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Effect of social media Towards the Personality Traits of School Students in South Tripura

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Abstract

The current study is all about exploring society's two most earmarked aspects, specifically for the school level – personality and social media. This work examines the effects and relationships between these aspects specifically for students in South Tripura. How the digital world was introduced, penetrated and rapidly multiplied in this generation and how it became so popular in the most vulnerable, sensitive developmental stage of humans are the concerning subjects for society. Though for people, these digital networking sites like WhatsApp, Facebook, Telegram, Instagram, Twitter, Emo, etc. have advantages like communications at an international and international level, personality building, exploring the new world and many more. Student life mainly is at the school level; it is the most vulnerable stage of learning, where they are sensitive to every topic, they can be influenced easily and they don't have the ability to understand what will be good or bad for them. Social media has achieved beyond its limit, as it has the ability to change someone's life; it has the power to regulate lives. In the rapidly increasing era of social media and its devastating effect on the lives of those innocent school students have become the crucial topic for deep thinking.

A descriptive survey took place for the current investigation. Total school students: boys & girls are selected from both urban & rural regions collectively to achieve the maximum accuracy for this study. The selection process was done by the researcher through the random sampling method. The data were collected by personality and social media questionnaires in all the one districts of South Tripura. To assess the variables, the researcher used the adapted version of Prof. K.S. Misra's personality test, "Five Personality Trait Inventory". For the collection of data on social media, the researcher also used a standardised test given by Shaloosaini and Prof. (Dr) Parminder Kaur, "Internet Usage Scale".

The collected data was assessed in Microsoft Excel through appropriate statistical techniques, such as mean, standard deviation, percentage analysis, t-test, z-test, chi-square test, correlation, and multiple correlations, depending on the nature of the objectives and hypotheses.

According to the findings of this study, collected in the South Tripura context, the social media engagements of school students have a very weak negative correlation with the personality traits. It refers to the fact that the use of social media has very little to no connection to changing the individuality of school students. The identity, self, and mind peculiarity variations in person to person and learners to learners are not that permeable and can spontaneously change just because of the intensity of engaging in digital networking sites.

In conclusion, the digital era of human lives has done so much evolution; it has successfully evolved mankind from difficult existence to smooth subsistence. This study has been done to investigate and analyse either if social media can alter the main feature of school students or if the exorbitance of social media is associated with the identity of under-18-year-old learners.

Keywords: Personality, social media, School student, Trait, Effect etc.

Introduction

'Personality', a single word, is composed of diversified perspectives in perpetual & academic ways. Personality is such a concept that each and every one has and uses the

word in different thinking, in different fields. In simple words, personality is the recognisable feature of an individual that separates them from others. In society, each human has different personalities, which signifies or defines

their self, mind, and identity. People are judged by their physical appearance and dressing sense as a segment of personality, which is a significant aspect in recent generations.

Contrarily, social media is completely the opposite life of society. Social media can be described as the materialistic life of society. In today's generation social media are familiar to all phases of life. From a kid to an older person, everyone from each stage of life is engaged with social media. The recent era has become the digital era. In digital networking sites, everyone has a purpose to be here. Some love to share their personal lives with the public; some love to know about others' lives; some are earning from it; some are keeping an eye on others or love to stalk; some pass their free time; some study from there; some communicate with people all around the world, etc.

Most of the studies were done based on 2 approaches, such as 'type' approaches and 'trait' approaches. In both approaches, every researcher innovated new ways of thinking or discovered different directions of study in continuation of the previous works. In type approaches, some popular notable works were given by Sheldon, Jung, Friedman, Rosenman and many more. Similarly, the trait approaches by Allport, Cattell, Eysenck and others were popularly known by society. In Behaviourism and Humanism (1950s-1960s), B.F. Skinner defines change in behaviours as caused by environmental factors.

On the other hand, the social networking sites were introduced by the innovation of "Six Degrees.com" in the proper sense. The concept of sharing messages and communicating with the person in long distance was given by the first electronic message using a telegraph handset in 1844 and 'ARPANET' (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network) in 1969, considering them as the conceptual foundations of social media.

Later, in 1970 – 1990, Bulletin Board Systems (BBS), Usenet, IRC, AOL and Geocities were introduced for information sharing. After that, the first actual social sites came about among the people in 1997 - 2005 with the innovations like Six Degrees (1997), Friendster (2002), MySpace (2003), and LinkedIn (2002). Before the penetration of digital sites into people's lives, the scenario was different from today's world. The users of those sites are spread in all the age groups. From the global data, over 5.7 billion people use social networks.

