ANALYSIS OF INTERNET MISUSE AND CONTROL USING ENHANCED INTERNET CONTENT FILTERS

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Abstract:

There are many analyses that can be carried out as an important mechanism in managing the internet and controlling the use of internet. Mainly, some organisation uses the Information System (IS) function as an important mechanism in managing its internet, some uses software to trace the use and some other persons also use content filters. In this project, we would be using Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University internet connection as the case study. In this Research, we would use a sophisticated content filter (it can also be called a software or a tool) that could be used to monitor, or collect evidence (i.e collect data), or control internet use. A system administrator or chief security officer may play a significant role in determining internet provision policy on the software or tool. The misuse of internet by students, lecturers, non-teaching staffs and other users is an increasing problem affecting the school's network which brings about using a tool to help monitor the network and eradicate internet misuse on IBBUL's network. This proposed project would be tested on IBBUL's network and would help control its use by all users.

INTRODUCTION

Internet is arguably one of the most significant technological developments of the late 20th century. However, despite the added benefits of this tool to learning, teaching and research, a number of problems still plague Internet connectivity and usage in the Nigerian University System. The analysis of internet misuse and control using enhanced internet content filters can simply be explained as the use of analytical investigative technique (tool) to identify, collect, examine and preserve evidence that is magnetically stored or encoded on the internet and also prevent unauthorised access on the internet (such as access to specified websites on a particular network). This project will be discussing the issues related with internet misuse or internet abuse, how to eradicate it, how to control it and how to manage it. It is not intended to provide legal guidelines, but rather introduce key concepts involved in protecting, restricting and managing information related to internet abuse or misuse as a whole.

The objective of this project is to provide a sophisticated tool that can monitor a specific activity or general activities on the internet, which can be used to uncover potential evidence in many cases, such as:

- Unauthorized activity.
- Tracking internet browsing habits.
- Selling the network bandwidth and misuse of the network bandwidth.
- Sexual harassment.
- Pornography.
- Unauthorised use of a computer (via Telnet or suing remote desktop connection).
- Endless social networking.
- Non-academic video streaming.

The possible users of this software may include the Law Enforcement agency, Secret Service, Organisations that want their Network properly managed (in terms of bandwidth use, traffic monitoring and checking if the users are using the internet wisely), and Banks.

How can Internet Misuse be controlled?

There is a need for an internet management system or monitoring system or software or tool that monitors the activities or events and works of a user on the internet, thereby keeping track of all processes in the computer of a user. This monitoring software would be installed on the Administrator's system and when connected or networked among computers in any organisation, the Administrator then uses the software to monitor, control and helps to manage the computers of all users on the network and receives logs of reports on his or her system.

Administrating and enforcing an internet usage policy in any organisation serves as an instrument to stop internet misuse. An internet usage policy is a necessity for any workplace where users have access to the internet. Report shows that the absence of such a policy can lead to sexual and racial harassment claims, workplace lawsuits, trademark and patent infringement suits. Especially, in an academic setting lack of monitoring tools can cause lack of seriousness to students and lack of focus. There are also the threats of damage and internal security breaches, electronic viruses, external and internet cracker and hacker attacks. All of these culminate in reducing user's productivity, internet reliability, which would lead to wasted computer resources and inefficient potential business interruptions in some cases.

Establishing an internet usage policy of which users (students, lecturers, and non-academic staffs) are made aware and which is properly enforced can help curb incidents of internet and create a healthy and more educating study environment for students especially.

Internet use in the case of an academic environment could be defined as:
- Performing personal research.
- Educational research purposes.
- E-commerce activities (eBay).
- Personal Banking activities.
- Career searching activities.

Internet Misuse in the case of an academic environment could be defined as:
- Spamming.
- Watching useless videos online, such as Porn (Blue films), online games, speeches, football, and many more.
- Excessive social networking.
- And any other thing that reduces the network productivity.

In the case of IBBUL as an academic environment, we say it is the act whereby users (students, lecturers, staffs) use the network for purposes outside an academic environment. Represented in a tabular form as follows: -

Internet Use	Internet Misuse
Academic research (book download).	Excessive chatting (facebooking and whatsapp).
Emailing.	Account and document hacking.
Academic tutorial video-streaming.	Football and porn video-streaming.
	Window shopping.
	Online games.

INTRODUCTION

In this section, we would start by discussing the concept of the internet and internet misuse, we would also go further by discussing the concept of internet control in public domain. We would also try to elucidate the concept of internet content filters, causes of internet misuse and measures in controlling internet misuse. We would conclude by explaining deeply types of internet misuse and how it could be controlled especially in a public domain.

THE CONCEPT OF THE INTERNET AND ITS USE

Simply put, the Internet can be described as the global network of networks of computers whose resources are made readily available to users all around the world. It is a network of computer networks worldwide, i.e. "Information Highway" because of its capacity to transmit a vast amount of information to anybody anywhere around the globe, (Aina, L.O. 2001). The Internet can be conceived as a rich, multi-layered, complex, ever-changing textual environment. The Internet provides several opportunities for the academia. It is a mechanism for information dissemination and a medium for collaborative interaction between individuals and their computers without regard for geographic limitation of space (Leiner et al., 2000; Singh, 2002).

