

INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA BLOGGING ON THE UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to examine the influence of Social Media Blogging among the undergraduate university students in Anambra state, Nigeria. The work was anchored on the Technological Determinism Theory (TDT), as well as relied on survey research approach. From the population of 89,255 university students in Anambra state, who constitute the Netizens population, a sample size of 362 university students were drawn for the study. The instrument for data collection was questionnaire. A total of 362 copies of the questionnaire were delivered to the respondents through hand delivery. Data collected were analysed using the descriptive analysis method. Results revealed that as benefiting as social media blogs have been, regrettably, it has also been used to commit all sort of atrocities and criminalities in the country thereby affecting the security of the country. These ranged from the making of uncomplimentary remarks and usage of gutter language, spread of false and fake news, defrauding of customers and even killing of gullible victims and propagation of ideology by terror groups. Based on these, the work proffered some measures which the researcher believed will address some of the challenges raised as a result of the abuse of social media by bloggers. These among others include, punishing of people who abuse social media, Countering of unhealthy and dangerous speech through mass condemnation and media engagement; Increase audience resistance to dangerous speech; Dissemination of positive messages through campaigns against hate and dangerous speech; Training of influential bloggers and users of social media thereby increasing the knowledge of bloggers on ethical principles and engagement of media regulatory agencies on Implementation Strategy on the use of media to avoid its abuse.

Keywords: Blogging; Social media; Influence; Undergraduate; University Students
Background of the Study

Social media, which are creations of technologies, have facilitated the realization of the prediction by Marshal McLuhan about the “Global Village”(Wellman, 2018). In his book, “*Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man*” Marshall McLuhan, in 1964, spoke about the global village after the observation of how the media had been able to overcome any physical distance, bringing the inhabitants of the earth closer, making them close, neighbors, turning the earth into a great global village (Wellman, 2018). Ratti and Claudel (2022) corroborate the foregoing views and further state that in this new global village, villagers can know what they do, how they live, what other villagers say; a villager in New York can see what a villager in Hong Kong is doing and even observe him in real time. According to Ratti and Claudel (2022), radios, televisions and then computers, tablets and cell phones, become the new windows from our homes to the street; that's where we see what is happening. At the moment, everything brings the world closer and relates her to what is far away. Ratti and Claudel (2022), cite McLuhan (1964) as stating that **global village** describes the phenomenon of the entire world becoming more interconnected as the result of the propagation of media technologies throughout the world.

The social media platform provides opportunities for users to create online communities to share

ideas, information, personal messages, etc. Some of the social media applications include Facebook, Instagram, You-tube, My Space, Twitter, Skype, LinkedIn, etc. Social media employ mobile and web-based technologies to create highly interactive platforms to enable people to communicate, share, collaborate and user generated content thereby providing a platform for real time virtual interactions (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2020; Kietzmann et al, 2021; King et al, 2023; Bagley et al, 2024). Unlike face-to-face interactions, they have a global audience with almost immediate response times and cheap and easy to use (Institute of Education, 2021). Social media include collaborative projects (e.g. Wikipedia); blogs and micro blogs (e.g. Twitter); social news networking site (SNS) (e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn); content communities (e.g. YouTube); and virtual social worlds (e.g. second life) (Boyd & Ellison, 2018).

In order for users to stay trendy, they have to understand the Nigerian blogging scene, which includes the diversity of blogging, and social media impact. As we all know, Nigerian blogging covers a wide range of topics. From fashion and beauty to technology and finance, for every niche, there's a blog. So, to stay trendy, it is essential to identify the niche and understand the unique characteristics of its target audience. Social media sites like Instagram, Twitter(X), and You Tube currently play a significant part in influencing the trends of Nigerian blogging. Bloggers who effectively leverage these platforms often find it very easy to get trending gist and news. Engaging with your audience on social media can boost your blog's visibility and influence your blogging career in a great way (Carr & Hayes, 2020).

