



## ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR SNS USAGE

**Jijish Elias**

M.Phil., Scholar, Dept. Of Educational Technology, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

**Dr. M.Mirunalini**

Research Guide, Asst. Professor, Dept. Of Educational Technology, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

### ABSTRACT

Usage of Social Networking Sites (SNS) are very common among the adolescent students as the usage of smart phones increased and thus the access of internet become cheaper and easy. In the Indian context, academic achievement is very much important while talking about students and education system. In this study, the investigator tried to correlate the SNS usage with academic achievement of higher secondary school students using an SNS usage inventory among 360 Higher Secondary School students in Palakkad district. The results shows that there is no relation among SNS usage and their academic achievement.

**KEYWORDS** : SNS USAGE, ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, STUDENTS

### INTRODUCTION

Education makes aware a child how to live in the society as being a social individual, by obeying the social norms and respecting social values. Education is not at all imparting knowledge to the individual but also guide the individual to take part in the active social activities through various processes. Being a social animal, human beings are highly demanded to act in various situations and various roles according to the social norms and the social situations. The same norms accepted by one society may not be acceptable by another as the social norms are different for every society.

Being a citizen of a developing country like India, every one are well versed with various Internet resources. Working with the Internet is a great adventure because of its rapid growth and the many tools incorporated into it. As indicated by Cabero (2006), "the Internet has progressively changed from being a depository of information to converting into a social instrument for the elaboration of knowledge". Social networking sites (SNS) became popular after 2004 when Facebook and Myspace were created. Now a days there are a large number applications which are used to communicate and share data personally and among groups. These application which are running with the help of internet connection either in mobile phones or in any other electronic devices are termed as social networking sites.

The Indian education system always give more importance to the academic achievement and the academic achievement is analysed with the help of scores achieved by each individual in various evaluation processes. The evaluation may be via term end examination or through a continuous evaluation system.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Lalnunpuii & Verma (2016) analysed use of social networking sites using structured questionnaire. The findings of the study acknowledge that most of them were aware with the use of SNSs and they are using it for sharing information and communication.

Mahapatra (2016) explore the perception, preference and usage of social network sites among the young population. Study revealed respondents' perception and preference for various social networking sites on parameters categorized as functional dimension and association dimension.

Junco (2015) examined 1649 the time students at different class ranks spent on Facebook, the time they spent multitasking with Facebook, as well as the activities they engaged in on the site. The results showed that seniors spent significantly less time on Facebook and spent significantly less time multitasking with Facebook than students at other class ranks.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The Research Project was designed in response with following objectives to be kept in preview.

1. to find out the significant difference between the male and female students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement.
2. to find out the significant difference between the rural and urban school students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement
3. to find out the significant difference between the government, aided and unaided school students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement.
4. to find out the significant difference between the science, commerce and humanities stream students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement.
5. to find out the significant association among SNS usage and academic achievement.

### HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The hypotheses of the present study are as follows

1. There is no significance of difference between the male and female students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement.
2. There is no significance of difference between the rural and urban school students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement.
3. There is no significance of difference between the government, aided and unaided school students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement.
4. There is no significance of difference between the science, commerce and humanities stream students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement.
5. There is no significance of association among SNS usage and academic achievement.

### METHODOLOGY

#### Data collection

Survey Method is employed to collect the data from the respondents through structured inventory designed on the basis of objectives of the study. Secondary Data have been collected through various Journals, books & internet which are restricted to the conceptual framework of the paper only.

#### Sampling design

The population has comprised of Higher Secondary School Students in Palakkad District. A convenient sampling size of 360 students of respondents has been selected using stratified random sampling.

**Tools**

SNS usage inventory developed and standardised by the investigator was used for getting the SNS usage level of the sample. It consists of two parts. First part containing 12 objective type questions which helps to identify the SNS usage intensity and the second part contain 46 statements to be rated on a five point scale by the respondent. The second part identifies the approach of the sample towards the SNS. The academic achievement was identified with the help of scores gained by sample in a terminal examination.

**Data analysis**

The collected data is then edited, consolidated and subjected to suitable statistical test & the data is presented in form of tables.

**Statistical Tools used**

't'- test and ANOVA have been used in the study for the purpose of differential analysis and correlation analysis to test degree of association.

**DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS**

**Table 1. Significance of difference between Mean Scores of SNS usage and Academic Achievement of HSS students with respect to their Gender.**

| DEPENDENT VARIABLES  | GENDER | N   | MEAN   | S.D.  | 't' VALUE      |
|----------------------|--------|-----|--------|-------|----------------|
| SNS USAGE            | MALE   | 180 | 149.05 | 38.34 | <b>0.994**</b> |
|                      | FEMALE | 180 | 153.34 | 43.48 |                |
| ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT | MALE   | 180 | 63.58  | 16.89 | <b>0.113**</b> |
|                      | FEMALE | 180 | 63.37  | 17.64 |                |

\*\* - not significant at 0.05 level df = 358

H0 - There is no significance of difference between the male and female students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement

Table 1 shows that the 't' value for the SNS usage (0.994) and Achievement (0.113) are lower than the table value 1.96. Hence, it is concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of male and female students when consider their SNS usage and Academic achievement. Thus the framed null hypothesis is accepted.