THE CONCEPT OF INTERNET MISUSE CONTROL USING CONTENT FILTERS

Internet misuse has become an identifiable concern; various strategies have been developed to help combat the problem. Here are some strategies as follows:-

Firstly, the students, lecturers and non-teaching staffs of IBBUL can be administered the act of having utilized Internet Access Policies (IAP) to set forth written guidelines on acceptable or unacceptable Internet conduct. The Internet Access Policy is a visible tool that not only provides guidance on appropriate online behaviour but also outlines how violations will be handled. According to the Society for Human Resource Managers, attorneys advise Network Security Administrators to write policies on e-mail and Internet use and electronic monitoring procedures (SHRM, 2002). They also advise Administrators to regularly alert users that their online activities may be monitored and that inappropriate use may result in disciplinary action. A growing trend suggests that a number of corporations rely upon Internet use policies to cut recreational use of the Internet during work hours and to mitigate legal liability regarding such misuse. In a recent study of 1,015 libraries, the American Library Association found that 94.7% have a formal written policy or set of guidelines to regulate public use of the Internet (ALA, 2002). If libraries in America can endorse the use of Internet Access Policies in order to control internet misuse then IBBUL can also set up the same act.

Secondly, IBBUL may employ the use of electronic monitoring software to daunt potential internet misuse or abuse and to enforce existing policies. According to a 2001 American Management Association (AMA) that was implemented in an organisation, AMA carried out a survey of 1627 managers, nearly 50% of companies monitor electronic mail, 63% monitor Internet use, and 89% monitor their employees in one way or another (Swanson, 2001;Vanscoy, 2001). The AMA notes that 74% of corporations used monitoring software (Seltzer, 2000). When a software is mounted on a network (whether wireless or wired), so far policies are defined on that software especially on which websites to allow, such a network would be properly managed.

Thirdly, clinical and educational programs can be employed to address Internet addiction on any network. This is similar in nature to substance abuse prevention programs aimed at creating an alcohol-free and drug-free orientation for a normal living being, management development and training can utilized to educate network administrators on the subtleties of how to monitor users Internet misuse to aid in prevention and early detection (Young, 2002).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The survey method employed was the use of questionnaire, which solicits information from respondents selected for the research. The questionnaire titled *"Internet Addiction"* was administered to respondents in different locations in Nigerian. A total of 100 questionnaires were administered over a two-month period of which only 76 (from students), 60 (from lecturers), and 96 (from non-academic staffs) were returned respectively. In other to get a more reliable data set, confidentiality of personal information provided by the respondents was guaranteed and some internet terms were explained to assist the respondents in understanding each question. The primary data generated were analyzed using simple percentage represented by a table which some were created bar charts too.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

A sample was determined to obtain a broad view on the Analysis of Internet Misuse and Control Using Enhanced Internet Content Filters from the University under study; base on this, population targeted was hundred (300).

Thus, from the targeted population, the sample size was determined using the formulae below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1+n(e)^2}$$

Where;

n= The target population (300).
e= Margin of error (5%).

Therefore:

$$N = \frac{100}{1+300(0.05)^2} \qquad = \frac{100}{1+0.75}$$

$$= \frac{100}{1.75} \qquad\qquad n = 57.$$

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETAION AND ANALYSIS
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The method of data analysis was based on the statistical table format using frequency distribution and as a result converted into percentages for easy analysis. Each tabular presentation represents the analysis of each question in the questionnaire which was subsequently described with further discussions.

In all, a total of 300 questionnaires were administered, of which only 76 (from students), 60 (from lecturers), and 96 (from non-academic staffs) were returned respectively. The total sum up of the three (3) categories of questionnaire received formed the basis of our analysis and conclusion.

STUDENTS' CATEGORY

The questionnaire distributed amongst the students of IBBUL is to help get information on how they use IBBUL network.

OBJECTIVE 1

This is to help know how long the internet has being in existence, how useful it has served its users and how long the users in IBBUL being using it even before they started using IBBUL Network. This section also tells us if the user (students) finds IBBUL network enjoyable in browsing.

Table 1: Years of Experience

- I'm using the internet since? _____ Years.

VARIABLES (YEARS)	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
0 – 5	34	44.73
6 – 10	36	47.37
11 – 15	4	5.26
16 – 20	2	2.63
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, 76 respondents who filled the questionnaire know what internet is and they have been using it for quite some time. Although, some persons have been using the internet for a very short period of time while some for a very long period of time.

Most importantly the table shows that the students of IBBUL are not novice to the internet.

Table 2

- How many hours do you spend for surfing in one week? _____

VARIABLES (HOUR)	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
0 – 10	22	28.94
11 – 20	8	10.52
21 – 30	20	26.32
31 – 40	26	34.21
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, its shows that students of IBBUL surf the internet very well and they students who surf for a long period of time are more than those who surf for a short period of time.

Table 3

- How many hours do you spend for social networking in one week? _____

VARIABLES (HOUR)	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
0 – 10	6	7.89
11 – 20	14	18.42
21 – 30	18	24.24
31 – 40	38	50.00
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, its shows that students of IBBUL surf the internet very well and the students who surf for a long period of time spend most of the time surfing on social networks when online. The social network is a distraction to them and eats up the bandwidth of the IBBUL network.

Table 4

- Do you pay more attention to advantageous times when you are using the net?   Yes[ ] No[   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	62	81.58
NO	14	18.42
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered
From the table above, it shows that the students pay more attention to advantageous times when surfing on the internet.

Table 5

• How long does the account exist, which you are using, i.e how long does the school network allow each user access the internet per day? LIMITED [   ]   UNLIMITED[   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
LIMITED	0	0
UNLIMITED	76	100
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered
From the table above, its shows that the IBBUL network is unlimitedly available to the students 24/7.

Table 6

• Did you increase the time you spend in the internet, since the time you started to now? Yes[   ]   No[   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	67	88.15
NO	9	11.84
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered
From the table above, it tells us that the students keep finding the internet more interesting to surf as long as the access to it is made available.