Nigerian blogging continues to be popular because of people's curiosity. In this bid, bloggers try to keep up with the most recent events in their niche's news, popular culture, and happenings. This however yields a great social influence and in turn, social influence can be used for positive actions (e.g. creating awareness for societal problems, promoting new products) and negative actions (e.g. social hacking, social pressure). Users learn about news from what other users post, and since they are exposed to the news incidentally by their contacts, this type of information may be influential (Bode, 2022). Thus, social media platforms may enable citizens to learn about political issues, which facilitate participation in civic life (Xenos, Vroman & Loader, 2024). Users in social media have more chances to be contacted by political organizations, and through this contact, be asked to participate on their behalf. Participation is contagious among users of social media, as they are affected by contacts who post political opinions (Bond et al., 2022). It is against this background that this paper is set to find out the influence of social media blogging on the undergraduate university students.

Statement of the Problem

As profiting as social media blogs has been in Nigeria going by the highlighted benefits, however, it is worthy to note or state that the same social media blogs has sadly and unfortunately been used to commit all sort of atrocities and criminalities in the country. These ranged from the making of uncomplimentary remarks and usage of gutter language spread of false and fake news, defrauding of customers and even killing of gullible victims. Whereas we are aware that the social media can have positive effects on the youths, we cannot discountenance the negative effects it also has on the youths. However, it is because of this foregoing that this research paper seeks to examine the effect of social media blogging in Nigeria and get a clear ideology on the topic on some questions like: does the blog provide its users with a creative interaction or engages only on violence-based discuss?

Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the study was to examine the use of social media blogging in Nigeria.

The specific objectives of the paper were as follow:

1. To find out if social media facilitate blogging in Nigeria
2. To ascertain if blogging streamlines information dissemination in Nigeria
3. To find out the relationship between social media blogging and the behavior of Nigerian university students.

Theoretical Underpinning

This paper was anchored on the **Technological Determinism Theory (TDT) and Uses and**

Gratification Theory

Technological Determinism Theory (TDT): According to West and Turner (2020), the term is believed was coined by [Thorstein Veblen](#) (1857–1929), an American social scientist. West and Turner (2020) explain that Technological determinism seeks to show technical developments, media, or technology as a whole, as the key mover in history and social change. Foss and Littlejohn (2022) aver that Technological determinism has been summarized as 'The belief in technology as a key governing force in society; 'the idea that technological development determines social change. It changes the way people think and how they interact with others and can be described as '...a three-word logical proposition: "Technology determines history."' It is the belief that social progress is driven by technological innovation, which in turn follows an "inevitable" course. 'This 'idea of progress' or 'doctrine of progress' is centralized around the idea that social problems can be solved by technological advancement, and this is the way that society moves forward. Technological determinists believe that "'You can't stop progress', implying that we are unable to control technology" ([Lelia Green](#), 2022). Technological determinism has been defined as an approach that identifies technology, or technological advances, as the central causal element in processes of social change. As technology is stabilized, its design tends to dictate users' behaviors, consequently stating that "technological progress equals social progress." Key notions of this theory are separated into two parts, with the first being that the development of the technology itself may also be separate from social and political factors, arising from "the ways of inventors, engineers, and designers following an internal, technical logic that has nothing to do with social relationships". The second is that as technology is stabilized, its design tends to dictate users' behaviors, consequently resulting in social change. The Technological Determinism theory is suitable for this study because social media are creation of technology and blogging cannot occur without technology.

Technological determinism is a suitable theory for a study on the influence of social media blogging on university students because it posits that technology shapes society and individual behavior, which aligns with the expectation that social media platforms impact students' lives, learning, and social interactions. Technological determinism suggests that technology, in this case, social media, is a primary driver of social and cultural change. This perspective implies that the very structure and features of social media platforms influence how students communicate, learn, and even perceive the world around them. The theory suggests that the characteristics of social media (e.g., 24/7 connectivity, emphasis on visual content, opportunities for self-expression) would inevitably shape how students interact with each other, their studies, and the wider world. For example, it could be argued that the constant availability of information on social media might alter students' information-seeking habits or that the emphasis on visual content might influence their learning

styles.

Uses and Gratification Theory

Uses and gratification theory was propounded by Katz and Gurevitch in 1973. The theory focuses on how and why people use social media to satisfy their needs. The basic assumption of this theory is that, social media users have control over their media usage and that, users play active role in interpreting and integrating media into their own lives. The relevance of the theory to this study is that, it provides a powerful framework with which students use social media to meet their specific needs and what students do with social media. Students are more likely to use a social media platform if it effectively gratifies the need they are seeking to fulfill.

