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# INTRODUCTION →

Education is a both a basic human right and a core element of sustainable development. It is the theme of the United Nations' fourth sustainable development goal, which seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all. Education enables individuals to build more prosperous and ~~to~~ successful live and societies to achieve economic prosperity and social welfare.

Access to the internet is fundamental to achieving this vision for the future. It can improve the quality of education in many ways.

It opens doorways to a wealth of information, knowledge and educational resources, increasing opportunities for learning in and beyond the classroom.

Teachers use online materials to prepare lesson, and students to extend their range of learning



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Educationalists are enthusiastically exploring opportunities and discovering new way in which they can use internet to improve education outcomes. As the broad based commission for sustainable development challenge is "to help teachers and student use technology in relevant and authentic ways that actua education and fostere the knowledge and skills necessary for life long learning".

The internet is not of course the answer to every challenge posed by education. National policies that expre experience in both education and technology, within different countries national contexts, are essential internet's contribution to education is to be maximised. The success of internet in education will be one educational outcomes: improvement insident's attainments c and job opportunities.



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## INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS :-

No strategy for internet in education can succeed without infrastructure and access to internet. Society's Enabling Environment Framework makes clear, this requires infrastructure investment entrepreneurship together with supportive governance for the internet ecosystem.

- Broadband infrastructure is essential if teachers and students are to make full use of what the internet offers. In many areas in developing countries still lack broadband networks or affordable connectivity.
- The need of school and colleges and of National e-Research and Education Networks (NRENs).

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# SOCIAL NETWORKING

Social networking is the practice of expanding the number of one's business and social contacts by making connections through individuals often through social media sites such as Google+, Twitter and G+ social networking communities. Some time known as social networking that help make contacts that would be unlikely to have met otherwise depending on the social media platform members may be able to contact any other member in other case member can contact anyone they have a connection to and subsequently anyone that contact has a connection to and so on.

Social media is a platform of the capacity of social interaction and collaboration. It is increasingly built into business,



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# HISTORY OF SOCIAL NETWORKING

A social networking site is an online platform which people use to build social networks or social relations with other people who share similar personal or career interests, activities background or real life connections.

The social networks are distributed across various computer networks and are inherently computer networks, linking people, organisations and knowledge.

Social networking services vary in format and the number of features.

They can incorporate a range of new information and communication tools, operating on desktops and laptops or on mobile devices such as tablet computers and smart phones.

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Early social networking site on the world wide web began in the form of generalized online communities such as the globe.com Creocities tripod.com in 1995. Many these early communities focused on bringing people together to interact with each other through chat rooms and to share personal information and ideas.

Some communities - such as classmate.com took a different approach by simply having people link to each other email address planet All stated 1996 New social working method site allowing users to compile list of friends and search for other users with similar interest. New-social new-social networking method were developed by the end of the 1990. many social sites began to developed advertising for any feature.

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This new generation of social networking sites began to flourish with the emergence of six degree . com . in 1997 . followed by open Diig in 1998 , mixi 1999 , makeout club in 2000 , Hub culture and Friendster in 2002 an soon became a part of the internet mainstream in 2002 . The first mass social networking site was the south Korean service cyworld launched as a blog - blessed site in 1999 and social net working features added in 2001 . It also became one of the first companies to profit from the sale of virtual goods .

Friendster was followed by my space and linkedia a year later and eventually Bebo .

Social networking site popularity was by 2005 . It was reported that my space was getting more page views than google , Facey Facebook launched in 2004 .

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Facebook, launched in 2004, became the largest social networking site in world in early 2009. Facebook was first introduced introduced as a Harvard social networking site expanding to other universities and eventually anyone. The term social media was introduced and soon became widespread.

## MEANING OF SOCIAL NETWORK NETWORKING →

A social networking service is an online which people use to build social networks or social relations with other people. The social networks are distributed across various computer networks.

The social networks are inherently computer networks, linking people organisation and knowledge.

Social networking service vary in c-format and the number of features.

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Social networking sites allow users to share ideas digital photos and videos, posts and to inform others about online or real-world activities and events with people in their network. While in person social networking such as gathering in a village market to talk about event has existed since the earliest developments of town the web enables people to connect with others who live in different locations ranging from across a city to across the world.

Social network services used primarily for socializing with existing friends.

They have been attempt to standardize these services to avoid the need to duplicate entries of friends and interests.

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# INTERNET

The internet is the global system of interconnected computer networks that use the internet protocol suite to link devices worldwide. It is a network of networks that consists of private, public, academic, business, and government networks of local to global scope linked by a broad array of ~~electra~~ electronic, ~~wire~~ wireless, and optical networking technologies.

