

The Perception of Secondary School Students about Educational Networking through Social Media

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Abstract:

In today's society social media has been seen an essential part of human life. Social media also become an important part of every man's life and their living conditions. Social networking sites like Facebook, WhatsApp and twitter have enabled communication among both large and small group of people. Due to exposure of technology today's students can be easily influenced educational networking through social media. Use of social media which gives students accounting and developing academic performance and study habits. At present not only in secondary school students but also all students can be easily use and manipulated social media for enhancing education networking for academic satisfaction. This paper has been designed to investigate the perception of High school students about educational networking through social media. The major objectives the present research paper assess students use of social media and their attitude towards educational networking.

Keywords: Social Media, Educational networking, perception, secondary school student.

1. Introduction:

Social Media has been seen that it has developed rapidly and seen aspects important education now-a-days. It is being seen that when educators can be able to learns with defined social links of knowledge, who might share their information among students. Social media can significantly help in improving team building skills or the create large number of students, teachers and others concerned individuals to discuss specific subjects of varied interest in mutually benefitting manner.

Secondary school students imply the period of adolescence. This stage of education is regarded as the crucial period of one's life. During this period the adolescents are become more sensitive and more change able. The transition that happens during this period is phenomenal and influences the entire personality of the individual.

Educational networking refers sharing, communication (chat and discussion) and information networking technologies. Through these sites students will be able to learn quickly: They can be able to data information knowledge and comment. It is an ability to understand the presented

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information.

Perception means the way of thinking. It is a process of understand something. Perception is a mental process for explanation of sensory information in order to repeat and understand the situation. It means a perspective is a point of view or attitude.

2. Need and significance of the study:

At present it is seen that social media has become an effective learning tool and it helps in educational networking among the secondary school students. Educational networking through social media enhances and atmosphere to motivate students to their studies. It makes communication relating to academic satisfaction of the students.

The present study is very useful in analysis that students need to build positive perception about educational networking through social media and using of this technology. The present study is very significant in equalizing and detecting one of the major issues encountered perception of educational networking through social media during the most crucial and transitional period that is secondary school students means the adolescence period. That is why this study is very much important and significant at present situation.

3. Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the understanding level of High school students about educational networking through social media.
2. To know the perception of boy's High school students about educational networking through social media.
3. To compare the understanding of girl's High school students about educational networking through social media.
4. To know the relationship between perception boys and girls High school students about educational networking through social media.

4. Hypothesis of the study:

Ho1: There exists no significant difference between perception of High school students about educational networking through social media.

Ho2: There exists no significant difference between perception of boys High school students about educational networking through social media.

Ho3: There exists no significant difference between perception of girls High school students about educational networking through social media.

Ho4: There exists no significant difference between perception of boys and girls High school students about educational networking through social media.

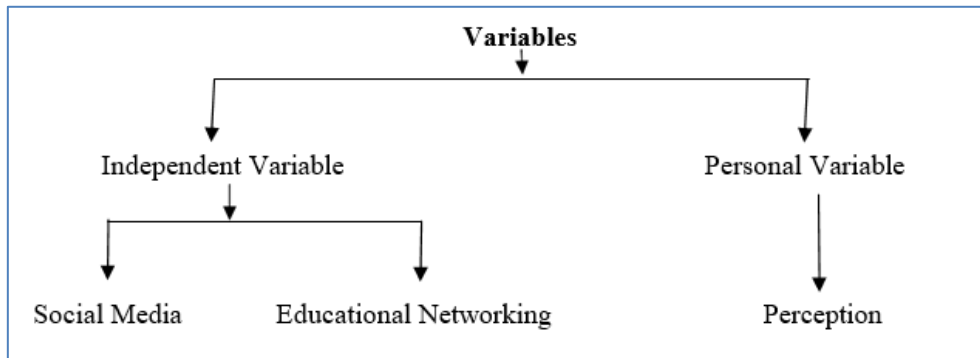
5. Statement of the problem:

The present research has been entitled as:

“Study on perception of secondary school students about educational networking through Social media.”

6. Variables of the Study:

A variable is any feature or aspect of an event. That affects some other events or process. In the present study the following variables have been taken for consideration.



