Social Life & Media Among The High School Students effect in Study

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Abstract

Children, in today’s world have a variety of entry points through which they can access the Internet and Social Media platforms, including ‘smart phones, tablets, desktop computers, laptops, and I-Pads’. Social networking has ingrained itself into our children’s social lives, and it is increasingly recognised as a platform for intelligence, wisdom, knowledge and getting their hands on awareness that can be used to improve student engagement plus performance. Nowadays, people may communicate easily through social media. This study aims to investigate the use and value of social media in academic settings. The study’s primary goal is to determine how much high school students use social media. One of the most important areas impacted by family wealth is an educational outcome. Children from low-income households frequently enter school latter than their more wealthy counterparts, as seen by school readiness tests.

Keywords: - Education, Explanations Based on Behavior, family processes, teacher effects, students behaviour, Stress and their impact, students feel.

Introduction

Having a successful social life will make your school career easier for many reasons. First, with a social life, a person does not feel lonely because you have friends to talk and listen. Secondly, you can get help from your friends if in need. India offers astonishing diversity in virtually every aspect of social life. The diversities of ethnic, linguistic, regional, economic, religious, class and caste groups intersect Indian society, which is also rife with urban-rural differences and gender differences. Social media which is an important product of Computer and Internet Technologies has a growing usage level day by day. The degree of social media usage is rising, which presents an opportunity for new software advancements and investments in the sector. Therefore, from this perspective, social media serves not only an economic purpose but also encourages people to engage in social activities. Additionally, it offers opportunity for acts and operations that are contrary to democratic society. Anxiety and despair can be lessened by social contacts. Social contacts can also aid in reducing stress. Hormones like oxytocin are released when we connect with others, and this helps reduce anxiety.

Aim of the Study

1. To identify variations in academic success, motivation for accomplishment, gender (boys vs. girls), and socioeconomic background (High and Low).
2. To determine the combined impact of the first and second order interactions between the independent variables below on achievement motivation, academic accomplishment, and five parental pressure areas respectively, Gender, social categories, Socioeconomic Status and Social Categories.
3. To investigate the relationship between various social categories, gender and socioeconomic position in order to test the hypothesis of independence of these factors.

Hypotheses of the Study:-

There will be no statistically significant variations in mean scores between pupils from the General and Scheduled Castes based on the two variables of home environment (freedom versus restrictiveness, expectancy v/s despair, j. open communication v/s restricted communication). There will be no significant link between achievement motivation and academic success characteristics among students from both socially advantaged and disadvantaged groups in both the General Category and the Scheduled Caste Category.

Education

Although they may not have complete control over how their students use social media, teachers have always taken an active position in encouraging or discouraging students to do certain actions in their academic lives. Teachers may find solutions to lessen students’ distraction or confusion in class owing to the excessive or over-reliant use of these networks if they are aware of the most recent study findings on the potential impacts of social media usage on pupils. Teachers can also act as a middleman between students and social media to control how much time students spend on it. Research has largely shown that teachers’ pedagogical approaches have a significant impact on the emotional experiences of their students. They should forbid students from using social media excessively or relying too heavily on it. Increasing learners’ awareness of the need to forge their own learning path rather
than basing it on an inaccurate comparison of their abilities with others might encourage them to think positively about their social media activities and, as a result, experience happy feelings.

**Social Categories and Gender**

On the dimension of "expectation versus despair" of family climate, there was a substantial difference between boys and girls from the scheduled caste group. Parents had higher expectations of their girls than of their sons. The major element, i.e. 'social categories,' was found to be significant with accomplishment motivation when used as a criterion. On the accomplishment motivation scale, pupils from various socioeconomic groups differed considerably. A considerable difference was discovered between boys and girls in the "educational" part of parental press. In comparison to the girls, the guys experienced higher parental knowledge and contribution in their educational aspects. On the "social" aspect of parental press, there was no substantial difference between boys and girls.

**Recommendations for Further Research:**

A comparative study of socially disadvantaged and advantaged kids from urban and rural regions may also be conducted by focusing on two provinces in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Because the current study was limited to government schools, a comparable study might be undertaken on students studying at both private and public institutions. The current study was limited to schools connected with the MP Board of School Education in Indore. A comparison study of pupils studying under the C.B.S.E. and I.C.S.E. patterns can also be done.

**A Study of Socially Disadvantaged and Advantaged High School Students**

**Delimitations of the Current Study:**

The study was limited to few government high schools in Indore region. The focus of this research work is to primarily study the influence of social media on the academic performance of students. The study was limited to Xth grade students (boys = 50; girls = 60). The study was limited to the General Category.

