



SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF OMANI STUDENTS

*Dr. Sanjay Singh Baghel
Nishitha Dev Kumar
Abhishek Kumar Singh*

Faculty, Department of Communication Studies
College of Applied Sciences, Nizwa
Ministry of Higher Education
Sultanate of Oman

Abstract

The social networking sites today have grown by leaps and bounds and have made the life of youths revolve around it. The Omani youths are also not an exception to this. The young Omani students who are digitally enabled with modern technology- social networking sites, online T V, blackberry, I-phones, you tube etc. does not realize the priceless time, energy and cost they spend over it. Thus, over use of social networking sites and twenty four hour busy with mobile technology not only affects them physically, psychologically and emotionally but also cost them their lives. The researchers intend to empirically study on the amount of time the Omani youth on an average spends on the social networking sites and its effect. The study will not only investigate the general behavior of the Omani youths on such activities but also intends to purpose how can these social networking sites be used more effectively for personal development and creative activities.

Keywords: Social Networking Sites (SNS's), socialization, Digitalization

Introduction

The emerging trend of information and communication technologies (ICT) in each and every individual life, both in our private and public spheres, forces us to mirror on ourselves how we can deal with the digital era and its implications. On the basis of this, media and social researcher are aggressively involved in exploring state of affairs on how to take best possible benefit of the new opportunities that are being presented by ICT in digital era. After the rapid growth of the World Wide Web, starting from the mid-90s, the revolution towards an information technology and social networking sites became a hot topic on the policy agenda for the all government and society. Yet, in this situation people of the society are not able to handle equilibrium between their private and public life. Hence, a lot of problems are approaching in their daily life.

Not need to say, Social media has become a global media of communication; it is a media that change the way of communication. The Advent of Social Networking Sites (SNS's) such as Facebook, Twitter, orkut, Hi5, LinkedIn, netlog, google, Wayne itself is such active and humongous concept that enables its user to articulate, participate and make visible their social networks by indulging into expressing themselves in more than one way. However, no matter how big or capacious social media may be, the need to understand and work out it remains fundamentally essential as it is deemed vital to the growth of the Internet world. The internet is one of the most powerful tools used to socialize and get the chance to meet other people. It is the perfect path for people who would like to exchange concepts and ideas with people who share the same interest [1]. There were scientific studies that showed internet as one of the fundamental tools that can initiate social interaction with other group because of the media that it employ –private and confidential. A study of new media world I have seen a lot of times how the internet, especially the social media sites are able to create a life changing situation for people. The people who are introverted and who never socialized with the peer have to found comfort with other people on the social media site because there of the feature of this social media tool to contain privacy and confidentiality. These people have learned and feel relief from the non-judgment factors. Social media sites are a better way to improve social life because rejection from people who are superficial- based, these site were formed and built to create a means for other people to improve their social being and in the end create a new environment that is socially interactive. Prior to the existence of the social media on the web, people are accustomed to getting and acquiring the information they need through other forms such as newspapers, manual books, researchers, and other forms of literatures that were manually bound and published. These materials are often called as the traditional forms of media. Social media is the interaction that happens and transpires between ads among people that result into essential tidbits of information employee the internet technology as the main channel of communication [2]. In a study, Researchers found there are so many social media elements, social media systems, social media relations, social media communications tools & technology, affect our daily lives.

II. Review of Literature

A general assumption is that communication technologies help to increase and strengthen social ties. The Internet provides many social networking opportunities to connect one to another. But how do social networking sites affect individual relationships? Do people use social networking sites to expand their personal networks, to find people who have had similar experiences, to discuss a common hobby, for the potential of offline dating? Or, do people spend time on networking sites to deepen their existing personal networks and stay connected to old friends or distant family? What is the nature of the communications that transpire on social networking sites? Is it personal, emotional, private, and important; or trivial, informal, and public? We examined the literature on social networking sites and conducted our own studies of how students on Omani college campuses engage in social networking.