7. Operational definitions of the study:

Perception: Students expression of favor or disfavor towards social learning communication, interactive learning, information seeking and information sharing about educational networking through social media.

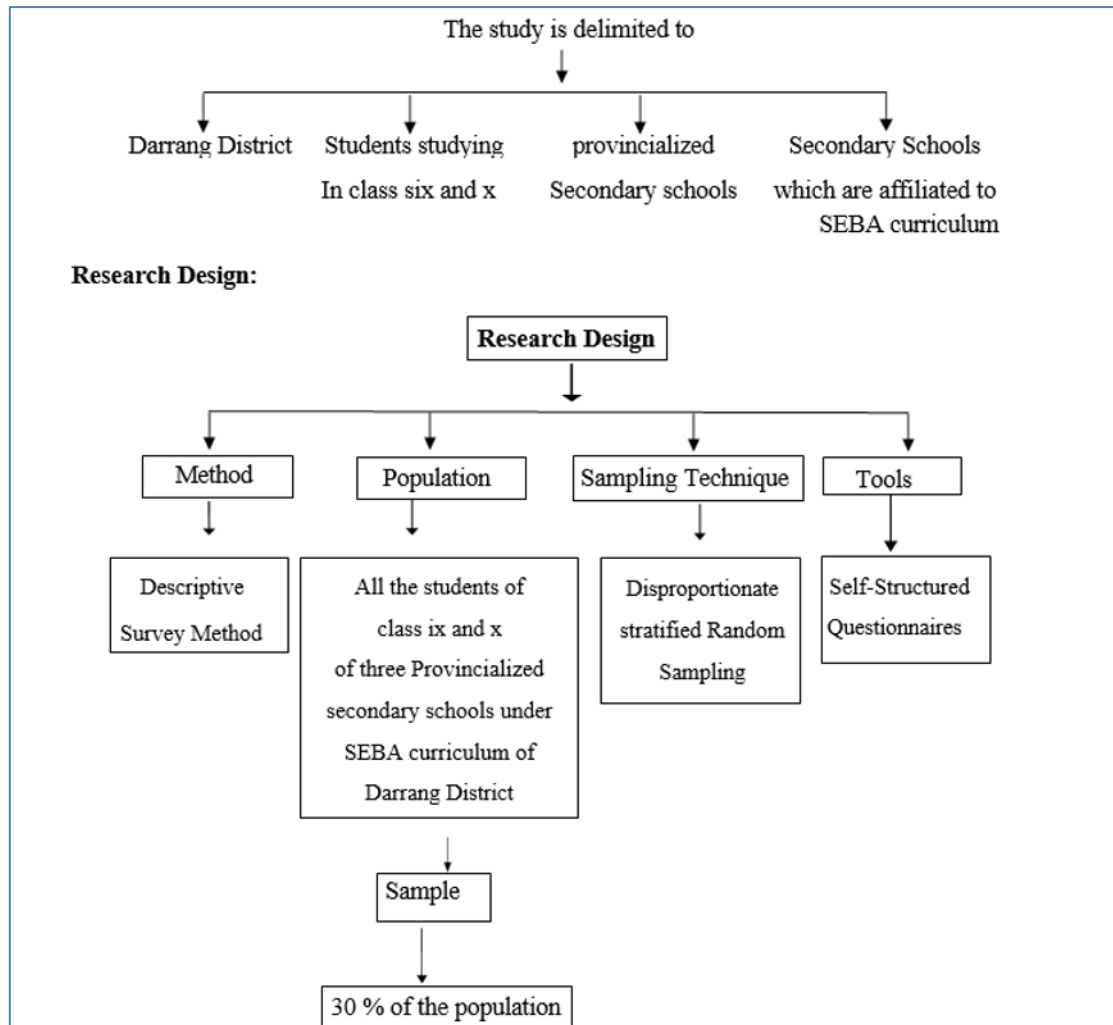
High School Students: It refers the provincialized secondary school students from class ix and x (Darrang districts) under SEBA curriculum.

Educational Networking: It refers a system of receiving and sharing educational information and services among individuals and groups having a common interest in the field of education using forms of electronic communication.

Social Media: Social media includes social Networking sites like Facebook, WhatsApp, twitter etc. which help to make online communication to sharing information's among individuals or groups.