In South Tripura, over 70% of active social media users belong to the 18 to 24 age group. Students in the age range of 13-17 years are 95% engaged in social media. The age group ranging from 13 to 17 years are the students studying in schools who have not even completed their secondary and higher secondary studies. According to human health and development, it is the peak time for students to hit their first crucial phase of life, "adolescence". In the present scenario of society, those teenagers want their personal mobile phone as a form of freedom. Nowadays maximum study materials are provided by the school authorities on WhatsApp or other online platforms. All information is shared online and made to give the students their details on authoritative websites. Therefore, mobile phones and social media have become a necessity starting from the school level.

This research work aims to investigate those personality traits of students studying in schools and their inclination

towards social media. This study is to find if there is a link and oversee if the personality traits have been affected by increasing user tendencies on social media, especially for the school students in the small states like South Tripura.

Important Terms

Personality: "Personality" is one of the controversial aspects in psychological studies. Every person has different definitions about 'Personality' likewise their Identity. Persons can have similar characters, habit but the personality must be different, distinguished by behaviour, body language, way of thinking, talking Skills, public appearance, methods of facing any problem etc.

Social Media: Social Media acts as a platform for verbal communications (Phone calls, videos) or non-verbal Communications (through messages, captions, comments) in this digital era. Social media assemble the worldwide people digitally who are separated by nations, locations, regions. It creates a modern way of living socially.

School students: The children under 18-year are indicated by school students as they did not completed their secondary or higher secondary studies. Those are the teenager students, who are the most sensible, interested to explore new things, hit by Adolescence and come in contact with changes in body and life. It is the most vulnerable phase of Life. The probability of having a connection between personality and social media are tested by the aspect of school student.

South Tripura context of the study

South Tripura is a well-known district of Tripura in the south part of the state of Tripura in Northeast India. Geographically it is an undulated and hilly land with about 60% of the surface area from undulated and hilly land. In this unique topography the area and its population is naturally divided into distinctive settlement patterns, urban and rural.

South Tripura has also undergone considerable demographic changes in the past 15 years, with a very high population growth rate. Of particular interest, there are almost 30% of people in the age group of 10-20 years. This demographic profile shows that a significant proportion of adolescents and teenagers in the district are attending school. In view of the aforesaid geographical and demographic aspects, it is apt to be a context for empirical investigations for the South Tripura. The study area would provide an appropriate context to focus extensively on the psychological and behavioural variables of interest namely personality and social media engagement in relation to school students, taking into consideration the possible differences between gender and urban/rural regions.

Problem of the topic

The topic of research should be governed by several problems or questions to explain the significance of the study. For any research topic, it is essential to consist of several questions. The problems or questions are created from the topic itself, and those questions become the base of research work. To solve the questions and investigate the answers is the main aim of this work.

There are no topics that are devoid of any questions, and to

answer those, the study of that topic is essential. Based on those research problems, the objectives of the topic are created and selected. The research problem aims to encourage study about this topic. It also helps in future new research work. Not all problems that strike in the mind of the researcher should be considered research questions. Therefore, the researcher should be careful enough in selecting questions, as those are the basis of the research work, which has to be resolved at the completion of the research. So that work should be completed based on these, and the selection of appropriate questions should be the primary and main goal of the researcher.

The title of this research work is as follows: "Effect of Social Media Towards the Personality Traits of School Students in South Tripura".

Research Questions

1. Are the personality traits of school students affected by social media engagement in South Tripura?
2. Is the intensity of using social media different among the students of the same age in South Tripura?
3. To what extent has social media become an addiction at the school level?
4. Do personality traits predict the intensity of social media engagement of school students?
5. Is there any relationship between personality traits and social media engagement of the school students in South Tripura?

Objectives of the study

1. To explore the Overall level of personality traits among all school students in South Tripura.
2. To explore the level of social media engagement among all government school students in South Tripura.
3. To find out the relationship between personality traits and social media engagement among all government School students in South Tripura.
4. To investigate the significant difference of personality traits between Male and Female among all government school students in South Tripura.
5. To investigate the significant difference of Social Media Engagement between Male and Female among all government school students in South Tripura.

Hypothesis of the study

- H₀₁:** There is no significant relationship between personality traits and social media engagement of school students in South Tripura.
- H₀₂:** There is no significant difference of personality traits between Male and Female school students in South Tripura.
- H₀₃:** There is no significant difference of social media engagement between Male and Female school students in South Tripura.

Scope of the Research

1. The study seeks to find relevance between personality and social media inclination of all the school students in South Tripura.
2. This study is done on a number of students considered the whole school's student population.
3. This study is for the students belonging to the age of

less than 18 years old.

4. The same study can be done in different states and localities in India.
5. This study helps to analyze the social media weakness among the school students.
6. This study talks about the current condition of the most vulnerable and influenced group in society.