The internet carries a vast range of information resources and services, such as the interlinked hypertext documents and applications of the world wide web (www), electronic mail, telephony, and file sharing.

The origins of the internet date back to research commissioned by the federal government of the United States in 1960s.



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to build robust, fault-tolerant communication with computer networks. The primary precursor network, the Arpanet, initially served as a backbone for interconnection of regional academic and military networks in the 1980s. The funding of the National Science Foundation NETWORK.

Most traditional communication media including telephony, radio, television, paper mail and newspapers are reshaped, redefined, or even bypassed by the internet, giving birth to new services such as email, internet telephony, internet television, online music, digital newspapers and video streaming websites.

Newspapers, books, and other print publishing are adapting to website technology, or are reshaped into blogging, web feeds and online news aggregators.

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The internet has enabled and accelerated new forms of personal interactions through instant messaging, internet forums and social networking. online shopping has grown up both for major retailers and small businesses and entrepreneurs, as it.

### History of Internet :-

Today internet is existing only because of ARPANET project. ARPANET means advanced Research project Agency network. It was a private network. It was founded in 1969 with the help of U.S Department of Defense. It was the first network in which TCP/IP was used. Through this network first internet message was sent by professor Leonard Kleinrock from university of California to Stanford Research.

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In 1982, the TCP/IP was declared as a standard protocol. After 1990 world is using this project as commercial project that is today's internet. In India internet was started on 15 August 1995 by B.S.N.L.

The categories of network depends upon its size distance it covers and its ownership. These are three basic types of networks i.e. Local Area Network (LAN) Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) and Wide Area Network (WAN)

This history of internet begins with the development of electronic computer in the 1950s. Initial concepts of wide area networking originated in several computer science laboratories in the United States, United Kingdom and France. The U.S.A department of defense awarded contracts as early

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as the 1960, including for the development of the ARPANET project, directed by Robert Taylor managed by Lawrence Roberts.

The internet protocol suite was developed by Robert E. Kahn and Vint Cerf in 1970, and became the standard networking protocol on the ARPANET, incorporating concepts from the French CYCLADES project directed by Louis Poulet in the 1970s, research at CERF in Switzerland by British computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee resulted in the world wide web linking hypertext documents into an information system accessible from any node on the network. Since the mid 1990s, the internet has had a revolution impact on culture, commerce and terminology, including the rise of near instant communication by electronic mail, instant messaging, etc.

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## MEANING OF INTERNET

The internet is the global system of inter-connected computer networks that use the internet Protocol Suite to link devices worldwide. It is a network of networks that consists of private, public, academic, business and government networks of local to global scope, linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless and optical networking technology. The internet carries a vast range of information resources and services such as the inter-linked hypertext documents and applications of the world-wide web, electronic mail, telephony and file sharing. The internet has no centralized governance in either technological implementation or policies for access and usage; each network sets its own policies.

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# USING SOCIAL NETWORK FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Today Technology provides a lot of opportunities for education that can be accessed by everyone around the globe. The educational field has completely transformed ever since the internet and technology are included in the education.

Due to the growth in the social networking websites, they have the ability to endorse both collaboration and active learning. Thus the affirmative effects of social networking in education are perceptible. Social networking sites, teachers can be able to improve the involvement of their students in studies and education, improve technological ability, provide a great sense of collaboration in the classroom.

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The university of minnetota had research on social net working sites have a great impact for educational growth for students in high school. Christine Greenhow, the principal investigator in the study, has elaborated the impact of social networking sites on educations. The study showed that 94% of the observed students used the internet 77% had their account on social networking sites and 32% of the students went online at home. The surveyed students said that have learned very important skills such as technological skills, communications skills and being open for diverse opinions and views which are all important for ~~any~~ contemporary moreover, teachers can also be able to make the school more linked appropriate and meaning to the students.

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The following are the popular social networking websites that have effective educational benefits.

### EDMODO

EDMODO → Ed Edmodo is the largest social-networking website used mainly for educational purpose. As per the survey more than 13 million people are using this website effectively. Edmodo Edmodo provides guarantee security for all its user.

If any institution is using this website, then the institute will get a security code from this website.

### ENGLISH BABY →

Teaching conversational English is the main objective of the English baby website. The analysis showed that nearly 1.5 million people across the globe are using this website.

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### Live Mocha →

Live Mocha is a social-networking website used to teach various languages to the website users. As per the analysis, 1.2 million people around the world are using this website. The website consists of a collection of course material available in more than 88 different languages.