OBJECTIVE 2
This helps us to know if the students really use the internet for useful purpose or misuse it.

Table 7

• Which sectors of the internet do you make use of?   Newsgroups [   ]   Education purpose [ ]   Chat [   ]   Email[   ]   Information-seeking[   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
NEWSGROUP	18	23.68
EDUCATION PURPOSE	24	31.58
CHAT	18	23.68
EMAIL	6	7.89
INFORMATION SEEKING	10	13.16
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered
From the above table, we can see that the student do more of academic surfing online but the next highest percentage is on chatting instead of information seeking. This is quite acceptable but an abuse is approaching the network.

Table 8

• Are you member of a mailing list i.e do you have any e-mail address? Yes [ ]   No[   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
NO	0	0
YES	76	100

| TOTAL | 76 | 100% |

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, its shows that all IBBUL students have a registered email account.

Table 9

- Do you often spend more time in internet as you actual want? Yes [   ]   No[   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	62	81.58
NO	14	18.42
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, we have that the students spend more time on the internet than they initially intended. We can conclude that in this process of spending more time surfing, it could be irrelevant purposes.

Table 10

- The internet offers me the possibility to get information from all over the world in an easy and fast way? Yes [   ]   No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	74	97.37
NO	2	2.63
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, we have that more of the students agree that the internet is very fast and gives access to information all over the world.

Table 11

- Sometimes I surf in the internet although there are more important things to manage? Yes[   ] No[   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	60	78.95
NO	16	21.05
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the above table, it shows that surfing is not a means of whiling away time, we all have acclivities to perform but also surfing is just a part and it is one of the activities that take more of our time.

Table 12

- Do you often spend more time in internet doing window shopping? Yes [   ]   No[   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	62	81.58
NO	14	18.42
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the above table, it shows that most of the respondents do a lot of window shopping. The IBBUL network is an academic network which is for the purpose of enhancing knowledge, but the students spend more of their time using the network for window shopping.

Table 13

- When I leave the internet after a few hours I want to go back surfing after a real short time? Yes[   ]   No[   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	52	68.42
NO	24	31.58
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the above table, it reveals that 68.42% out of a 100% of the students want to go back online having left after a while. This can simply be interpreted that the IBBUL students are addicted to the internet.

Table 14

- I like communication via internet, because I am always confronted with a large number of various opinions?   Yes [   ]   No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	68	89.48
NO	8	10.53
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the above table, we can see that 68 respondents admit that the internet provides a various means of communication for the students. The student would be communicating online through Skype and facebook video.

OBJECTIVE 3

In this section, we would be analyzing the misuse of the internet and the students' opinion on how the internet has affected them negatively.

Table 15

- You've got backaches/ eye problems and similar aches because of too much time sitting in front of the computer? Yes [   ]   No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	46	60.53
NO	30	39.47
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered

From table 4.13, we got that the students are addicted to the internet and also 4.15 reveals that internet addiction has caused the students backaches or eyes problem.

Table 16

- I missed a lecture because I wanted to spend more time in the internet? Yes [   ] No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	72	94.74
NO	4	5.26
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, it shows that IBBUL students even miss lectures surfing on the internet. This is due to the unlimited time in which the students can access the internet, making them to misuse the internet for irrelevant purposes. Perhaps the students are given

a bounded time to access the internet there would be no chances surfing to the extent of missing lectures.

Table 17

- I missed submitting an assignment because I wanted to spend more time in the internet?
  Yes [   ]   No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	6	7.89
NO	70	92.11
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, 6 respondents agreed to have missed submitting an assignment, although it is not a strong affirmation but has an iota of truth to say that more than 6 respondents have missed submitting an assignment which can be classified amongst the challenges or effects of internet abuse.

Table 18

- Most of the time, I'm using the internet for educating purpose? Yes [   ] No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	62	81.58
NO	14	18.42
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered
From the above table, 62 respondents use the internet for education purpose.

Table 19

- Often, friends, my partner or my family become angry with me about too much surfing?
  Yes [   ]   No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	60	78.95
NO	16	21.05
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered
From the table above we can see that addiction as caused some students to lost concentration with their environment. 60 respondents agree that they are carried away while using the internet.

Table 20

- I visit online game websites more on the internet? Yes [   ]   No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	56	73.68
NO	20	26.32
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered
From the table above, 56 respondents out of 76 admits that they use online games, therefore, it is shown that IBBUL students use the internet for online games at a high frequency.

Table 21

- With surfing, I can forget my daily problems? Yes [   ] No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	40	52.63
NO	36	47.37
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, we can see that IBBUL students use the internet as a means of leisure in forgetting their challenges.

Table 22

- With surfing, I can forget some necessary things I have planned to do for the day? Yes [ ] No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	56	73.68
NO	20	26.32
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, we can conclude that the students of IBBUL mostly use the internet as a means to help them while away time and forget their burdens, since 56 respondents agree that the internet makes them forget other necessary things they need to do for the day.

Table 23

- I visit online chatting websites (such as Facebook, whatsapp, google chat) more on the internet? Yes [   ] No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	70	92.11
NO	6	7.89
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, it is deduced that IBBUL students visit more of social networks on the IBBUL network. This makes the network overloaded and resulting to low network.

