

Impact of Social Media Usage on Social Relationships and Academic Achievement of D.El.Ed. Students

¹Momin Sumaiya & ²Prof. Siddiqui Mohd. Mahmood

¹Senior Research Fellow, Department of Education and Training, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad (T.S.) (India)

²Professor, Department of Education and Training, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad (T.S.) (India)

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Corresponding Author

Email: sumaiya.momin[at]gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to find out the correlation of Social Media usage with Social Relationships and Academic Achievement of D.El.Ed. students. A sample of 71 D.El.Ed. students available in the Department of Education and Training, Maulana Azad National Urdu University (Hyderabad) were selected. One standardized and one self-constructed tools were used to collect data. Percentage, Mean, SD, t-test and Coefficient of Correlation were used as statistical techniques to analyze the data. The study reveals that about 54% of students use Social Media at an average level, in which overall usage among male students is higher than female students. Approximate 48% of students are having average or moderate level of Social Relationships. Further, no significant correlation is found between Social Media usage and Social Relationships and Academic Achievement of D.El.Ed. students.

1. Introduction

1.1. Social Media:

Humans as a social creature are always socially connected to each other within a society in which they live. There were many ways to interact earlier like face-to-face conversation, social gathering on some special occasion etc. If they were physically apart from each other than they were in touch through letters, telegrams or telephone. But in the era of technology, everyone and everything came under one umbrella and that is nothing but the Social Media. Social Media is an internet-based technology and applications which provide a platform to their users to connect each other at very low cost. It gives an opportunity to post their views, ideas and share information through technology.

Over half of the world population is using Social Media and has been trapped in its networks. Social Media broke the boundaries between friends and distant family. Networking sites like Facebook, WhatsApp etc. are much popular Social Media sites among people. Young people became so addicted to Social Media that its usage has become basic needs of their life.

According to Merriam Webster (2014) Social Media is defined as "Forms of electronic communities (as web sites for social networking & micro-blogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal message and other content (video & audio)".

India is one of the leading active user countries of Social Media. In 2018, it was estimated that there were around 326 million social network users in India. The most popular networking sites are Facebook followed by YouTube and WhatsApp.

1.2. Social Relationships:

Social relationships refer to an interaction and connection between two or more people within a society. These relationships include family members, relatives, friends, teachers etc. Relationships can be formal or informal. The

Legendary Greek Philosopher Aristotle said, "Man is by nature a social animal; an individual who is unsocial naturally and not accidentally is either beneath our notice or more than a human". An individual has to maintain a relationship to enjoy and systematically live his life within a society because man and society are interdependent to each other.

Purinat Yamakanith & P. Gurusamy (2015) found that usage of SNS has effect on interpersonal relationships of college students particularly with their family members, friends and teachers, also found that due to availability of SNS the communication between college students and their family member and friends has increased.

Archana Kumari & Jyotsna Verma (2015) found strong correlation between use of Social Networking Sites and its impact on social relationships. Majority of their respondents feel that it helps them to maintain relationships with their friends, parents and teachers.

2. Objectives

1. To find out the level of Social Media usage of D. El. Ed. students.
2. To find out the level of Social Relationships of D. El. Ed. students.
3. To compare the mean scores of Social Media usage of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students.
4. To compare the mean scores of Social Relationships of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students.
5. To compare the mean scores of Academic Achievement of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students.
6. To find out the correlation between Social Media usage and Social Relationships of D. El. Ed. students.
7. To find out the correlation between Social Media usage and Academic Achievement of D. El. Ed. students.

3. Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Social Media usage of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students.
2. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Social Relationships of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students.
3. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Academic Achievement of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students.
4. There is no significant correlation between Social Media usage and Social Relationships of D. El. Ed. students.
5. There is no significant correlation between Social Media usage and Academic Achievement of D. El. Ed. students.

4. Variables

- Independent Variable: Social Media
- Dependent Variables: Social Relationships, Academic Achievement
- Demographic Variable: D.El.Ed. Students (Male and Female)

5. Methodology

In order to achieve the above objectives, Simple Survey method was used for data collection.

