



# AN INVESTIGATION IN TO THE CORRELATION BETWEEN USAGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG B.Ed. STUDENTS

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## Abstract

*In this study, an attempt has been made to study the correlation between usage of social media and social intelligence among B.Ed. students. The Usage of Social Media Test was constructed and validated by the investigator and Social Intelligence Scale (SIS) was developed by Dr. N.K. Chadha and Ms. UshaGaneshan, were used to collect the data from a sample of 546 B.Ed. students studying in Villupuram District of Tamilnadu State in India. The survey method had been followed and simple random sampling technique was used in administration of the research tools. The result of the analysis reveals that the average level of usage of social media and social intelligence among B.Ed. students, there is significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender, there is no significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their social media using hours, there is significant difference in the gender and social media using hours among B.Ed. students with respect to their using social media and social intelligence and there is significant and positive relationship between using social media and social intelligence among B.Ed. students.*

**Key Words:** *Using Social Media, Social Intelligence, Gender, Social Media Using hours and B.Ed. Students*

## 1. Introduction

A social media is a website that permits populace with analogous welfare to convene and share personal information, photograph and videos. The character of this technology makes it an straightforward and well-liked approach to exchange a few words in sequence to a specific user group of individuals or for a to a large extent wider audience. The word social media contains two words- social and media where in the term social implies to network with the gathering of likeminded individuals for exchange data and media

primarily refers to the platforms that use internet as a tool to exchange the information. Together these two words mean- online communication tools which permit individuals to connect with one another.\

Social Intelligence, as a concept, was propounded by psychologist Edward Thorndike in 1920. In his own words, Social Intelligence is “the ability to understand and manage men and women, boys and girls, and to act wisely in human relations”. So, by the very definition, the concept relates to both the cognitive aspects (the ability to understand people) and practical aspects (ability to deal with and respond towards them).

## 2. Need and Importance of the Study

The educational institutions must also streamline the usage of social media among the learners. The B.Ed., students have to well-groomed and trained with the social media usage. When the teacher is going to prepare for the class, they have to rely only on the textual contents. This condition has to be completely eradicated, since the world is globalized. Hence the teachers must know the procedure of using the social media to get the wider knowledge about syllabus, the current affairs, the latest inventions and technologies historical records everything plays a significant.

## 3. Review of Literature

**Valdez (2021)** in his study result showed some differences in the structure of personality, level of social media usage, and level of organizational attachment comparing international students and domestic students. Results also supported the complementary purpose of using social media for international students, where agreeableness and openness to experience are negatively associated with social media usage. Moreover, the relationship was stronger when students' English proficiency is lower. An overall model demonstrated the relationship among international students' personalities, university social media usage, and organizational attachment.

**Mehta and Sharma (2020)** in his result indicated that there is a significant relationship between the Social Intelligence and Emotional Competence of undergraduate College Students. It was also observed that there exists no significant gender difference between the Social Intelligence and Emotional Competence of College Students. Although, slight gender differences have been found. The researcher also stated that there is a significant linkage between some dimensions of Emotional Competence with certain areas of Social Intelligence among College Students.

## 4. Operational Definitions of the Study

### Usage of Social Media

**Usage** refers to the Habitual or customary practice, especially as creating a right, obligation, or standard social media for teaching and learning process

**Social media** can be defined as the services that let people interact and share and create content through online communities. Popular social media websites include facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, LinkedIn, WhatsApp, etc. Social media are internet services that let one interact with others, share and create content through online communities.

### Social Intelligence

**Social intelligence** can be described an individual's proficiency at social skills and behaviors. Colloquial terms for social intelligence include 'street smarts' and 'common sense. This type of intelligence is

different that the type measured by IQ tests. Social intelligence is mostly influenced by environmental factors and is developed from past experiences with other people in the environment.

## 5. Objectives of the Study

1. To study the level of usage of social media among B.Ed. students.
2. To study the level of social intelligence among B.Ed. students.
3. To study the significant difference, if any in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender.
4. To study the significant difference, if any in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their social media using hours.
5. To study the significant difference, if any in the social intelligence among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender.
6. To study the significant difference, if any in the social intelligence among B.Ed. students with respect to their social media using hours.
7. To study the relationship between usage of social media and social intelligence among B.Ed. students.

## 6. Hypotheses of the Study

1. The level of usage of social media among B.Ed. students is average.
2. The level of social intelligence among B.Ed. students is average.
3. There is no significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender.
4. There is no significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their social media using hours.
5. There is no significant difference in the social intelligence among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender.
6. There is no significant difference in the social intelligence among B.Ed. students with respect to their social media using hours.
7. There is no significant relationship between usage of social media and social intelligence among B.Ed. students.

## 7 Method of the Study and Sample Used

The normative survey method was adopted in the present study. In order to collect the required data, Usage of Social Media Test (USMT) constructed and validated by the investigator and Social Intelligence Scale (SIS) developed by Dr. N.K. Chadha and Ms. Usha Ganeshan. Simple random sampling technique has been employed to collect the data from 546 B.Ed. students studying various colleges of Villupuram district.

## 8. Analysis of Data and Interpretation

The data collected were descriptively analyzed by employing the following statistical techniques:

1. Descriptive Analyses
  - i. Measures of central tendency (Mean)
  - ii. Measures of variability (Standard Deviation)

2. Differential Analyses ('t' test and 'F' test) and
3. Co-relational Analyses (Karl Pearson Product Moment Correlation)

### Descriptive Analysis

#### Result of Hypothesis 1

The level of usage of social media among B.Ed. students is average.