Table 24

- Sometimes I tried to reduce the time I spend for surfing?   Yes [   ]   No [   ]
  If yes:

  a) Because I noticed I waste too much time doing irrelevant things outside an academic purpose.   Yes [   ]   No [   ]

  b) In order to prevent burning eyes.   Yes [   ]   No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	72	94.74
NO	4	5.26
TOTAL	76	99.99%
a)		
YES	42	55.26
NO	34	44.73
TOTAL	76	99.99%

b)		
YES	70	92.11
NO	6	7.89
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the above table, the heading question was of a higher percentage from the respondents, 72 respondents agreed that they wish to reduce the time spent on the internet for some reasons. Furthermore two options were made available for them to tell why they want the time reduced and most students admitted that they want to reduce their surfing time because they noticed it was burning their eyes. We need to be conscious of the time spent on the internet in order to prevent burning eyes and wasting time online on activities not related to academic purpose.

Table 25

- You are in totally different world, when you are in the internet, which leads you away from the daily round? Yes [   ]   No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	52	68.42
NO	24	31.38
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the above table, it is denoted that 52 of the respondents admitted that surfing on the internet makes them to forget their daily rounds. When a student forgets his or her daily rounds,, then how does he or she manages personal activities? The internet has been abused in it use and therefore needs to be monitored to help students concentrate more.

Table 26

- The internet offers you a huge quantity of information, but you just can't use it in a positive way because of it chaotic structures? Yes [   ]   No [   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	42	55.26
NO	34	44.73
TOTAL	76	99.99%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, 42 respondents admits that the internet offers them a huge quantity of information but yet can still use it in positive way because of it chaotic or messy structure, in the sense that it comprises of diversity of fields not even related to academic purposes. It can be termed "a messy structure because it can be used to access sexual sites such as pornographic videos".

Table 27

- Have you ever noticed your colleagues visiting social networks during lecture periods with gadgets (such as mobile phones, palmtops e.t.c)?Yes [   ] No[   ]

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	62	81.58
NO	14	18.42
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, 62 respondents agree that they find other students using IBBUL network to visit social networks during lecture periods which is very wrong and portray a

behaviour regarded to indiscipline towards the use of the internet, or simply put, internet abuse.

Table 28

- Mention five websites that you visit more frequently.

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
WWW.PALMCHAT.COM	1	1.32
WWW.BADDO.COM	1	1.32
WWW.WHATSAPP.COM	12	15.79
WWW.2GO.COM	8	10.53
WWW.ESKIMI.COM	1	1.32
WWW.IBBUL.EDU.NG	1	1.32
WWW.FACEBOOK.COM	14	18.42
WWW.YAHOOMAIL.COM	1	1.32
WWW.ISLAMIC.COM	1	1.32
WWW.SAHARAREPORTERS.COM	1	1.32
WWW.KENNISMUSIC.COM	3	3.95
WWW.NAIRALAND.COM	1	1.32
WWW.PEACETV.COM	1	1.32
WWW.SUPERSPORT.COM	1	1.32
WWW.CHRISTIAN.COM	2	2.63
WWW.NAIJALOADED.COM	1	1.32
WWW.SEARCHTRUTH.COM	1	1.32
WWW.WAPSHARE.COM	1	1.32
WWW.TUBIDY.COM	1	1.32
WWW.LIVESCORE.COM	2	2.63
WWW.SCIENCEDIRECT.COM	4	5.26
WWW.RESEACHECO.NET	1	1.32
WWW.GMAIL.COM	1	1.32
WWW.GOOGLE.COM	1	1.32
WWW.1000PROJECTS.COM	1	1.32
WWW.GOAL.COM	1	1.32
WWW.TWITTER.COM	1	1.32
WWW.DCLM.COM	1	1.32
WWW.ONEMIC.COM	1	1.32
WWW.WAZOBIA.COM	1	1.32
WWW.PHPJABBERS.COM	1	1.32
WWW.WINEHRILLS.COM	1	1.32
WWW.WAPKID.COM	1	1.32
WWW.PEPPERONITY.COM	1	1.32
WWW.FEEDIPEDIA.COM	1	1.32
WWW.BBC.COM	1	1.32
WWW.GODADDY.COM	1	1.32
WWW.SOFTTECH.COM	1	1.32
TOTAL	76	100%

Source: questionnaire administered

From the table above, analysis was carryout based on the information provides by the students. Respondents were provided with an opinion to fill in 5 (five) websites which they visit more frequently, of which the average of the 76 total respondents who returned the questionnaire was taken. 38 websites were analyzed based on which has the highest

frequency of visits according to the questionnaire. The result shows that students mostly visit entertainment sites than academic sites.