A meta-analysis was conducted of 16 studies run between 1995 and 2003, with data from over 35,000 subjects [3]. The authors concluded there is little to no relationship between Internet use and social interaction. Their overall finding was that "the Internet has not had any broad effect on social interaction." The authors' explanation for the lack of relationship between Internet use and offline social connections was the difference in communication with friends versus family. They suggest the Internet may serve as a source of "friendship-reminders" to give attention to one's friends, which is necessary for friendship to thrive, yet is not necessary for relationships with family, which are less ephemeral. "Even though the Internet may have changed many behavior of the society, the effects of those changes on fundamental relationships and psychological well-being would likely be small or slow in rising."

At recent study found that college students use Facebook*, a popular social networking site, to sustain their social assests [4]. They use Facebook to stay linked with people with whom they used to be more closely involved, e.g., former classmates.

A related study investigated whether college students use Facebook for "social searching" or "social browsing" [5]. Social searching occurs when a Facebook user looks up particular individuals he or she already knows or has become aware of via an offline connection in order to learn more about them. Social browsing, on the other hand, occurs when users try to find strangers online whom they would like to meet offline. Overwhelmingly, college students are using Facebook for social searching [6,7].



In one of the first academic studies of privacy and SNS's, gross and acquits and analyzed Carnegie Mellon University facebook profile and examined how individual disclose information and protect privacy on face book, finding that most users share personal information open and few modify their default privacy setting for increased protection [8].

Amanda Lenhart found that internet and American life protect officered an explanation of why social networking sites are so popular among young. The report said that social networking have two primary functions that are useful to young adults. The first is purely utilitarian; to communicate with other. Lenhart also mentions that social networking sites allow users to play around in the creation of their own identities. Upon closer examination, this is essential the primary function of social networking websites.

According to a report published by office of communications, UK (Ofcom), (2008), social networkers differ in their attitude to social networking sites and in their behavior while using them. Qualitative research indicates that site users and tend to fall into five distinct group based on their behavior and attitude.[9]

Alpha Socializers-(a monirity) people who used sites in intense shorts to flirt, meet new people, and are entertained.

Attention Seekers- people who craved attention and comments from others, often by posting photos and customizing their profile.

Followers - peoples who joined sites to keep up what their peers were doing.

Functional- people who tended to be single minded in using sites for a particular purpose. [10]

A social networking site also provides rich source of naturalistic behavior data. Profile and linking data from SNSs can be gathered either through the use of automated collection techniques or through datasets provided directly from the company, enabling network analysis researches to explore large-scale patterns of finding, usage and other visible indicators and continuing an analysis trends that started with examination of blogs and other websites. For instance, golden, Wilkinsons and Huberman (2007) examined an datasets consisting of around 400 million messaged exchanged by over four million facebook users for insight into finding and messaging activities[11]. Ellion and Stenfield (2009) calculated that the relationship between profile elements and SNSs users, findings that profile filed that reduce transaction costs and are harder to falsify are most likely to be associated with larger numbers of friendship links. [12]. These kinds of data also lend themselves well to analysis through network visualization.

III. Objectives

The main users of these modern technologies are mainly young Omani students demographic who differ from older generations in the way that use of such tools. The study seeks to understand how young university students are using social networking websites like- online TV, blackberry, I-phones, you tube, MMS as well as their attitude to this form of communication.

The objectives of this study are as:

To understand how Omani students are using of social networking sites.

To identify the motivating factors. Which influences the users for social networking sites?

To understand the users, who checked the sites frequently are more likely to suffer from low self-esteem.

To investigates social concern of SNS's.

IV. Research Design

Researcher conducted a sample survey and two focus groups to learn about college students' communication habits, including social networking sites and their replications. Sample Data was collected from both government and private colleges in sultanate of Oman. The total number of respondents equals to 125 students. The respondent age group are different and were selected through Random sampling method was used to gather the data required for the study.

The main method of data collection in this study was based on questionnaire. The survey instrument included both open ended and close ended questions, intended to find out the amount of time and effort put into social networking as well as to analyze user's behaviors and attitudes.

V. Data Analysis and Presentation

Section A

Represents the overall tables

Table No1: Year of Study

Class	Frequency	Percent
Third Year	60	48.0
Fourth Year	65	52.0
Total	125	100.0

Most of the respondents for the study were students of the third and fourth year. The table above indicates that fourth year students were 52 percent, while the third year students accounted for the remaining 48 percent.