8. Research Methodology:

Delimitation of the study:



Sample selected for the present study Is represented in the table below:

Sample School:	17
Sample Student:	200
Sample Boys:	100
Sample Girls:	100

Methodology and Procedure:

The methodology of education research helps to study in different direction of education. All investigation impact involves the element of observations, description, and analysis of what happen under certain circumstances.

Method:

Method considered as systematic process of research. In this present study the investigator used Descriptive survey method.

Population:

A population refers to any collection of specific groups of person beings or of non-person human entities such as object, educational institution etc.

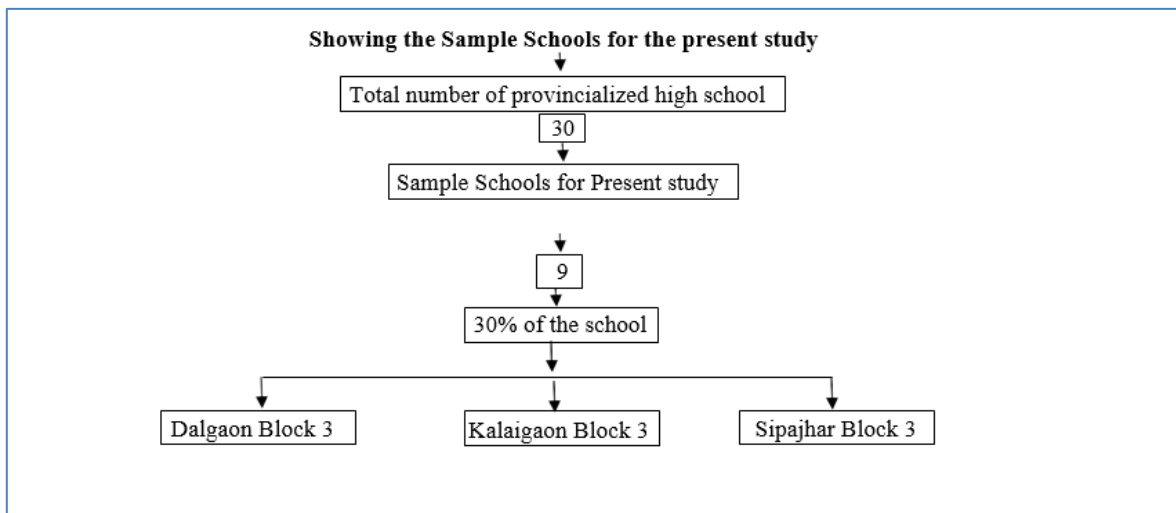
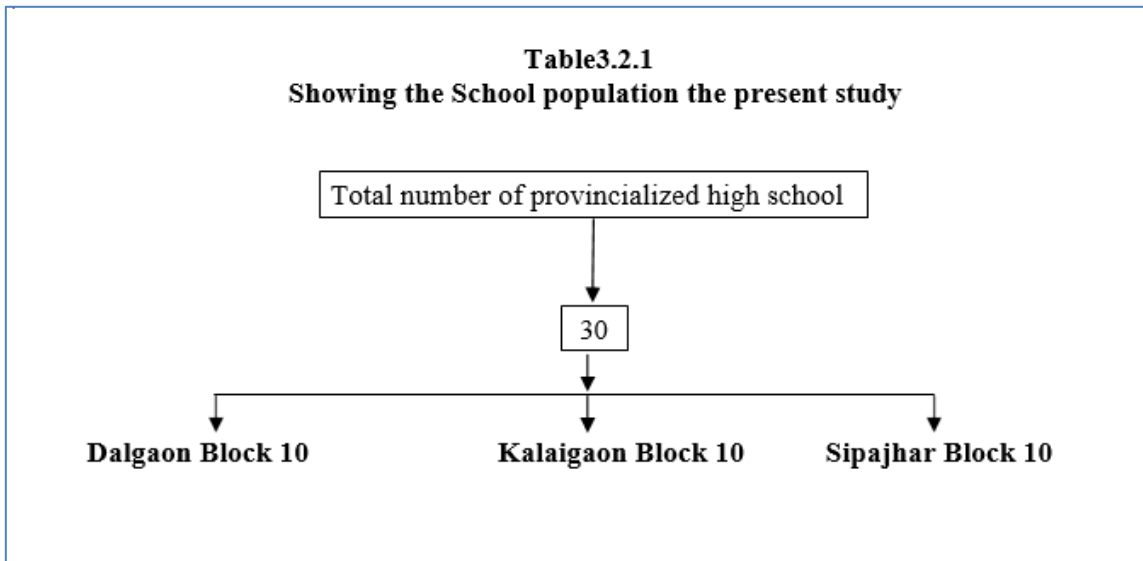
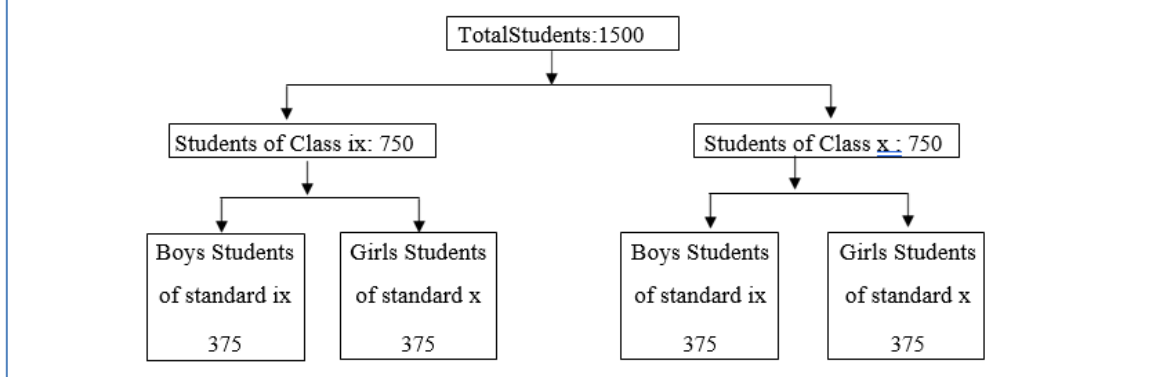
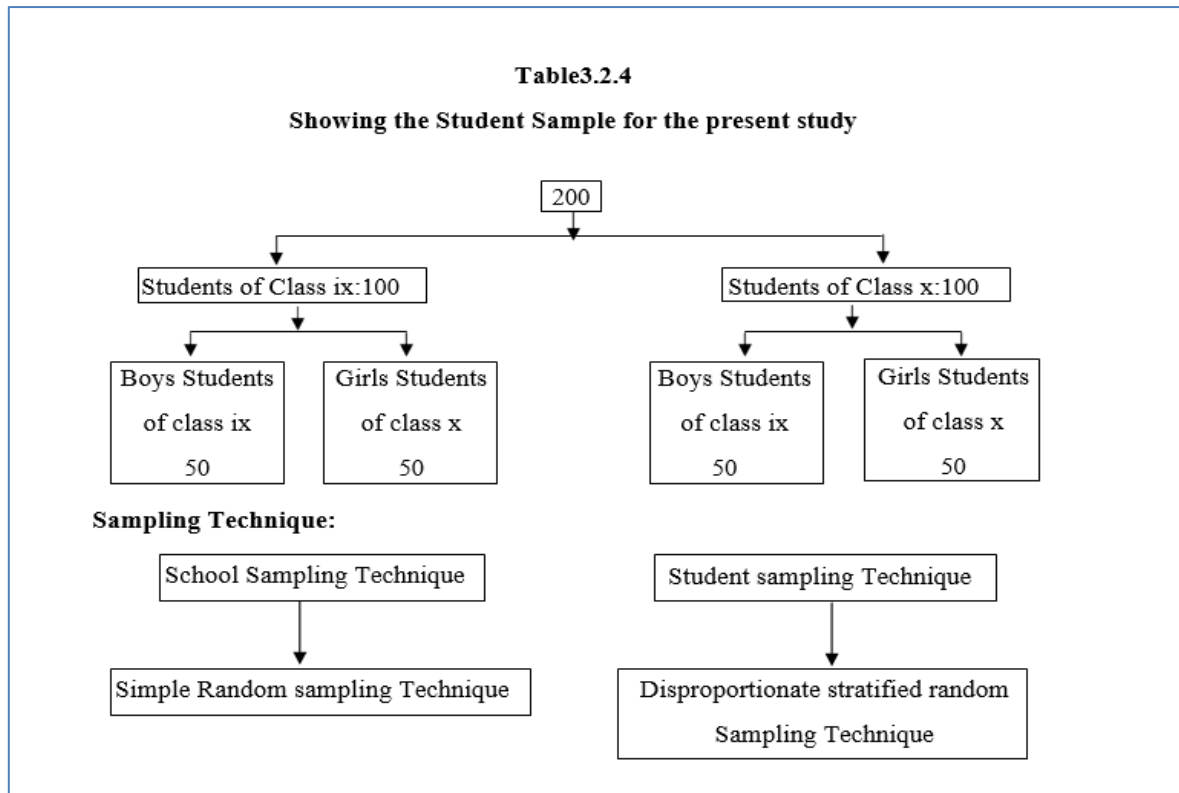