Below are bar charts to help compare the rate of internet abuse between the students, lecturers and non-academic staffs:-
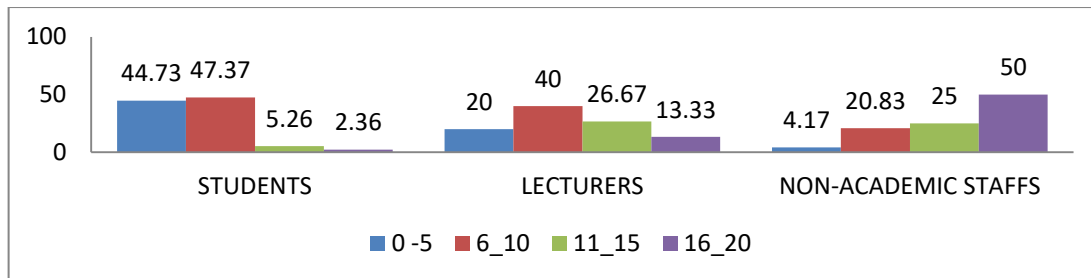
FIG 4.2.1 (Q1) YEARS OF INTERNET USE
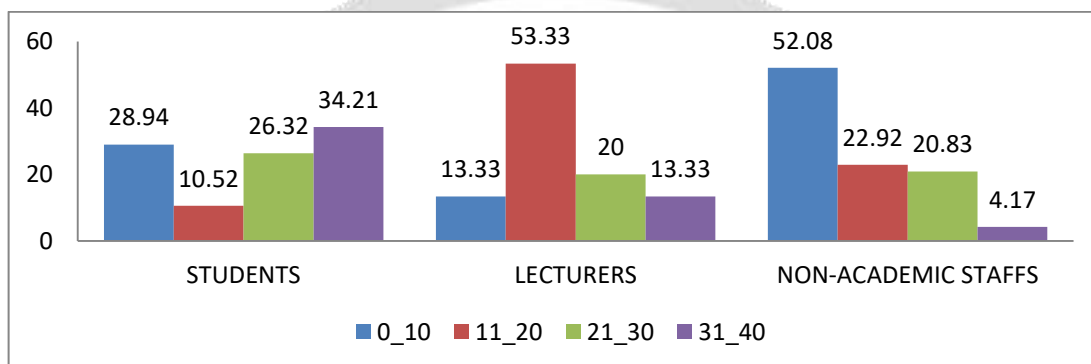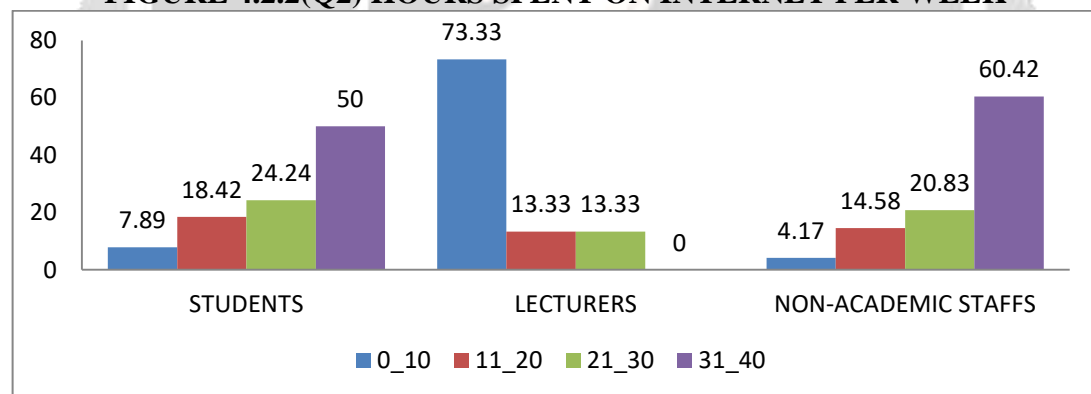

FIGURE 4.2.2(Q2) HOURS SPENT ON INTERNET PER WEEK

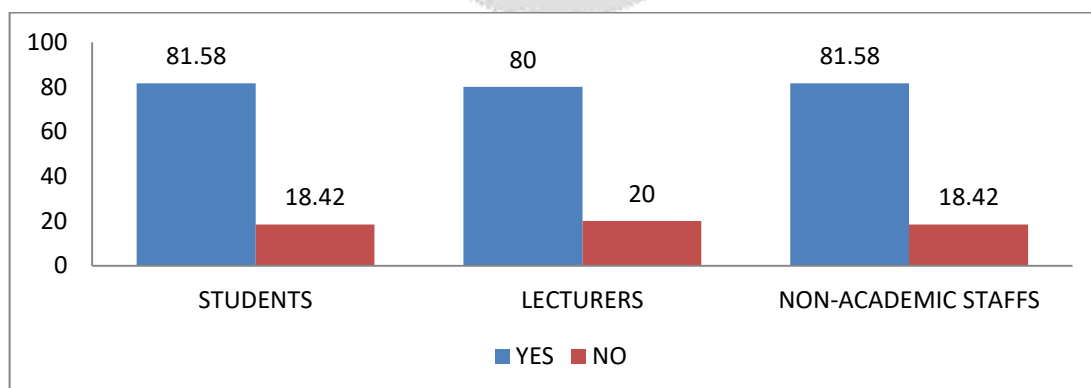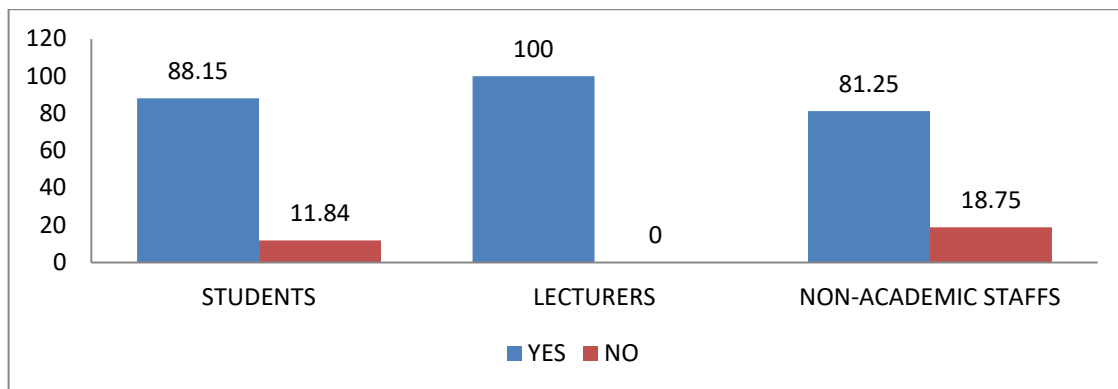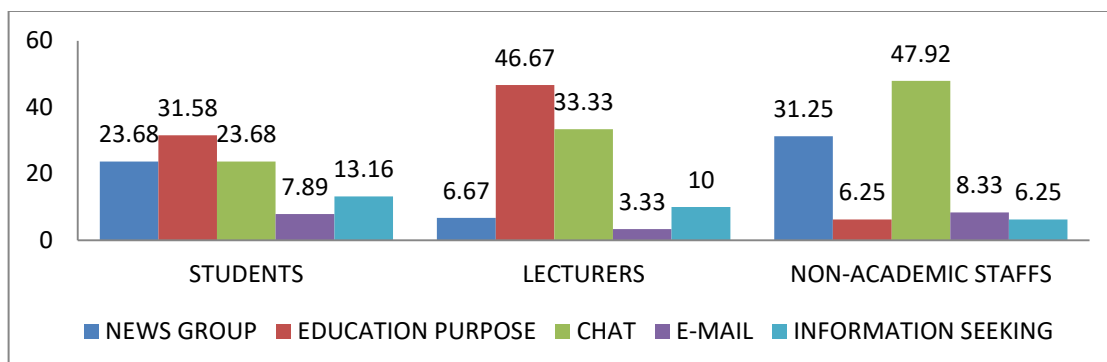**FIG 4.2.3(Q3) HOURS SPENT ON SOCIAL NETWORK IN ONE WEEK**