Sample

All D.El.Ed. students available in the Department of Education and Training, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad were selected.

Tools

For this study, 2 tools were used:

1. **Social Relationships Scale (SRS-KPFNNT)** developed by Dr. Pradeep Kumar, Faheem Nabi and Neha Thakur. It consists of 35 statements having 7 dimensions (Parents, Siblings/Cousin, Friends, Relatives, Peers/Classmates, Teachers, Strangers).
2. **Social Media Usage Scale** was constructed by the investigators. This scale consists of 20 items.

Data Collection Procedure:

The investigators approached the D.El.Ed. students and requested them to fill up the response sheets. The researcher first introduced themselves to the students and ensure the confidentiality of the data and then explained how to fill the response sheet. After collecting data, they were scored and tabulated for descriptive and statistical analysis.

Statistical Techniques:

The investigators used Percentage, Mean, Standard Deviation, t-Test and Pearson Product Moment Correlation for data analysis. The analyzed data are presented in below tables.

6. Analysis and Interpretation of Data:

Table-1: Level of Social Media Usage

| | Very Low | | Low | | Average | | High | | Very High | |
|---------------|----------|---|-----|-------|---------|-------|------|-------|-----------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5.63 | 23 | 32.39 | 16 | 22.53 | 1 | 1.41 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 11 | 15.49 | 15 | 21.13 | 1 | 1.41 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 15 | 21.12 | 38 | 53.52 | 17 | 23.94 | 1 | 1.41 |

Table-1 displays that 21.12% of D.El.Ed. students (male-5.63%, female-15.49%) are having low level, 53.52% of students (male-32.39%, female-21.13%) are having average level, 23.94% of students (male-22.53%, female-1.41%) are

having high level and 1.41% of students (male-1.41, female-0) are having very high level of Social Media usage. Here we can see that approximately 54% of D.El.Ed. students are using Social Media at an average level.

Table-2: Level of Social Relationships.

| | Extremely High | | High | | Above Average | | Average/ Moderate | | Below Average | | Low | | Extremely Low | |
|---------------|----------------|------|------|------|---------------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------------|------|-----|---|---------------|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Male | 2 | 2.82 | 4 | 5.64 | 22 | 30.98 | 13 | 18.31 | 3 | 4.22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.41 | 4 | 5.64 | 21 | 29.57 | 1 | 1.41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 2.82 | 5 | 7.05 | 26 | 36.62 | 34 | 47.88 | 4 | 5.63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table-2 shows that 2.82% of D.El.Ed. students (male 2.82%, female-0) are having extremely high level, 7.05% of students (male-5.64%, female-1.41%) are having high level, 36.62% of students (male-30.98%, female-5.64%) are having above average, 47.88% of students (male-18.31%, female-29.57%) of students are having average/moderate level and 5.63% of students (male-4.22%, female-1.41%) are having

below average level of Social Relationships. It is clearly seen that approximate 47.88% of D.El.Ed. students are having an average or moderate level of social relationships.

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Social Media usage of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students

Table-3: Mean Scores of Social Media Usage of Male and Female Students

| Sr. No. | Gender | N | Mean | SD | df | t-value | Remark |
|---------|--------|----|-------|-------|----|---------|--------|
| 1 | Male | 44 | 65.68 | 11.33 | 69 | 4.445 | S |
| 2 | Female | 27 | 54.37 | 8.68 | | | |

Table-3 shows the mean scores of Social Media Usage of Male and Female students are 65.68 and 54.37 respectively. The calculated t-value is 4.445, which is significant at both 0.05 and 0.01 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Which means that there is a significant difference between the mean score of Social Media usage of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students. Thus, it is concluded that both male and female

students are not using Social Media equally. According to the mean value, Social Media usage of male students is higher than female students.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Social Relationships of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students.