Table: 3.2.3

Showing the Student Population



**Tools used:**

For data collection the researcher used self-constructed and standardized tools. There searcher used self-structured questionnaire and Interview tools for data collection.

Statistical Techniques for Data Analysis

From the objectives and hypothesis, it was determined by employing following statistical techniques.

1. Frequency distribution table
2. Mean, Median and Standard Deviation.
3. Skewness and kurtosis.
4. T-Test.
5. Co-efficient of correlation.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure:

The investigator personally visited the sample schools for data collection after locating the different high school of Darrang district of Assam. The present research has been based on both primary and secondary sources of data. The research tools i.e. use of social media and influence on academic performance used for collecting primary data from the samples, secondary sources have been collected from different libraries, internet, INFLIBNET, Journals, books, Ph.D. thesis, M. PHIL, dissertations and magazines etc.

9. Analysis and Interpretation of Data:

Objective No.1: To know the understanding of high school students about educational networking through social media.

Hypothesis No (Ho1): There exists no significant difference between understanding of High school students about educational networking through social media.

Table No. 1.1

Showing scores of High school students about educational networking through social media.

Class Interval	Frequency
20-40	12
40-60	20
60-80	50
80-100	53
100-120	40
120-140	25
Total	200

Table No. 1.2

Mean	Median	Sd	Skewness	Kurtosis
79.30	161.24	14.61	□0.395	0.289

Table No1.3

N	Mean	Sd	df	t-value	Level of Significance
100	79.30	14.61	198	3.2	Significant
100	78.5	16.5			

Interpretation:

Table 1.1 shows the scores of High school's students' perception about educational networking through social media. Table1.2 shows the values of Mean and Median of the High school students on the perception about educational networking through social media as 79.30 and

161.24 respectively. The values of Skewness and kurtosis are 0.395 and 0.289 respectively showing distribution as negatively skewed and leptokurtic. The df was 198 and the t-value 3.2 as our calculated value 3.2 is higher than the table value at both 1% and 5% level of significance. Therefore, hypothesis is rejected. There exists a significant difference between the perception of High school students about educational networking through social media.

Objective No. 2: To know the perception of boy's High school students about educational networking through social media

Hypothesis No. 2 (Ho2): There exists no significant difference between the perception of boy's High school students about educational networking through social media.

Table No. 2.1

Showing scores the understanding of boy's High school students about educational networking through social media.

Class Interval	Frequency
30-40	10
40-50	10
50-60	20
60-70	22
70-80	28
80-90	6
90-100	4
Total	100

Table No. 2.2

Mean	Median	Sd	Skewness	Kurtosis
63.2	76	7.8	□0.52	0.61

Table No2.3

N	Mean	Sd	df	t-value	Level of Significance
100	77.8	14.2	198	2.4	Significant

Interpretation:

From Table 2.1: It shows the scores of perceptions between boys' High school students about educational networking through social media. Table 2.2 shows the values of mean median of the scores of boy's High schools' students about educational networking through social media 63.2 and 76 respectively. The values of skewness and kurtosis are \square 0.52 and 0.61 respectively showing distribution as negatively skewed and leptokurtic. The df was 198 and the t-value 2.6 as our calculated value is higher than the table value at both 1% and 5% level of significance. Therefore, hypothesis is rejected. There exists a significant relationship in the perception of boy's High school students about educational networking through social media.