**Sampling:**

The population in the current study consisted of Xth class boys and girls from Few Government High Schools in Indore, aged 14-16 years, and belonged to various socioeconomic groups such as general, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and weak and under-privileged class. The multi-stage sampling strategy was used in this experiment. The study's sample included 110 students (50 males and 60 girls) from various social groups who were drawn at random from 14 different institutions.

**Students Behavior**

Evidence suggests that when pupils feel unpleasant emotions, they divert their focus away from learning. Other behaviours, such as drug or alcohol misuse and adolescent criminality, are also linked to poor performance. Students’ and their families' backgrounds have a significant impact on their performance. Students from low-income households with bad attitudes about learning, incapacity to support their children, or poor single parents are more likely to drop out. Dropout rates are affected by labor-market factors. Some regional and seasonal labour markets, for example, tourism and construction, might lure young people out of school and into unskilled professions with dismal prospects.

**Showing Mean Scores to General Category**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>CR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>4.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
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<td>11.11</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Boys</td>
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<td>10.57</td>
<td>1.47</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>10.29</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Boys</td>
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<td>8.29</td>
<td>1.19</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11.51</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9.14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
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<td>8.93</td>
<td>1.17</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Showing the Mean Value to General Category
The CR value (4.41) between boys and girls belonging to general category on the "educational area" of parental press was found significant at 0.01 level of confidence. The mean value of boys (11.86) came higher than the girls (11.11) on this area of parental press. It seems that the boys perceived more parental awareness and contribution in their educational aspects as compared to the girls. It may be due to the reason that the parents show more concern for the education of boys than girls. It is generally seen that the parents at home pay more attention to male children than the females.

**Explanations Based on Behavior**

Personal habits that impact health, morbidity, and death are referred to as health behaviours. In reality, health behaviour accounts for around 40% of premature death as well as significant morbidity and disability in the United States. Some of these health habits, such as exercising, eating nutritionally balanced foods, and following medical regimens, tend to improve health and avoid sickness, whereas others, such as smoking, excessive weight gain, drug abuse, and heavy alcohol use, tend to harm health. Many research shows that social relationships impact health behaviour. Social connections affect our health behaviours in part because they "control" or "influence" them. For instance, a spouse may keep track of, prevent, control, or enable healthy behaviour in ways that benefit a partner's wellbeing. Religious affiliations also seem to have an impact on health behaviour, maybe through social control.

**Tools Applied:**

Academic Achievement - The grade point average of each Xth grade student in Previous two yearly tests (VIII and IX classes) were pooled together, combined, and percentages were calculated to provide academic achievement index scores for boys and girls from various social groups.

The investigator designed a socioeconomic status questionnaire for urban areas using the Parental Press Inventory and Family Climate Scale.

**Stressors and their Impact on Academic and Social Life:**

This goal was to ascertain the impact of each type of stressor on the academic and social lives of undergraduate students. Institutional pressures would result in a 75 drop in student satisfaction with their academic and social lives. These findings show that academic pressure, strong academic competitiveness, and test preparation, among other things; stress from extracurricular activities, and disputes with friends, spouse, and family help students be more satisfied with their academic and social lives. This offers a higher likelihood of improving kids' academic achievement. It was discovered, however, that institutional stress, such as packed lecture rooms and insufficient resources for academic work, among other things, impairs students' contentment with academic and social life.

**Student's feel:**

Students experience academic stress more than other types of stress. This outcome is achievable because, in any academic institution, and for any reason, students' primary goal at school is to thrive academically. Before they may be given their degree, students must fulfill all academic requirements. Interestingly, school credentials are taken into account by a variety of stakeholders when making critical decisions such as selection and recruiting, as well as scholarship giving.

**Suggestions**
• Inform people on the short-, medium-, and long-term costs of enabling these children and teenagers to fail or drop out of school.
• Never pass up a chance to promote the educational progress of the children and teenagers with whom we come into touch.
• Propose systemic reforms in schools to improve educational attainment (eg, longer school days and shorter summer vacations)
• Teacher qualifications and practices seemed like a good place to start given their conceptual symmetry with parenting statuses and behaviors and their centrality to major educational policy.

Conclusion
Research has consistently shown that social connections have an impact on a variety of health outcomes, including mortality risk, mental and physical health, and lifestyle choices. Sociologists have been essential in establishing these connections, uncovering the reasons for how social connections affect health, and detecting social diversity (such as differences by age and gender) in these connections at the study level. The degree of social media usage is rising, which presents an opportunity for new software advancements and investments in the sector. Therefore, from this perspective, social media serves not only an economic purpose but also encourages people to engage in social activities. Additionally, it offers opportunity for acts and operations that are contrary to democratic society. Anxiety and despair can be lessened by social contacts. Social contacts can also aid in reducing stress. Hormones like oxytocin are released when we connect with others, and this helps reduce anxiety.

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