Conceptual Review

An Overview of Social Media

Chukwuere & Onyebukwa (2018) explain that social media are [new media](#) technologies that facilitate the [creation](#), [sharing](#) and [aggregation](#) of [content](#) (such as ideas, interests, and other forms of expression) amongst [virtual communities](#) and [networks](#). According to Chukwuere & Onyebukwa (2018), the term *social* in regard to media suggests platforms enable communal activity. Chukwuere & Onyebukwa (2018) posit that social media enhances and extends human networks, adding that users access social media through [web-based apps](#) or custom apps on [mobile devices](#). These interactive platforms allow individuals, communities, businesses, and organizations to share, co-create, discuss, participate in, and modify user-generated or self-curated content (Kaplan, 2020). Social media is used to document memories, learn, and form friendships. They may be used to promote people, companies, products, and ideas. Social media can be used to consume, publish, or share news.

Kaplan (2020) avers that social media outlets differ from [old media](#) (e.g. [newspapers](#), [TV](#), and [radio broadcasting](#)) in many ways, including quality, [reach](#), [frequency](#), usability, relevancy, and permanence, adding that social media outlets operate in a [dialogic](#) transmission system (many sources to many receivers) while traditional media operate under a [monologic](#) transmission model (one source to many receivers). For instance, a newspaper is delivered to many subscribers, and a radio station broadcasts the same programs to a city. Kaplan (2020), while citing [Merriam-Webster](#) (2019), defined social media as "forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and micro blogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos)."

Classification of Social Media

One needs to be circumspective in an attempt to classify social media because of the so many complexities, and characteristics that social media assume. This made Manning (2024) argue that all social media involve some sort of digital platform, whether that be mobile or stationary. To him not everything that is digital, however, is necessarily social media; however common characteristics help to define social media and some are used primarily for recreation or personal connections, others for work or professional reasons, but most allow leeway for both.

For this work, we shall stick to the model of Kakkar (2018). They outlined ten (10) criteria for the categorization of social media. These include:

- (i) **Social Networks: Facebook, Twitter, Linked In:** These types of Social Media are used to associate with individuals (and brands) on the web. They help in business through branding, social awareness, relationship building, customer service, lead generation, and

conversion.

- (ii) **Media Sharing Networks: Instagram, Snapchat, YouTube:** Media sharing types of Social Media are used to find and share photographs, live video, video and other kinds of media on the web. Similarly, they help in brand building, lead generation, targeting among others.
- (iii) **Bookmarking & Content Curation Networks: Pinterest, Flipboard:** Bookmarking and content curation networks help people discover, save, share, and discuss new and trending content and media. These networks are a hot bed of creativity and inspiration for people seeking information and ideas, and by adding them to your social media marketing plan.
- (iv) **Discussion Forums: Reddit, Quora, Digg:** Such types of Social Media channels are used for finding, sharing and discussing different kinds of information, opinions, and news. They help businesses by being a top-notch resource for doing immaculate e market research.
- (v) **Consumer Review Networks: Yelp, Zomato, Trip Advisor:** For running a successful Social Media Marketing Campaigns, it is very important for today's businesses to have positive reviews on these sites. In addition, resolving all the issues that your customers are posting on these Review platforms is another thing that is going to be very important for the positive and productive outcomes for your business.
- (vi) **Blogging & Publishing Networks: Word Press, Tumblr, Medium:** These networks are must for the businesses that want to effectively use Content Marketing, plus, you can share this content on a variety of Social Networks like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.

Concept of Social Media Blogging

This is a topic which always pops in my mind nowadays. People talk about how technology and electronic gadgets have revolutionized the whole concept of multi-media and how our lives are changed for 'GOOD'. No one wants to talk about the 'BAD SIDE' of the story because as they say 'truth is always bitter'. With the revolution in multimedia, many forms of media have emerged on the scene. Social media is one such media which has single handedly dominated all other forms of media nowadays. Coming to the main part, what is social media blogging? It is defined as a means through which people share their opinions and thoughts with the audience at large through social media apps like Instagram or Facebook etc. Social media blogging has become a trend recently. Every other person runs a blog page nowadays. It has become a medium for achieving fame, money and what not. There are many people who have become kings and queens of social media through this practice (Didiugwu, Ezugwu & Ekwe, 2020).