FIG 4.2.4 (Q4) ADVANTAGEOUS TIME USED ON INTERNET

FIG 4.2.5(Q6) INCREASE IN TIME SPENT ON THE INTERNET

FIG 4.2.6 (Q7) INTERNET SECTORS
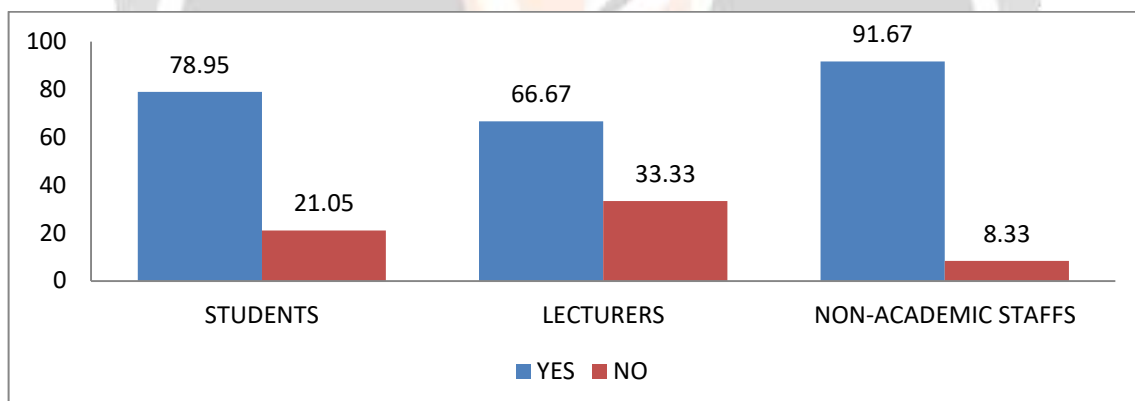
FIG 4.2.7(Q11) LEVEL OF DISTRACTION WHILE USING INTERNET
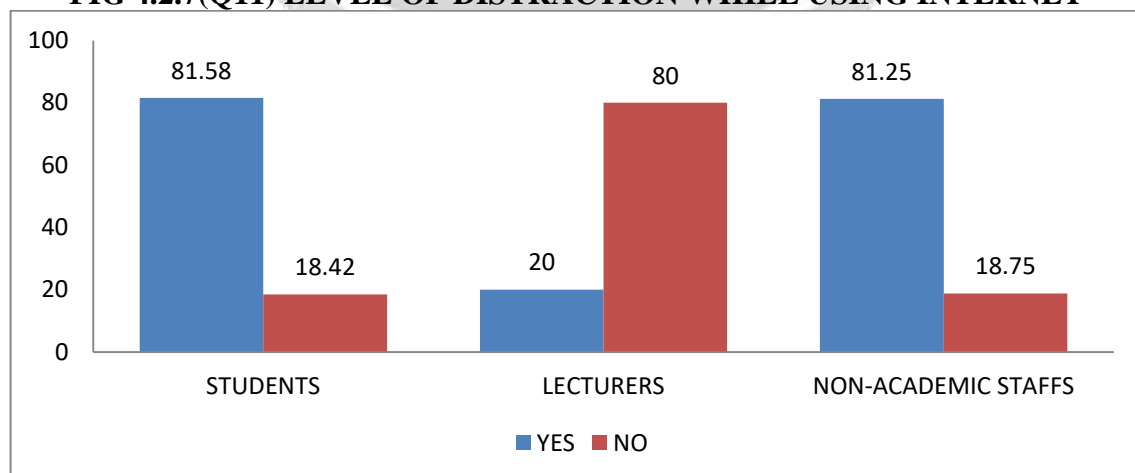