WIKIPEDIA → A popular social networking website that consists of a great repository of informative articles, generally used by millions of users every one hour. Many people sharing their views and opinions in a forum-based settings also, they ask questions, review, modify, mention references, give feedbacks and share their knowledge gained from the article.

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FACEBOOK → Facebook is a famous social networking site that has nearly a billion users all over the world.

This website is considered to be the best website for promoting education. In the modern generation, you can find almost every student has an account in Facebook.

LINKEDIN →

LinkedIn is one of the largest website created mainly for business relationship and networking. This website is used by nearly a million of companies and professional across the globe. Not only are LinkedIn educators in use, but also provide advantageous benefits to employees and job seekers. Like face book, LinkedIn, also has so many groups for educators.

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How social networking sites assist individual educators?

- Promotes creativity
- Enhances communication skills
- Develops collaboration and team work.
- Increase awareness.
- Develop social connection.

By using social networking sites, students get the following benefits →

- Improvement of communication skills
- Improvement of technological skills
- Develop a positive image
- Increase the engagement of learning.

By using social networking sites, Teachers get the following benefits ->

- > Increase the access to resources.
- > collaborate with other staffs.
- > Exchange information and lesson plans.
- > Reach parents who are not able to come to school.
- > Get feedback about school and events.



As it is easy to access and use social networking websites from anywhere in the world, more ever social media sites provide a vast amount of information useful for educators.

Thus social networking sites not only play a important role in connecting people but play an important role in education.

# FACEBOOK



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# FACEBOOK

Facebook is an American online social media and social networking service company based in Menlo Park, California. Its website was launched on 4 Feb 2004 by Mark ~~Zuk~~ Zuckerberg, along with fellow Harvard college students and roommates. It is considered one of the four technology companies along with Amazon, Apple and Google. Facebook gradually added support for students at various of these universities and eventually to high school students. Since 2006, anyone who claims to be at least 13 years old has been allowed to become a registered user of Facebook, though variations exist in this requirement, depending on local laws.

The name came from the face-book directories often given to American university students.

Facebook can be accessed from a large range of devices with internet



Connectivity such as desktop computers, laptops and tablet computers and smartphones. After registering users can create a customised profile indicating their name, occupation, schools attended and so on. Users can add other users as friends, exchange messages, post status updates, share photos, videos and links, use various software applications and receive notifications of their users' activities.

Facebook has more than 2.2 billion monthly active users as of January 2018. Its popularity has led to prominent media coverage for the company, including significant scrutiny over privacy and their psychological effects. It has in the recent year, the company has faced intense pressure over the amount of fake news, hate speech and depiction of violence prevalent on its services, all of which it is countering.

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## HOW TO CREATE FACEBOOK ACCOUNT ?

Creating a facebook account is a free and will take only few minutes. Once your account is created, you can share interesting things with friends, upload images chat and more.

1. Open the facebook home page → you will need to be at least 13 year old to create a facebook account. Facebook accounts are free, you can create one facebook account per email address.

2. Enter your information → on the facebook home page enter in your first name, last name, email address, password, birthday and gender. You must use your real name for your account.

3. Click the "Sign Sign up" button → If all of your information is correct, you will be sent a verification e-mail to the address.

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4. open the verification email →  
 take a few minute for the email to get delivered. <sup>It may</sup> click to link in the e-mail to active your account. ✓



# E-RESOURCES



# E-RESOURCES

E-RESOURCES consist that is stored and displayed digitally and accessed through computers and other electronic devices. These resource are mostly referred to as on-line or offline or database or digital content or media.

The main aim to procure electronic resources is to extend access to library resources regardless physical location. E Resources includes e-journals, e-conference proceeding, ebooks, CDs, DVDs, VCDs, video etc.

Electronic resources are materials in digital format accessible electronically.

An electronic resource is a electronic information resource that you can access through electronically.

E-Resources consists of data information representing numbers text, graphic, image, images, map, movie, music, sound etc.

The electronic source are available on universities / colleges.

## MEANING OF E-RESOURCES

An electronic Resource is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data be it text referring to full text based electronic journals, image, collections, other multimedia products, and numerical graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on C.D. Rom, on tape via internet and so on. over the past few years, a number of techniques and related standards have been developed which allow documents to be created and distributed in electronic form.

The e-resources on magnetic and optical media have a vast impact on the collections of university libraries. These are more useful due to internet capabilities for manipulation and searching providing information access is cheaper to acquiring information resources.