Blogging is meant to give some sort of information to its audience or provide them with a fresh perspective on different issues but nowadays blogging usually means posting your pictures along with gaudy captions in order to get most number of likes and comments. In other words blogging has become a game of most number of followers and ratings rather than something beneficial for the public (Okonkwo, Eyisi & Ololo, 2020). Cultural values are something that needs to be respected at all costs but many modern day bloggers forget this. They promote a very bad image of our society and culture in general by wearing indecent dressing and using slangs which affects the millions of people who constitute our society and thus the whole society moves towards a negative side (Inya, 2017).

Types of Social Media Bloggers

The following among others according to Alade (2017) are the types of social media bloggers existing in Nigeria:

- (i) **Nairaland.com** is also called “giant that till this moment”. No Nigerian site has been able to push “Nairaland” aside since its establishment in 2005. Nairaland was opened to Nigerian users to give them a voice at home and provide massive resources for information.
- (ii) **Gbooza** is a Nigerian news social network which is a free, multifunctional portal and platform for Nigerians and friends of Nigerians to connect world-wide. It is for all who are interested in social networking, unity, peace, friendship and progress of Nigerians and the world.
- (iii) **Timmynaija** is a Nigerian site created in 2005 and aims to bring Nigerians together for mainly networking purposes. Timmynaija features daily Nigerian news interviews, reviews, multi-media and a fast growing community of users. It has been delivering daily news alerts to Nigerian music industry, hip-hop lovers, two-way pagers, cell-phones and email addresses.
- (iv) **Naijapals** is one of Africa's largest online social networking and entertainment communities which enable users to meet new people. It provides updates on Nigerian entertainment and metro news, gists, opinions, latest music, Nollywood movies, confessions and interactive discussion forum. Naijapal came into existence in 2007.
- (v) **Nigeriaconnect.com** is the number one entertainment site for Nigerians in the Diaspora. It has a setup radio/TV for the users to link the homeland with news features, talk-shows and commentaries. It was created by Marshall Anakwo in 2008.
- (vi) **Gnaija** connects users to people around them. It allows them to make friends, say what is on their mind, create a group or join existing ones, chat with other members, add blogs, comment on businesses, events and so on. Not only can users update their Gnaija “mypage” status, the application used on Gnaija allows members to update their Facebook and Twitter status with a single click. The site was established in 2009.

Empirical Literature Review

Researchers have been conducted on the influence of social media usage on study habits of students. For instance, Ugyen and Tshering (2021) investigated the relationship between Facebook Usage and Academic Performance of College Students under the Royal University of Bhutan. The study found that those who spent more time on social media spent less time studying. Chibueze (2018) investigated social media use and study habits of secondary school students in Anambra State and found that there is no significant relationship between students' use of social media like Facebook and study habit. Ezeji and Ezeji (2018) conducted a study on the effect of social media on the study habit of students and found that the rate of social media usage among students was very high and that social media usage like Facebook, WhatsApp and Twitter negatively affected students' revision of their lecture notes daily as well as submission and carrying out of study assignments. Further, Mathur, Nathani, Sharma and Arora (2019) in a study on the impact of Facebook Usage on Students' Involvement in Studies found that students use Facebook for various factors like entertainment, relaxing, passing time but not for knowledge enhancement and that due to their time

spent on Facebook, it has got a negative impact on the student academics and this affect their career. Moreno (2020) in a study on the influence of Facebook addiction on study habits of the Office Administration students found that higher the Facebook addiction, the higher the study habits among the second year BSOA students in the College of Business Education and that addiction in using Facebook is a predictor of overall study habits among the BSOA second-year students. Also Saravana, Lokesha and [Shivalingappa](#) (2018) whose study on impact of Facebook addiction on the study habits of social work students found a significant positive correlation between the Facebook addiction elements with overall study habits of the students.