Table 2: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	59	47.2
Female	66	52.8
Total	125	100.0



Female students represent almost fifty-three percent. While forty-seven percent of the respondents were males.

Table 3: College

College	Frequency	Percent
Government	57	45.6
Private	68	54.4
Total	125	100.0

The table above indicates that respondents from private colleges have almost fifty-five percent representation. As to that of Forty-five percent representation from government colleges

Table 4: Access Internet

Place	Frequency	Percent
Home	9	7.2
College	47	37.6
Mobile Phone	10	8.0
Home & College	28	22.4
College and Mobile Phone	14	11.2
All	17	13.6
Total	125	100.0

This table shows the overall table as to where was internet accessed. The percentages here clearly show that almost one third of the respondents accessed internet at college. One-fifth of them accessed internet at both Home and College.

Table: 5 Time Spend online Daily

Hours spent	Frequency	Percent
1-2 hrs	32	25.6
2-3 hrs	44	35.2
3-4 hrs	15	12.0
4-5 hrs	18	14.4
More than 5 hrs	16	12.8
Total	125	100.0

When asked to respond to the question as to how much of time is spent on Internet around one third said that they spent 2-3 hrs online daily. One-fourth of the respondents said that they spent 1-2 hours online. Almost the same percentage of respondents spent from between three to four to more than 5 hours online daily.

Table :6 Sites visited

Sites	Frequency	Percent
Google	14	11.2
Facebook	2	1.6
Google and News sites	3	2.4
Google, Facebook and News websites	36	28.8
Google Facebook and Tweeter	25	20.0
All the sites	45	36.0
Total	125	100.0

Assessing the kinds of sites that the respondents visited, thirty six percent of the respondents indicated that they visited all the above mentioned sites regularly. Almost twenty-nine percent of the respondents answered that they frequented sites like Google, Facebook and news websites. While another twenty percent frequented Google, Facebook and tweeter regularly.

Table: 7 Activities done on Internet

Activities Online	Never Use		Rarely Use		Occasional Use		Sometime Use		Often Use		No Response		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No.	%
Checking e-mails			10	8.0	5	4.0	35	28.0	71	56.8	4	3.2	125	100.0
For Doing homework			11	8.8	17	13.6	48	38.4	43	34.4	6	4.8	125	100.0
Getting Education information			3	2.4	22	17.6	52	41.6	43	34.4	5	4.0	125	100.0
Communicating with friends local	15	12.0	22	17.6	8	6.4	33	26.4	34	27.2	13	10.4	125	100.0
Employment Information	23	18.4	24	19.2	16	12.8	15	12.0	32	25.6	15	12.0	125	100.0
Hobby information	12	9.6	21	16.8	12	9.6	30	24.0	37	29.6	13	10.4	125	100.0



Playing Games	41	32.8	29	23.2	9	7.2	10	8.0	7	5.6	29	23.2	125	100.0
Listening to Music	30	24.0	24	19.2	6	4.8	28	22.4	29	23.2	8	6.4	125	100.0
Meeting new friends	36	28.8	19	15.2	12	9.6	23	18.4	16	12.8	19	15.2	125	100.0

When asked to respond about the kind of activities done online almost fifty seven percent of the respondents said that they often used the Internet for checking mails. Around 38 percent often used the internet for doing their home work. Twenty-seven percent often used the Internet for communicating with local friends (chatting), Twenty nine percent of the respondents often used the internet for getting hobby related information. Another twenty three Forty one percent said that they sometimes used the internet for getting educational information.

Table: 8 Time Spent on Facebook

Time	Frequency	Percent
1-2 hrs	42	33.6
2-3 hrs	23	18.4
3-4 hrs	13	10.4
4-5 hrs	2	1.6
More than 5 hrs	2	1.6
99	43	34.4
Total	125	100.0

Responding to the question as to how much of time was spent on Facebook, thirty –three percent respondents answered that they spent around 1-2 hours online daily on Facebook. While eighteen percent responders were 2-3 hours daily. Ten percent responded to spending 3-4 hours on Facebook daily.