Table-4: Mean Scores of Social Relationships of Male and Female Students

| Sr. No. | Gender | N | Mean | SD | df | t-value | Remarks |
|---------|--------|----|--------|-------|----|---------|---------|
| 1 | Male | 44 | 134.20 | 15.39 | 69 | 2.76 | S |
| 2 | Female | 27 | 124.85 | 10.89 | | | |

Table-4 shows the mean scores of Social Relationships of Male and Female students are 134.20 and 124.85 respectively. The calculated t-value is 2.76, which is significant at both 0.05 and 0.01 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Which means that there is a significant difference between the mean score of Social Relationships of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students. Thus, it is concluded that both male and female

students are not having equally Social Relationships. According to the mean value, Social Relationships of male students is higher than female students.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Academic Achievement of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students.

Table-5: Mean Scores of Academic Achievement of Male and Female Students

| Sr. No. | Gender | N | Mean | SD | df | t-value | Remark |
|---------|--------|----|-------|------|----|---------|--------|
| 1 | Male | 44 | 82.30 | 3.97 | 69 | 1.09 | NS |
| 2 | Female | 27 | 83.67 | 6.62 | | | |

Table-5 reveals the mean scores of Academic Achievement of Male and Female students are 82.30 and 83.67 respectively. The calculated t-value is 1.09, which is not significant at both 0.05 and 0.01 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected. It means that there is no significant difference between the mean score of Academic Achievement of Male and Female D. El. Ed. students. Thus, it is concluded

that both male and female students are having approximately equal Academic Achievement.

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant correlation between Social Media usage and Social Relationships of D. El. Ed. students.

Table-6: Correlation between Social Media usage and Social Relationships

| Variables | N | Mean | SD | df | r | Remark |
|----------------------|----|--------|-------|----|-------|--------|
| Social Media Usage | 71 | 61.38 | 11.72 | 69 | 0.183 | NS |
| Social Relationships | 71 | 130.65 | 14.51 | | | |

Table-6 shows that the coefficient of correlation between Social Media usage and Social Relationships is found positive, low and not significant. Since 'r' value is less than the table value at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, null hypothesis is not rejected, which means that there is no

significant correlation between Social Media usage and Social Relationships of D. El. Ed. students.

Hypothesis 5: There is no significant correlation between Social Media usage and Academic Achievement of D. El. Ed. students.

Table-7: Correlation between Social Media usage and Academic Achievement

| Variables | N | Mean | SD | df | r | Remark |
|----------------------|----|-------|-------|----|--------|--------|
| Social Media Usage | 71 | 61.38 | 11.72 | 69 | -0.022 | NS |
| Academic Achievement | 71 | 82.80 | 5.14 | | | |

Table-7 shows that the coefficient of correlation between Social Media usage and Academic Achievement is found negative, very low and not significant. Since 'r' value is very

less than the table value at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, null hypothesis is not rejected, which means that there is no significant correlation between Social

Media usage and Academic Achievement of D. El. Ed. students.

7. Findings and Conclusions

- 1) The study reveals that more than 50% of the students (53.52%) including both male and female students are using Social Media at an average level. This may be because most of them are 10+2 grade passed students and are using mobile phones since recently time. The other cause maybe they get less time to spent on mobile phones or Social Media as they are busy in their academic works like lesson plans, teaching practices etc.
- 2) This study shows that majority of the students both male and female are having their Social Relationships between average and extremely high level. The reason behind this finding is that most of them are in their adolescent stage and they are very close and emotionally attached to their family and friends.
- 3) Further the study reveals that Social Media usage and Social Relationships among gender is significantly

different. Male students are showing high use of Social Media and high level of Social Relationships. This is because male get quite free environment and more exposure to the world. Apart from this, they have equal Academic Achievements, may be because they are sincere in studies as their mean scores of percentages is above 80% or somehow, they manage the time for their academic works and studies.

- 4) The investigators found that -

a) there is no significant correlation between Social Media Usage and Social Relationships, which means Social Media is not the only tool among the students to maintain their Social Relationships.

b) there is no significant correlation between Social Media and Academic Achievement of the students. It means that students are not dependent on Social Media only for their studies.

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