## Definition of E-SOURCES →

"E-Resource term used to describe all of the information products that a library provides through a computer network".

### WIKIPEDIA →

"Electronic Resources means information usually a file which can be stored in the form of electric signals, usually on a computer; information available on the internet."

### GRADMAN GLOSSARY →

"E-Resource is a publication in digital format which must be stored and read on a computer device. There are two types, Direct access, there are physical objects, such as CD-Rom diskettes, computer tape and computer cards containing text images etc."

## NEED OF E-RESOURCES

- To get access to an information source by the more than one users.
- E-Resource can be searched quickly.
- These can be found easily.
- To collect, store, organise, information in digital form.
- To promote efficient delivery of information reach all the users.
- To encourage co-operative efforts to save and share the investment in research resource, computing and communication networks.

## FEATURES OF E-RESOURCES

- Access to every documents by anyone, from anywhere.
- The user can be guided to the document by providing a link.
- Easy to search.
- Ownership not that important.
- No Def. Defined user group.
- Retrieval of e-resource is quicker than print.



## UTILITIES OF E-RESOURCES

- E publishing may be less than costly than paper.
- E Resource are created, in file format like text, audio, video, and image.
- E Resource are available for 24 hours of a day and save library spaces.
- The e-resource search is easy because of a user friendly interface.
- E Resource can be accessed by the support of advanced search and retrieval system.
- The content can be reproduced, forwarded, modified and leading to problems with copyright protection and preserving authenticity.
- Those who have limited time to access the libraries, can effectively access to the libraries by dialing process.

## ETHICAL ISSUES OF USING

### E-RESOURCES

Ethics are a set of normal principles that governs an individual or a group on what is acceptable behaviour while using a computer or internet E-Resource. Ethics are set of more principle that govern the use of E-Resource.

E-Resources ethics is violation of copy right issues.

What is the Unethical Behaviour of people?

→ Digital Plagiarism

plagiarism is one of the major forms always existed in education, included higher education. For example - Assignment submitted by the students may turn out to be copied from fellow student or would be taken over, in part or in whole, from existing published works.

## - Breaking copyright and software theft ->

Throughout the society, it is well known that the illegal copying of copyrighted media, texts, music works, software, programs. Moreover many people who engage in web activity do not consider themselves to be doing something that is immoral.

## PERSONAL INFORMATION ON PUBLIC COMPUTER ->

While using publically accessible computers students or staffs may unknowingly leave personal information on the E-Resource.

File Sharing -> The E Resources that are used may contain software that all files accessible to other users on campus network and outside with out knowledge of the owner, or they may allow files to be store on a central server that are than accessible to other without their permission. This could allow strangers to read these files that may contain personal information.

## ETHICAL ISSUES FOR THE E-RESOURCES

- + Licensing → E-Resources need licenses from the publisher to the library for making use of it.
- + IPR → E-Resource can be easily copied and forwarded to the another person. So Librarian should be atleast about IPR.
- Standards of metadata → There are standards for metadata description like MAR 21 but this is not available in the market.
- Low Budget → Libraries are non profit organisation so they cannot purchase and afford the costly electronic resources.
- Lack of infrastructure → Electronic collection is supported by information and computer technology components.

# RULES FOR E-RESOURCES

- Do not use E Resource to harm others
- Do not use computers E Resources to steal other's informations.
- Do not access the files without the permission of the owner.
- Do not copy-righted software without the author's permission.
- users are responsible for safeguarding their user id and password. They should not write them on paper or any where

## INTERNET ETHICS

### Acceptance

W.W.W is not a waste wild web. Its place where value are considered in a broad cast sense. But it is a primary component

Sensitivity to National and local culture →

It belongs to all and there is no barrier of national and local culture. It cannot be subject to one set of values. Local TV or local newspaper,

Pretending some one else

We must not use the internet to pretend as some one else and fool other. We must teach children that following other hiding your own identity is a crime.

Avoiding Bad Language →

We must not use rude or bad language while using e-mails, chatting, blogging and social networking, we need to respect their views and should not criticize anyone on the internet.

# CYBER ETHICS

Cyber ethics is a code of behaviour for moral, legal and social issues on the internet or cyber technology. Cyber ethics also involves obeying laws that apply to online behaviour.

## BEHAVING RESPONSIBLY ON INTERNET

- Do not use internet to steal information
- Do not use internet technology to cause interference in other user's work.
- Not attempting to junk e-mail or spam to any one who does not want to receive it.
- Not using the service as part of violating any law.