Delimitation of the study

1. The study has been done only for government schools.
2. Not all the schools of every district are covered in this research work. South Tripura has recorded 4,494 government-managed schools.
3. The students of the private schools were not examined in this study.
4. There are approximately over 600,000 students who are studying at school. It is not possible to test the personality traits and social media engagement for the whole student population in South Tripura.
5. This study is mainly focused on the school students. So, the findings may not be applicable for students of colleges, universities, and other institutions.

Review of Related Literature

Introduction

Review of literature constitutes a crucial component of any doctoral research, as it provides a comprehensive understanding of existing knowledge related to the research problem and establishes the theoretical and empirical foundation of the study. Through a systematic review of earlier studies, the researcher is able to identify major trends, methodological approaches, key findings, and existing research gaps, which collectively justify the need for the present investigation.

1. Zalawadia, T. L., & Raval, R. D. (2019) ^[5] A Study of Personality Traits among Higher Secondary Students

Objective: The primary objective of the study was to examine personality trait differences between students in their final-year of high school. Specifically, the research was interested in making comparisons between the means of personality traits among girls in science stream and commerce stream.

Methodology: The study design was a comparative study. Thirty (30) female students of science and thirty (30) of commerce stream of Rajkot City, Gujarat were chosen at random. The independent variable was the stream of education (science vs. commerce) and the dependent variable was the personality. Control was done on gender, age, education level, and location. It was assessed with the help of the Big Five Inventory (BFI); this instrument included 44 items measured with a 5-point Likert scale between strongly agree and strongly disagree. The reliability of the tool was noted to be 0.83, which is good. The data were obtained through face to face collection following a short explanation of the study, instructions on the study and assurance of confidentiality. The t-test was used to compare the two groups.

Findings: It was found that there is a significant difference in personality in the two groups. The mean score of science

students (150.7) was higher than that of the students in commerce (139.66). The t-value was 3.80, which is significant at the 0.01 level, hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that girls in the science stream got a higher score in general personality traits than those in commerce stream.

Conclusion: The research arrived at a conclusion that the personality difference between the science and commerce higher-secondary female students is statistically significant. The individuals in the science stream exhibited comparatively greater amounts of personality traits.

2. Han, Nuo, *et al.* (2023) ^[2] How Social Media Expression Can Reveal Personality

Objective: The most important purpose of the research was to create and authenticate a machine-learning model of personality calculation from side to side social media posts. The researchers were interested in rendering personality models more precise and comprehensible through the inclusion of domain knowledge into the ML methods. They also had the desire to determine which areas of personality these predictions actually measure.

Methodology: Participants were obtained via an online experimental tool. We gathered and processed Web posts after weeded out posts that were not qualifying. The last dataset consisted of 3,411 pairs of social-media posts and personality scores that were matched. The multi-objective extra trees ML model was used to construct the prediction model. We also tested the model very strictly in terms of validity and reliability. Predictive performance was examined with five-fold cross-validation and internal consistency was examined with split half reliability. We also ran feature-importance analysis to identify the lexicon that was the most important and we even investigated interpretability through addition of domain knowledge to the ML structure.

Findings: The findings indicated that the Culture Value Dictionary features were the largest predictors. The coefficients of 5-fold cross-validation varied between 0.44 and 0.48 ($p < 0.001$) which shows a moderate accuracy. Split-half reliability of the five personality traits ranged between 0.84 and 0.88 ($p < 0.001$) with a high consistency. The construct validity of the model was also good. In general, the research indicates that incorporation of domain knowledge into the ML models enhance their reliability and interpretation. It makes a significant connection between personality, social-media language patterns, and indicators of mental health.

Conclusion: This study contributes to personality psychology and compute-mental health as it demonstrates that the language of social-media could be used as a dependable indicator of personality. Incorporation of domain knowledge is facilitative of interpretability and demystification of what aspects of personality are represented by ML models. Significant implications of the study to mental-health research and digital psychological assessment are also indicated.

3. Silva, Leo, *et al.* (2023) ^[4] Using social media and

Personality Traits to Assess Software Developers' Emotional Polarity

Objective: The primary aim of this paper was to find out whether social media can enable us to determine how developers feel in the long run -without digging into their psyche- and to examine how such sentiments relate with their Big Five personality traits, to know whether emotions influence their productivity and the quality of their work.

Methodology: The researchers collected 79,029 public tweets of sixteen software developers. Instead of analyzing the members' emotions with the help of different invasive methods such as facial recognition or sensors that people wear, the researchers settled on a more relaxed lexicon-based sentiment analysis. They experimented with 31 combinations of unsupervised lexicon and the best performing one was an ensemble that combined Sent Strength, Sentilex-PT, and LIWC2015-PT. Macro F1 score and accuracy were used as measures of performance. Lastly, the team contrasted the emotional polarity of working hours with non-working hours and identified statistically significant differences, as well as interpreted the trends in the posts using the Big Five traits.