Objective No. 3: To Compare the understanding of girl's High school students about educational networking through social media

Hypothesis No. 3 (Ho3): There exists no significant difference between the understanding of girl's High school students about educational networking through social media.

Table No. 3.1

Showing the scores between the understanding of girl's High school students about educational networking through social media

Class Interval	Frequency
30-40	10
40-50	10
50-60	20
60-70	20
70-80	30
80-90	4
90-100	6
Total	100

Table No. 3.2

Mean	Median	Sd	Skewness	Kurtosis
74.2	75	7.86	0.512	0.62

Table No 3.3

N	Mean	Sd	df	t-value	Level of Significance
100	77.8	13.5	198	2.7	Significant

Interpretation:

From Table 3.1: shows the scores between the perception of girl's High school students about educational networking through social media Table 3.2 show the values of mean and median of the scores of the perception of girl's High school students about educational networking through social media 74.02 and 75 respectively. The values of skewness and kurtosis are -0.512 and 0.62 respectively showing distribution as negatively skewed and leptokurtic. The df was 198 and the t-value 2.7 as our calculated value is higher than table value at both 1% and 5% level of significance. Therefore

Hypothesis is rejected. There exists a significant relationship in the perception of girl's High school students about educational networking through social media.

Objective No. 4: To study the relationship between perception of boys and girls High school students about educational networking through social media.

Hypothesis No.4(Ho4): There exists no significant relationship in the perception of boys and girls High school students about educational networking through social media.

Table No. 4.1

It has found that High school students on the relationship between perception of boys and girls about educational networking through social media

Class Interval	Frequency
40-60	12
60-80	38
80-100	50
100-120	70
120-140	30
Total	200

Table No. 4.2

Mean	Median	Sd	Skewness	Kurtosis
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110.79	120.5	13.78	\square 0.354	0.258
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Table No 4.3

N	Mean	Sd	df	t-value	Level of Significance
100	75.6	13.6	198	2.8	Significant
100	77.8	14.6			

Interpretation:

From table 4.1 has found that High school students on the relationship between perception of boys and girls High school students about educational networking through social media. Table 4.2 shows the values of Mean and median of the scores of High school students on the relationship between boys' and girls' perception about educational networking through social media. On the other hand, table 4.3 shows the values of skewness and kurtosis \square 0.354 and 0.258 respectively showing distribution as negatively skewed and leptokurtic. The df was 198 and the t-value 2.8 as our calculated value is higher than the table value at both 1% and 5% level of significance. Therefore, hypothesis is rejected. There exists a significant relationship in the perception of boys and girls High school students about educational networking through social media.

10. Findings of the Study:

From the analysis it has been found that.

Based on the first objective:

From the present study objective, no 1 it has been observed that the perception of boy's High school students about educational networking through social media is significant.

Based on the Second objective:

From the present study objective, no 2 it has been observed that the perception of boy's High school students about educational networking through social media is significant.

Based on the third objective:

From the present study objective, no 3 it has been found that the perception of girl's High school students about educational networking through social media are highly correlated with each other and therefore, there exists a positive relationship between the perception of girl's High school students about educational networking through social media.

Based on the fourth objective:

From the present study objective, no 4 it has been observed that there exists a significant

relationship in the perception of boys and girls high school students about educational networking through social media.

11. Recommendations:

On the basis of findings and observations general interactions with the students, teachers and other experts, investigator makes the following recommendations:

1. High school students should be courage the use of social media in educational field.
2. Educational networking through social media will be create a progressive growth among students of Secondary schools.
3. There should be proper steps in schools (high schools) in educational networking, so that students can be able received knowledge and skills.
4. Educational networking through social media would be helpful students viewing and reading activities.
5. It would be helpful for teachers to sharing and communicating information quickly.
6. Students would be helpful able to search information according to their choice.

12. Conclusion:

This study reflects that perception of secondary school students about educational networking through social media are highly correlated with each other. Therefore, there is a need to build positive attitude towards social networking assisting to fulfill educational needs. This would be beneficial to achieve satisfaction in academics. As observed in the study a significant positive relationship exists between the perception of secondary school students about educational networking through social media. From this study it is become clear that there exists a positive relationship between the perception of secondary school students about the educational networking through social media.

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