FIG 4.2.8 (Q12) WINDOW SHOPPING
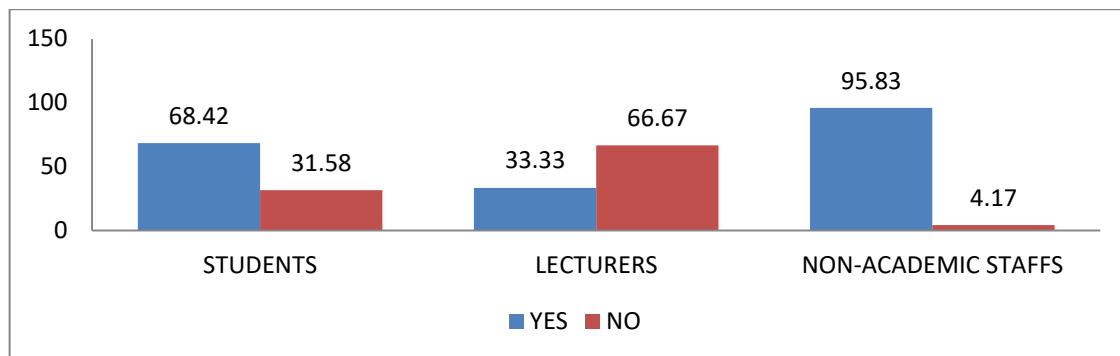
FIG 4.2.9 (Q13) LIKE SURFING AFTER A SHORT TIME.
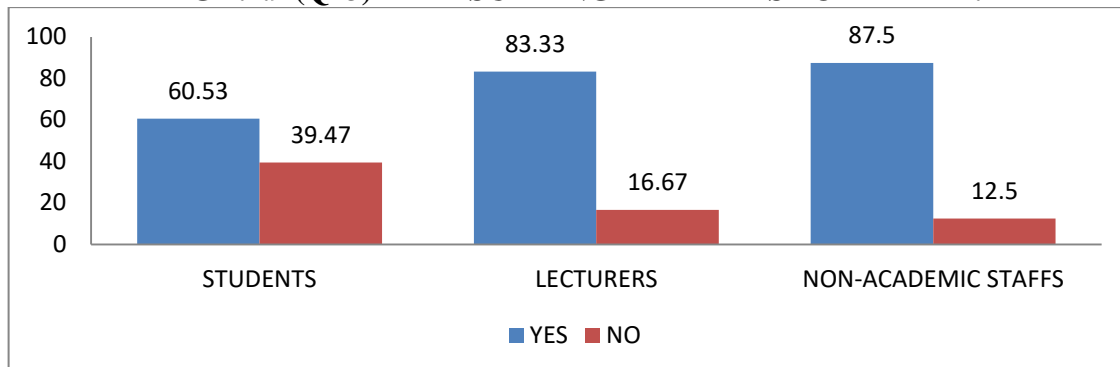
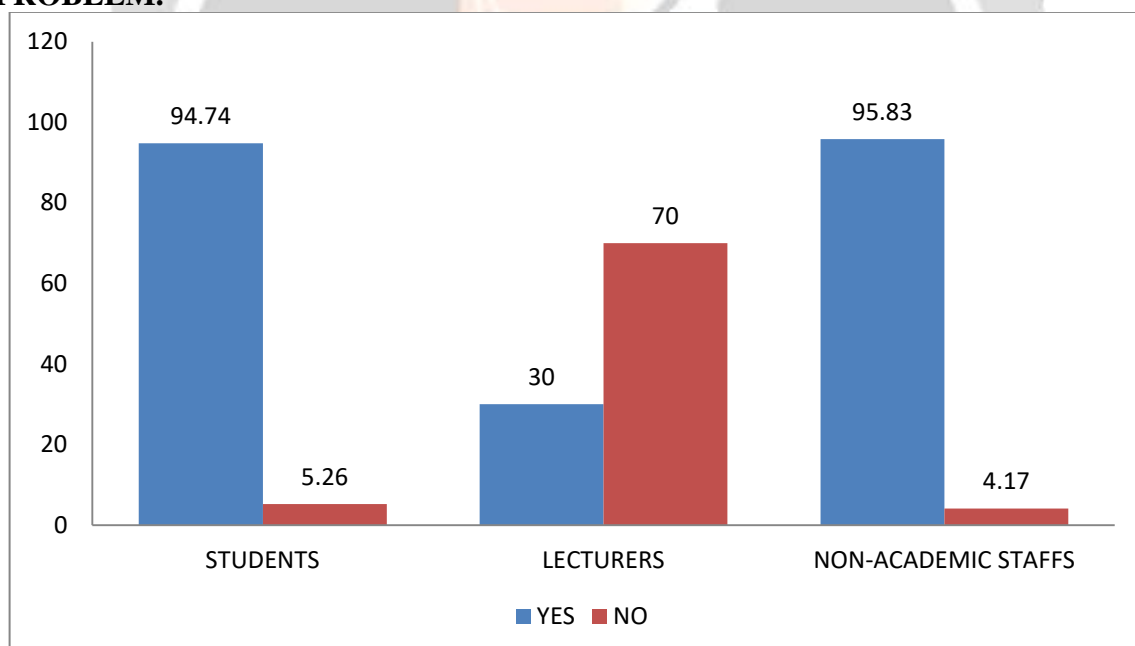**FIG 4.2.10 (Q15) TOO MUCH OF SURFING CAUSING BACK ACHE OR EYES PROBLEM.**