Table:8 Activities on Facebook

Activities on Facebook	Never Use		Rarely Use		Occasional Use		Sometime Use		Often Use		No Response		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No.	%
Make new friends	35	28.0	15	12.0	14	11.2	24	19.2	21	16.8	16	12.8	125	100.0
Play games	67	53.6	16	12.8	11	8.8	4	3.2	5	4.0	22	17.6	125	100.0
Getting education information	33	26.4	9	7.2	29	23.2	21	16.8	16	12.8	17	13.6	125	100.0
Communicating with distance friends	27	21.6	26	20.8	4	3.2	30	24.0	19	15.2	19	15.2	125	100.0
Communicating with local friends	28	22.4	13	10.4	6	4.8	32	25.6	28	22.4	18	14.4	125	100.0
Listening to music	48	38.4	4	3.2	6	4.8	8	6.4	2	1.6	57	45.6	125	100.0
													125	100.0
													125	100.0

The table above indicates the kind of activities done on Facebook daily. Taking into consideration the social networking patterns, Twenty five percent of the respondents indicated that they sometimes used the Facebook for communicating with local friends. Twenty –four percent of the respondents sometimes used Facebook to communicate with distant friends. Twenty –three percent of the respondents occasionally used Facebook for getting educational information. While nineteen percent sometimes used Facebook to make new friends.

Table:9 Effect of being online

How being online helped	Yes		No		No Response		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	%	No
Helps in social interaction	95	76.0	13	10.4	17	13.6	125	100.0
Meets my gaming needs	39	31.2	54	43.2	32	25.6	125	100.0
Increases my confidence	82	65.6	15	12.0	28	22.4	125	100.0
Connects me to family and friends	87	69.6	8	6.4	30	24.0	125	100.0
Break from routine	71	56.8	20	16.0	34	27.2	125	100.0
Helps to forget problems	66	52.8	33	26.4	26	20.8	125	100.0
distracts from loneliness	37	29.6	52	41.6	36	28.8	125	100.0
							125	100.0
							125	100.0

When asked how the social websites helped them, it was found that an overwhelming 76 percent of the respondents said that it helps them in social interaction. 69 percent felt that they were connected easily to their family and friends. 65 percent of the respondents said that it increased their confidence. While almost 57 percent agreed that Social websites gave them a break from the routine and almost 53 percent of the respondents replied that the online social web sites help them to forget their problems.

Section B

While analyzing the various data based on gender it was found that :



Table:10 Cross tabulation of Access to Internet

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Home	0 .0%	9 13.6%	9 7.2%
College	26 44.1%	21 31.8%	47 37.6%
Mobile Phone	7 11.9%	3 4.5%	10 8.0%
Home & College	12 20.3%	16 24.2%	28 22.4%
College and Mobile Phone	11 18.6%	3 4.5%	14 11.2%
All	3 5.1%	14 21.2%	17 13.6%
Total	59 100.0%	66 100.0%	125

Pearson Chi-Square .000

The Cross table above indicates that forty four percent of the male respondents accessed internet at College as to that of almost thirty two percent female respondents. Home and college was another option for students to access Internet with percentage of 24 for females against 20 percent among males

It was hypothesized that there is a difference between male and female students in access to internet. These differences are marginally significant as ($X^2= 23.073;df=5;p=.000$). There by upholding the hypothesis that there is a difference in accessing Internet among gender.

Table: 11 Cross tabulation of Hours spent online daily

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
1-2 hrs	16 27.1%	16 24.2%	32 25.6%
2-3 hrs	25 42.4%	19 28.8%	44 35.2%
3-4 hrs	2 3.4%	13 19.7%	15 12.0%
4-5 hrs	4 6.8%	14 21.2%	18 14.4%
More than 5 hrs	12 20.3%	4 6.1%	16 12.8%
	59 100.0%	66 100.0%	125
% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	

The table above indicates clearly that male respondents spent more hours online as compared to the female respondents. The chi-square test also clearly supports the hypothesis that there is a significant difference among males and females in hours spent online daily. ($X^2= 18.105;df=4;p=.001$) once again upholding the hypothesis.

