and research scholars should create study groups on Social Networking Sites to improve their academic performance.

## 5. Conclusion:

The findings of this study and earlier ones showed some noteworthy results. The first independent variable influencing the academic performance of faculty members and Researcher, that is, social media participation was negatively related with students' outcome, while the other independent variables were positively related with students' outcome. The results of this study suggest that Faculties should come up with a template on how their students can maximize the benefits of Social media, that school management should incorporate rules and regulations on the use of the social media in the school and, that the government should put in place adequate control measures to regulate their use among students and lecturers. Users of social network sites are relatively high among the student community. Users who use social network sites regularly for more than three hours predominantly found in the high income groups. Gadget freak users log into these portals and use quiet frequently for social connection, to update information, and

to explore opportunities that allow them to discover their social ties. The students who are popular in social network sites' environment are the socializes of face-to-face situations too.

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