Ersin and Zekiye (2019) investigated the influence of Instagram usage on the study habits and self efficacy of undergraduates in Universities and revealed that there is a significant positive influence of instagram usage on undergraduates study habits, in areas such as note taking, reading and sharing of academic ideas. Michael (2016) studied the influence of WhatsApp on the study habit of University students and found that the reasons for WhatsApp usage among was for studying, for group discussion, networking, sharing contents and experience or insight. Isaac and Obiora (2020) in a study on social media usage found that majority of the students *use social media like WhatsApp for the purpose of chatting with friends and family other than for academic purposes*.

From the forgoing therefore, study habit plays significant role in students' academic success. Good study habits are essential ingredients that make learning experience appear pleasant and enjoyable. Study habits such as reading, note taking, summary and review of lecture note, good time management and concentration during lectures are among the factors that seem to enhance students' academic performance.

Apuke and Ezeah (2017) examine the access and utilisation of social networking sites among social sciences students' in Northeastern Nigerian public Universities. The rationale for this study stems from the limited investigations that focused on students of Northeastern Nigerian public Universities. Data extracted were entered into the 2016 Microsoft Excel statistical package and analysed using frequency counts and simple percentages presented in Tables and Graphs. The hypothesis of this study was analysed using Chi-square contingency analysis table. A questionnaire was used for data collection. Three hundred copies of the questionnaire were randomly administered to social science students in four institutions in Northeast of Nigeria. It was found that the entire social science students in public universities in Northeastern Nigeria make use of social networking sites and Facebook was ranked as the most utilised. However, only a few proportions of these students use it for academic purposes. Intrinsically, the excess utilisation of social networking sites was found to have a negative influence on their academic growth and development. On the other hand, receiving of unwanted comments, messages, as well as pictures and videos were found to be the leading problems encountered while using social networking sites. The study proposes that higher institutions in Nigeria should always organise seminars and workshops to educate students on the appropriate way of utilising social networking sites.

Kituyi, M. G. and Kyeyune, R. (2024) applied social learning theory to understand how university students learned new health behaviors that impact their mental health through social media use. A cross-sectional research design was adopted with quantitative research methods to conduct the study. Data were collected using online questionnaires from a sample of 453 university students in Cameroon, Uganda and Nigeria. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, multiple hierarchical regression and structural equation modeling techniques. Findings revealed a negative significant relationship between outcome expectations and external locus of control. On the other hand, there was a positive significant relationship between external locus of control on mental health. It is recommended that content on social media platforms should aim at promoting the learning of positive health behaviors – thereby making users better, more acceptable people in society and trustworthy. Further, online community education, sensitization and policing should be

conducted in order to help educate the careless learners on the dangers of social media on mental health. In terms of policy, governments should enact laws that encourage social media practitioners to use local content in order to ensure that appropriate and culturally proper information is consumed by citizens via social media.

Methodology

Survey research design was adopted for this study. Survey was considered suitable because the context of the study involves studying the people, their attitudes, beliefs, experiences, concerning a given phenomenon. The area of study is, Anambra State, one of the five states in the south east geopolitical zone. The state is bounded by Delta State to the West, Imo and Rivers States to the South, Enugu State to the East and Kogi State to the North. The State's capital is Awka, while the state's largest city is Onitsha, which is regarded as one of the largest Metropolitan area in Africa. Nnewi is the second largest commercial and Industrial city in Anambra State, and also a known automobile hub within Nigeria and Africa. Furthermore, the researcher used a multi-stage sampling strategy to select the samples for the study. The research instrument used for the study was the questionnaire, which was delivered to the respondents through some Head of departments and course representatives in three universities (one from each of the three senatorial zones). Results obtained from the study were presented in simple frequency distribution tables and analyzed subsequently. Out of the 362 copies of the questionnaires distributed, a total of 352 copies were retrieved from the respondents. Below are the results.

Analysis of Demographic Data

Table 1.1: Distribution of Respondents by Sex.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	164	43%
Females	188	57%
Total	352	100%

Source: field survey, 2025

The table 4.1.1 above shows that 164 respondents, representing 43% were males, while 188 respondents representing 57% were females. This represented the present trends of male-female school distribution in Anambra state. Therefore, female respondents were more than male respondents.