Table: 12 Sites Visited

Sites	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Google	8 13.6%	6 9.1%	14 11.2%
Facebook	2 3.4%	0 .0%	2 1.6%
Google and News sites	0 .0%	3 4.5%	3 2.4%



Google, Facebook and News websites	7 11.9%	29 43.9%	36 28.8%
Google Facebook and Tweeter	15 25.4%	10 15.2%	25 20.0%
All the sites	27 45.8%	18 27.3%	45 36.0%
% within Gender	59 100.0%	66 100.0%	125 100.0%

When asked to give a preference of sites visited the respondents indicated the above sites. Almost 44 percent of the female respondents visited Google, Facebook and news websites daily. While 45 percent of the males visited all the social networking sites such as Google, Facebook and Tweeter along with news web sites. The chi-square test ($X^2=21.205;df=5;p=.001$) upholds the hypothesis that there is no difference in the sites visited daily among gender

Table:13 Cross tabulation of Time Spent on Facebook

Facebook	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
1-2 hrs	23 39.0%	19 28.8%	42 33.6%
2-3 hrs	8 13.6%	15 22.7%	23 18.4%
3-4 hrs	11 18.6%	2 3.0%	13 10.4%
4-5 hrs	0 .0%	2 3.0%	2 1.6%
More than 5 hrs	2 3.4%	0 .0%	2 1.6%
No Response	15 25.4%	28 42.4%	43 34.4%
% within Gender	59 100.0%	66 100.0%	125 100.0%

The table above clearly shows the difference in time spent on Facebook 39 percent of the males spent around 1-2 hours on Facebook daily against almost 29 percent of the female respondents. 22 percent of the females spent -3 hours online as compared to 13 percent among males. While 18 percent of the males respondents spend 3-4 hours against that of 3 percent among females. The statistical test clearly shows that ($X^2 16.332;df=5;p=.006$) this indicates a difference based on gender on time spent online daily.

Table: 13 Activities on Facebook –Females

Activities on Facebook	Never Use		Rarely Use		Occasional Use		Sometime Use		Often Use		No Response		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Make new Friends	23	34.8%	11	16.7%	11	16.7%	7	10.6%	5	7.6%	9	13.6%	66	100.0%
Play games	39	59.1%	6	9.1%	3	4.5%	4	6.1%	5	7.6%	9	13.6%	66	
Getting education information	21	31.8%	9	13.6%	6	9.1%	8	12.1%	12	18.2%	10	15.2%	66	100.0%
Communicating with distance friends	19	28.8%	14	21.2%	4	6.1%	13	19.7%	6	9.1%	10	15.2%	66	100.0%
communicating with local friends	20	30.3%	5	7.6%	6	9.1%	17	25.8%	9	13.6%	9	13.6%	66	100.0%
Listening to music	31	47.0%	2	3.0%	2	3.0%	4	6.1%	2	3.0%	25	37.9%	66	100.0%

Regarding the activities on face book by female students, the table above strongly indicates that the social web site is used for either communication with friends or getting home work information almost 26 percent sometimes used it to communicate with local friends. 19 percent sometimes used the internet to communicate among distance friends. While 18 percent often used Facebook to get educational information.

Table: 14 Activities on Facebook among Males

Activities on Facebook	Never Use		Rarely Use		Occasional Use		Sometime Use		Often Use		No Response		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Make new Friends	12	20.3%	4	6.8%	3	5.1%	17	28.8%	1	27.1%	7	11.9%	59	100.0%



									6				
Play games	28	47.5%	10	16.9%	8	13.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	13	22.0%	59
getting education information	12	20.3%	0	0%	2	39.0%	13	22.0%	4	6.8%	7	11.9%	59
Communicating with distance friends	8	13.6%	12	20.3%	0	.0%	17	28.8%	1	22.0%	9	15.3%	59
communicating with local friends	8	13.6%	8	13.6%	0	.0%	15	25.4%	1	32.2%	9	15.3%	59
Listening to music	17	28.8%	2	3.4%	4	6.8%	4	6.8%	0	.0%	32	54.2%	59

The table above shows the activities on Facebook among male respondent. 32 percent often used it for communicating with their local friends. Similar percentage i.e. 28percent used face book sometimes to make new friends and to communicate with distance friends. 22 percent of them for getting educational information.