**Table-1**

**Mean and Standard Deviation Scores of Usage of Social Media among B.Ed. Students**

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Usage of Social Media	546	128.571	13.26

From table 4.1, it is observed that the calculated mean and standard deviation for the usage of social media scores of the entire sample were found to be 128.57 and 13.26 respectively. One can get a maximum score of 192 on usage of social media tool. The mean score lies between the average value range (115-141), so the framed hypothesis (1) is accepted and it is concluded that the level of usage of social media among B.Ed. students is average.

#### Result of Hypothesis 2

The level of social intelligence among B.Ed. students is average.

**Table-2**

**Mean and Standard Deviation for the Social Intelligence Scores among B.Ed. Students**

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Social Intelligence	546	97.56	7.56

From table-2, it is observed that the calculated mean and standard deviation for the social intelligence scores of the entire sample were found to be 97.56 and 7.56 respectively. One can get a maximum score of 138 on social intelligence scale. The mean score lies between the average value range (90-104), so the framed hypothesis (2) is accepted and it is concluded that the level of social intelligence among B.Ed. students is average.

### Differential Analysis

#### Result of Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender.

**Table-3**

**Mean Difference of Usage of Social Media Scores among B.Ed. Students with regard to Gender**

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Usage of Social Media	Male	160	130.40	13.27	2.06	Significant
	Female	386	127.84	12.85		

Table-3 shows that the computed 't' value for the mean usage of social media scores between male and female B.Ed. students [ $t_{(546)} = 2.06 > p$ ] is significant. Hence, the framed null hypothesis 3 is rejected and it is concluded that there is a significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender. It is also inferred that male students are having high usage of social media than the female students.

#### Result of Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their social media using hours.

**Table-4**

**Mean Difference of Usage of Social Media Scores among B.Ed. Students with regard to Social Media Using Hours**

Sub samples	Groups	N	Means	SD	F-value	Sig. (2-tailed)	Level of Significance
Social Media Using Hours	Below 2 hrs	196	127.43	12.48	1.25	0.288	Not Significant
	2-4 hrs	238	128.71	13.26			
	Above 4 hrs	112	130.33	13.41			

It is evident from the table-4 that the computed F-value for the social media using hours (1.25) do not differ significantly in their usage of social media. Hence the framed hypothesis 4 is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respected to their social media using hours.

#### Result of Hypothesis 5

There is no significant difference in the social intelligence among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender.

**Table-5**

**Mean Difference of Social Intelligence Scores among B.Ed. Students with regard to Gender**

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Social Intelligence	Male	160	95.95	7.98	3.76	Significant
	Female	386	98.52	6.92		

Table-5 shows that the computed 't' value for the mean social intelligence scores between male and female B.Ed. students [ $t_{(546)} = 3.76 > p$ ] is significant. Hence, the framed null hypothesis 5 is rejected and it is concluded that there is a significant difference in the social intelligence among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender. It is also inferred that female students are having better social intelligence than the male students.

### Result of Hypothesis 6

There is no significant difference in the social intelligence among B.Ed. students with respect to their social media using hours.

**Table-6**

#### Mean Difference of Social intelligence Scores among B.Ed. Students with regard to Social Media Using Hours

Sub samples	Groups	N	Means	SD	F-value	Sig. (2-tailed)	Level of Significance
Social Media Using Hours	Below 2 hrs	196	99.28	7.41	8.76	0.000	Significant
	2-4 hrs	238	97.79	5.92			
	Above 4 hrs	112	94.95	9.07			

It is evident from the table-6 that the computed F-value for the social media using hours (8.76) differ significantly in their social intelligence. Hence the framed hypothesis 6 is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference in the social intelligence among B.Ed. students with respected to their social media using hours.

### Correlation Analysis

#### Result of Hypothesis 7

There is no significant relationship between usage of social media and social intelligence among B.Ed. students.

**Table-7**

#### Showing the Correlation Values between Usage of Social Media and Social Intelligence among B.Ed. Students

Variables	N	'r' value	Level of Significance
Usage of Social Media and Social Intelligence	546	0.423**	Significant

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table-7 shows that, the co-efficient of correlation between usage of social media and social intelligence is found to be [N=546, r=0.423 at 0.01 level] which indicates that there is a positive correlation between usage of social media and social intelligence. Therefore, hypothesis 7 is rejected and it is concluded that there is positive and significant relationship between usage of social media and social intelligence among B.Ed. students.

### 9. Findings of the Study

- The level of usage of social media among B.Ed. students is average.
- The level of social intelligence among B.Ed. students is average.
- There is a significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender.

- There is no significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their social media using hours.
- There is a significant difference in the social intelligence among B.Ed. students with respect to their gender.
- There is significant difference in the social intelligence among B.Ed. students with respect to their social media using hours.
- There is positive and significant relationship between usage of social media and social intelligence among B.Ed. students.

## 10. Conclusion

In the present study of the correlation between usage of social media and social intelligence among B.Ed. students, findings revealed that the average level of usage of social media and social intelligence, there is no significant difference in the usage of social media among B.Ed. students with respect to their social media using hours, there is significant difference in the gender and social media using hours among B.Ed. students with respect to their using social media and social intelligence and there is significant and positive relationship between using social media and social intelligence among B.Ed. students.

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