Table 1.2: Distribution of respondents by age

Variable	Frequency	Percentage%
15-18	68	19%
19-20	118	36%
21-22	76	22%
23-25	48	134%
26- above	16	9%
Total	352	100%

Source: field survey, 2025

The implication of the data on the table above is that a significant proportion of the respondents belong to the age category described as the computer age – the netizens.

Table 1.3: Distribution of respondents by religion

Variables	Frequently	Percentage
Christian	263	75%
Muslim	0	0
Traditional	0	0%
Others (Specify)	63	25%
Total	326	100%

Source: field survey, 2025

Thematic Data Presentation and Analysis

Data relating to the research objectives/questions are presented and subsequently analysed in this section.

Table 2.1: Social media is the Trending Innovation in the contemporary communication world

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly	179	52%
Agreed	147	48%
Strongly Disagreed	0	0%
Disagreed	0	0%
Total	326	100%

Source: field survey 2025

The implication of the data in the table above is that new media is a trending innovation in the ICTs world

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agreed	128	39%
Agreed	142	44%
Strongly Disagreed	32	10%
Disagreed	24	7%
Total	326	100%

Source: field survey 2025

In table 3 above, the data imply that a significant proportion of the respondents were conversant with the wide influence and applications of the new media in Nigerian society. This is an indication that the respondents may be able to know the extent to which new media may be used in governance.

Table 2.3: Social Media are presently being utilized for blogging.

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agreed	152	47%
Agreed	148	45%
Strongly Disagreed	0	0%
Disagreed	26	8%
Total	326	100%

Source: field survey 2025

The implication of the data on the table above is that a significant proportion of the respondents were aware that social media are being used for blogging. The data are also an indication that the respondents are compliant with the global digital technology.

Table 2.4 Social media blogging has the potential to influence the behavior and character of students

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agreed	168	52%
Agreed	158	48%
Strongly Disagreed	0	0%
Disagreed	0	0%
Total	326	100%

Source: field survey 2025

The data in table 4 above imply that the respondents perceive social media blogging as having great influence.

Table 2. 5: Social media blogging can affect the academic performance of students

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agreed	173	53%
Agreed	140%	43%
Strongly Disagreed	0	0%
Disagreed	13	4%
Total	326	100%

Source: field survey 2024

The implication of the data on table 5 above is that social media have pervasive effects on students.

Table 2.6: Social media blogging may result exhibition of wrong value system among the students

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agreed	168	52%
Agreed	158	48%
Strongly Disagreed	0	0%
Disagreed	0	0%
Total	326	100%

Source: field survey 2024

Discussion of Findings

Findings from this study reveal that there the respondents perceive social media as facilitating blogging. Findings also revealed that blogging streamlines information dissemination. Furthermore, findings revealed that social media blogging influences students' behaviour. These findings are in tandem with the TDT which anchored the study. Our second findings also align with the Uses and gratification theory, which explain the benefits media users derive from using the media. While social media blogging can be effective in reaching a wide audience and fostering a sense of community, social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram have been used to share information, personal stories, and campaigns related to issues in the society and raising awareness.

Conclusion

However, this research paper revealed that Social media blogs despite its benefits in Nigeria, has been abused in the area of faking of news, instigating of violence and has become a cheap tool in the hands of terrorist especially the book haram insurgent group; all these have had grave impact on the nation's security as showed in work.

Recommendations

Based on these negative brought about by the abuse of social media on the nation's security, the work makes the following recommendations.

- (i) Erring members of the society who abuse the use of social media should be punished.
- (ii) There should be countering of unhealthy and dangerous speech through mass

condemnation and media engagement. The Civil society organizations, media houses and influential leaders or companies can assist in this regard by impressing it upon influential dangerous speakers to withdraw utterances.

- (iii) Train influential bloggers and users of social media. Workshops can be facilitated with the aim of increasing the knowledge of bloggers on ethical principles, conflict sensitive communication and hate and dangerous speech. This knowledge should guide their future reporting and commentary.
- (iv) There should be engagement of media regulatory agencies.
- (v) Government should empower the youths so as to engage them in more meaningful and constructive activities.
- (vi) A cyber monitoring team should be set by schools to checkmate the effects of illegal activities of the Social Media.

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