Table:15 How does Social network help

	Males						Females						Chi- square
	Yes		No		No Response		Yes		No		No response		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Helps in social interaction	55	93.2	0	.0%	4	6.8%	40	60.6%	13	19.7%	13	19.7	.000
Meets my gaming needs	25	42.4%	2	33.9%	14	23.7%	14	21.2%	34	51.5%	18	27.3%	.032
Increases my confidence	41	69.5%	4	6.8%	14	23.7	41	62.1%	11	16.7%	14	21.2%	.236
Connects me to family and friends	43	72.9%	0	.0%	16	27.1%	44	66.7%	8	12.1%	14	21.2%	.020
Break from routine	35	59.3%	8	13.6%	16	27.1%	36	54.5%	12	18.2%	18	27.3%	.763
Helps to forget problems	40	67.8%	1	18.6%	8	13.6%	26	39.4%	22	33.3%	18	27.3%	.006
Distracts from loneliness	20	33.9%	2	35.6%	18	30.5%	17	25.8%	31	47.0%	18	27.3%	.411

The table above indicates an overwhelming similarity in the effect of social networking web sites. Majority of the male respondents said that it helped them in social interaction. 60 percent of the females also responded to the same. Almost 73 percent said that it connected them to their family and friends, while almost 67 percent of the females agreed to the same. 69 percent of the males responded that the online social network sites increased their confidence. To which 62 percent of the females' respondent agreed too.

The individual chi-squares indicate that there was no significant difference in the effect that these social networking sites had on either of the gender. Both males and females responded almost similarly to the effects.

VI. Discussion and Conclusion

At the period of information technology, social networking websites play a very significant role in the social, psychological and educational development of youngster. The growth of ICT in society of Oman is staggering. There is a plenty of room for it to expand. More than 2 million people live in Oman, but only few percentages of people use internet and SNS's.

The society of Oman is developing in nature and thus the people (youngster, students and working profession) mainly use the internet and social networking sites.[13,14] One of the newest trends of online communication is online networking. We all know that is a new concept, social networking in Oman has grown by leaps and bounds. But we cannot deny from the fact that this new form of computer - mediated communication has tremendous effect on the young students of Oman and has become an important part of their daily lifestyle. Thus it would not wrong to say that as a society, Oman is certainly at a moment of transition when social relationship may no longer restricted to face to face communication in its immediate surroundings, but also include a large number social encounter conducted over wide geographical distance.

In this study the researchers tried to conclude on the basis of many parameters to conclude that Internet, new media tools and social networking site like Google, Facebook, Tweeter, Online media, Mobile Phones, I-pads etc are very useful for both the genders of students[15]. They use these sites and tools for the personal, professional, social, pschycological and academic development and shaping opinion in this present world of modernization.

The main aim of this study was to explore attitude of the students of different government and private educational institute of Oman for use of new communications phenomenon, internet and Social Networking Sites. This study conducted among the 125 students of different private and government institution in Oman brought to light on certain interesting facts. Social networking sites is very important for the social development of students as they can share and develop their opinion on the information provided by social capitals, certainly it is used to frame peoples comment. In Oman, where the internet penetration is excellent as the educational institution is well equipped with new media tools and thus, the SNS's like Facebook, Tweeter, E-Mail user has a set of loyal visitors today[16]. The study revealed that for many users online social networking had become a hobby, and for a few it has become a bit of a confidence building instruments. Several user simply said that no life without SNS's.

On an average users checked their sites at least a few times a week, and often once, or more than once, a day. Users said that keeping contact with the distant friends and reaching many social contacts at same time were the key aspects of social networking websites appeals. Some of the student users conform that spending hours looking on the profile, posting comments, managing their own profile and learning by interaction with valuable information defiantly increase the confidence.

Internet social networking, if used intelligently, has incredible potential to provide information, knowledge and contribute to the development of Omani students in different way. However, as the present study reveals the young students have been actively using it even as a tools of infotainment, like the use of Google, is very interestingly said by used that Google is a key of knowledge, we get everything on it and it is not very easy to interact with the world. [17]

In this study researchers also find that many user in the Oman society (students) were unaware, and seemingly to consider, that there could be a more serious side to this activity.



Thus, overall we can conclude that use of SNS's strongly act as "Resort for Socialization" as the SNS's is a very famous and user friendly tools for efficient and convenient communication, Socialization, Information, Infotainment, Entertainment belongingness and most important is that the user can make new friend and keeping in touch with the existing one of young generation especially the students in Oman.

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