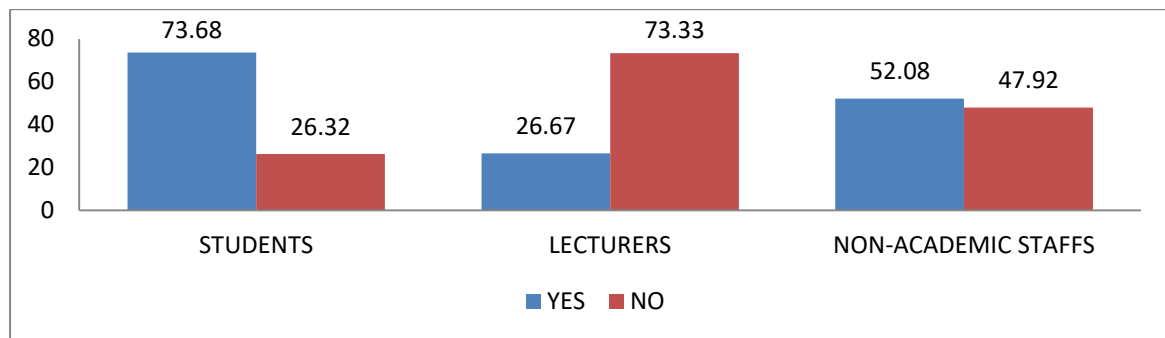**FIG 4.2.11 (Q16) MISSED LECTURE/ MEETING IN ORDER TO SURF ON INTERNET.**

FIG 4.2.12 (Q20) RATIO OF VISIT OF ONLINE GAME WEBSITE.
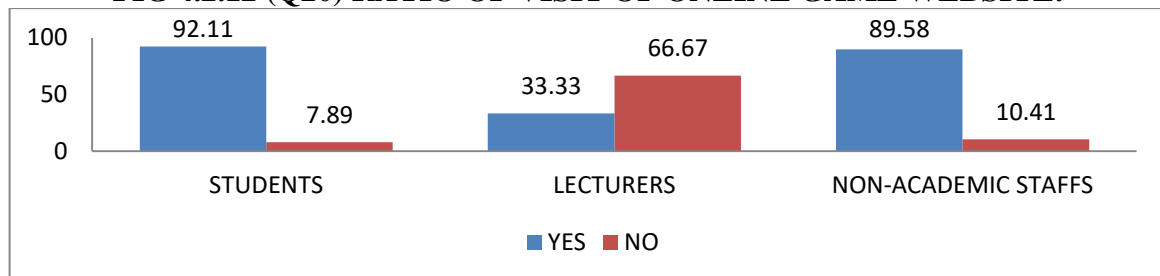

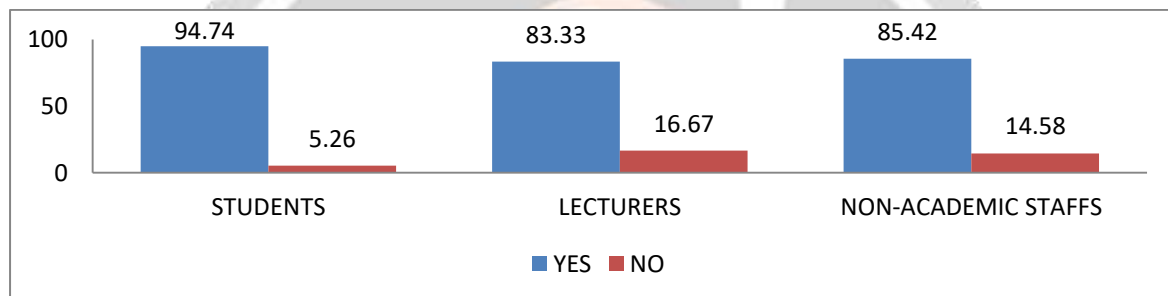**FIG 4.2.13 (Q23) LEVEL OF VISITING ONLINE CHATING WEBSITE**

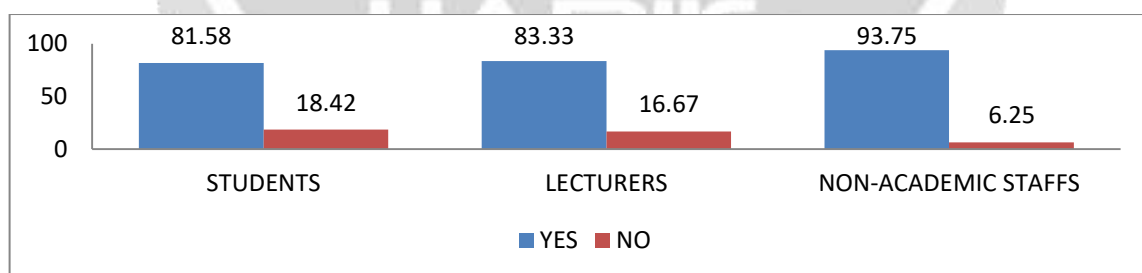**FIG 4.2.14 (Q24) PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS THAT WANT TO REDUCE THE TIME SURFING ONLINE.**

FIG 4.2.15 (Q27) RATIO OF STUDENT USING SOCIAL NETWORK DURING LECTURES, LECTURERS THAT HAVE SEIZED GADGET FROM STUDENTS DURING LECTURES AND NON-ACADEMIC STAFF WHO HAVE SEEN STUDENTS BROWSING ON SOCIAL NETWORK IN THE LIBRARY.

CONCLUSION:

The results of this study reveal that almost all the respondents that returned the questionnaire and of which were used for data analysis know about internet and the vast majority of them use it. It was also shown that the internet has been actually abused by several students, many out of the non-academic staffs and a few of the lecturers. This abuse can be controlled indiscriminately, if IBBUL network would be on a time limit for each user to access.

This study also arrived at using software which serves as a content filter, that is capable of filtering illegal websites (websites not wanted by the IBBUL network to pass through or be accessed) since each website has a unique IP Address and URL (Uniform Resource Locator), any website that is illegal can be banned from accessing by typing the IP Address of that particular site in the filter which allows policies to be created on it. This approach enables the Network Administrator to have an access to the client server and any illegal site viewed can be deleted since internet viewing by the user can now be controlled using content filters if not completely eradicated. For instance, if a client enters any website that is fraudulent or illegal in which the IP address is automatically in the database, such website will be banned from being accessed by the user. Although, the objectives of this project have been achieved, more can be done to improve on the use of content filters to fight internet addiction of IBBUL users viewing illegal websites (***internet abuse).***

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