**Table 2. Significance of difference between Mean Scores of SNS usage and Academic Achievement of HSS students with respect to their Locality of School.**

| DEPENDENT VARIABLES  | LOCALITY | N   | MEAN   | S.D.  | 't' VALUE |
|----------------------|----------|-----|--------|-------|-----------|
| SNS USAGE            | RURAL    | 180 | 148.89 | 42.30 | 1.071**   |
|                      | URBAN    | 180 | 153.51 | 38.40 |           |
| ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT | RURAL    | 180 | 65.65  | 16.89 | 1.948**   |
|                      | URBAN    | 180 | 62.65  | 17.42 |           |

\*\* - not significant at 0.05 level df = 358

H0 - There is no significance of difference between the rural and urban school students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement.

Table 2 shows that the 't' value for the SNS usage (1.071) and Academic Achievement (1.948) are lower than the table value 1.96. Hence, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of Higher Secondary school Students who are studying in Rural Higher Secondary schools and Urban Higher Secondary Schools with respect to their SNS usage and Academic achievement. Thus the framed null hypothesis is accepted.

**Table 3 - Significance of difference between Mean Scores of SNS usage and Academic Achievement of HSS students with respect to their Management of School.**

| DEPENDENT VARIABLES  | MANAGEMENT     | SUM OF SQUARES | df  | MEAN SQUARE | F RATIO        |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|----------------|
| SNS USAGE            | BETWEEN GROUPS | 92.97          | 127 | 0.732       | <b>1.155**</b> |
|                      | WITHIN GROUP   | 147.03         | 232 | 0.634       |                |
|                      | TOTAL          | 240.00         | 359 |             |                |
| ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT | BETWEEN GROUPS | 33.24          | 59  | 0.591       | <b>0.865**</b> |
|                      | WITHIN GROUP   | 206.76         | 300 | 0.684       |                |
|                      | TOTAL          | 240.00         | 359 |             |                |

\*\* - not significant at 0.05 level

H0 - There is no significance of difference between the government, aided and unaided school students with reference to their SNS usage and academic achievement.

Table 3 shows that the F ratio for the SNS usage (1.155) and Academic Achievement (0.865) are lower than the table value 1.286 for SNS usage and 1.366 for academic achievement. Hence, it is concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of students from Government, Aided and Un-aided schools when we consider their SNS usage and Academic achievement. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted in this case.

**Table 4 - Significance of difference between Mean Scores of SNS usage, and Academic Achievement of HSS students with respect to their Stream of course.**

| DEPENDENT VARIABLES  | GENDER         | SUM OF SQUARES | df  | MEAN SQUARE | F RATIO        |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|----------------|
| SNS USAGE            | BETWEEN GROUPS | 80.61          | 127 | 0.635       | <b>0.924**</b> |
|                      | WITHIN GROUP   | 159.34         | 232 | 0.687       |                |
|                      | TOTAL          | 240.00         | 359 |             |                |
| ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT | BETWEEN GROUPS | 34.89          | 59  | 0.591       | <b>0.746**</b> |
|                      | WITHIN GROUP   | 205.11         | 300 | 0.684       |                |
|                      | TOTAL          | 240.00         | 359 |             |                |

\*\* - not significant at 0.05 level

H0 - There is no significance of difference between the science, commerce and humanities stream students with reference to their SNS usage, social intelligence and academic achievement.

Table 4 shows that the F ratio for the SNS usage (0.934) and Achievement (0.734) are lower than the table values. The table values for SNS usage is 1.286 and 1.366 for achievement. Hence, it is concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of students from science, commerce and Humanities streams when we consider their SNS usage and Academic achievement. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted in this case.

**CORRELATION ANALYSIS**

**Table 5 - Correlation between Scores of SNS usage and Academic Achievement of HSS students.**

| VARIABLES                        | N   | 'r'   |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| SNS USAGE & ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT | 360 | 0.051 |

H0 - There is no significance of association among SNS usage and Academic Achievement.

From the table 5, it is clear that SNS usage and academic achievement (r = 0.051) are not correlated. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted.

**SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION**

From the study the investigator found that there is no significant

effect for SNS usage on achievement. The study accepted all the stated null hypotheses and it reveals that there is no significant difference between boys and girls, rural and urban school students, government, aided and un-aided school students, and students from science, commerce and humanities streams. So the investigator recommend the parents that only to monitor their wards regarding the usage of Social Networking Sites. Most cases it will not harm or affect their achievement.

The elders are very much afraid about the usage of social networking sites by the adolescent. But the study shows that their SNS usage not affected the academic achievement. So the investigator have the opinion that the children should use the social networking sites effectively and wisely so that the usage of SNS may enhance their achievement if they use it for academic purposes.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Boyd,D.M.,Ellison, N. B. (2007). Social network sites: Definition, history, and scholarship. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 13(1),210-230
2. Cabero-Almenara, J. (2006). Bases pedagógicas del e-learning. *RUSC. Universities and knowledge society journal*,3(1),1.
3. Junco, R. (2015). Student class standing, Facebook use, and academic performance. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*,36,18-29.
4. Lainunpui, E., & Verma, M. K.(2016). Use of Social Networking Sites by Faculty Members and Students of NIT, Mizoram: A Case Study. *International Journal of Library and Information Studies*, 6(4), 225-236.
5. Mahapatra, S. (2016). An Empirical Study on Youth's Preference for Social Networking Sites. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 11(4),274.