Findings: The highest performance ensemble model achieved a macro F1 of 0.745 and an accuracy of 76.8 which demonstrates that it is possible to use Twitter data to predict the emotional polarity to a high accuracy. The statistical analysis has revealed substantial changes in tweet mood during working and off-working hours in 31.25 percent of the respondents, and thus, tweet mood may be an important piece of data when out of the office. Openness, conscientiousness, extraversion and neuroticism were likely to occur when viewing personality as neutral or positive posts, but there were more negative vibes with neuroticism. Generally, these findings support the hypothesis that social media can provide an unobtrusive, easy to use method of tracking emotions in the long term in software engineering.

Conclusion: This study takes the field of software engineering a step further by putting together the study of personality psychology and sentiment analysis, and demonstrates that monitoring of emotions on social-media is not only possible but also precise enough to make a decision in the real world. It points at how the inclusion of personality and emotional states would enhance productivity and quality in software projects.

4. Zhang, Da-Yong, and Su Zhan (2022) ^[6] Short Video Users' Personality Traits and Social Sharing Motivation

Objective: The key objective of the study was to examine the impact of the personality factors of short-video users on why they share. Well, we intended to contribute to the theory by combining personality traits with uses-and-gratifications, so that we would be able to create the entire picture of what pushes people to share videos. To add that, they set out to offer helpful advice about how to handle content and create superior platforms based on our findings.

Methodology: The researchers are used, Uses-and-Gratifications Theory and Personality Traits Theory as the

basis of the research. Based on those theories, researchers derived a structural model which illustrates the influence of various aspects of personality on the motivations to share. The researchers obtained 579 valid surveys using a social networking service and inquired the respondents concerning their personality and motivation to share. In the case of stats we ran descriptive analysis and regression analysis in SPSS, and after that we used AMOS to test the structural equation model and verify our hypotheses. Researchers are examined the relationship between the characteristics of the different sharing reasons, with direct and indirect impacts.

Findings: The findings established that personality traits have a significant role in determining ways by which users share short videos. Every trait was matched by various motives of sharing. The researchers have also identified two traditional social impacts in these platforms:

Matthew effect (the rich get richer) - these users already have an upper hand and become even more visible and interacted with.

The social compensation effect (the poor get poorer) - users who do not have social dominance offline will go to the platform to fill in that hole.

All in all, these results demonstrate that the identity of an individual actually determines their sharing behaviour in the short-video reality.

Conclusion: The research provides empirical evidence to the existing body of literature by validating one of the models that establish a relationship between personality traits and the motivation to share. It concluded that psychology is significant in display place designs, retaining users, and manage of content within short-video ecosystems.

5. Owusu-Acheaw, M., & Larson, A. G. (2015) ^[3] Use of Social Media and Its Impact on Academic Performance of Tertiary Institution Students: A Study of Students of Koforidua Polytechnic, Ghana

Objective: The primary goal of the research was to examine the extent to which we students are using social media and what the latter does to our grades. In essence it wanted to determine whether our time on sites such as Facebook or Instagram is associated with our performance in exams, what we are using the sites, and whether having excessive social-media time is beneficial or detrimental to our academic performance.

Methodology: The researchers conducted a survey. Their target students in Ghana were Koforidua Polytechnic during the years 2013/2014. They selected 1,578 students out of 30 of the total student body using a stratified method of sampling. Among them there were 1,508 respondents who completed the questionnaire- so we are talking 95.5% response rate. They pre-tested the survey to ensure that it was reliable, which was followed by the crunching of the data in SPSS and the frequencies, percentages, and a Pearson correlation test were conducted to identify whether there was a relationship between social-media use and academic performance.

Findings: The researchers discovered that the majority of us have access to phones with the possibility to connect to the

Internet and use social media, particularly, Facebook and WhatsApp. The students devote an average of 30 to three hours a day on these sites. The sites are predominantly utilized in chatting and entertainment activities; few people utilize them in actual study material. The correlation statistics indicated high positive correlation between the amount of time spent on social media and underperformance in academics with the correlation being significant at the level of 0.01. Simply put, the better we surf the worse our grades are. Responses of most respondents also showed that social media is interfering with their school work.

Conclusion: The research concludes by stating that excessive use of social-media has a depressing effect on grades of university students. The platforms allow us to exchange information, to keep in touch, of course, but since most of the time they are doing things that do not even apply to the study, their time to study becomes even smaller and our grades become worse. The authors emphasized the value of us being able to regulate the number of hours that we spend spending time on the internet and to be more efficient with these digital tools in working on our coursework.

6. Devi, Meitang Keishang bam Reeya (2024) ^[1] Understanding the Impact of Social Media on Mental Health: A Conceptual Framework

Objective: The primary objective of this study was to examine of research was the influence of social media on mental health. It was simply about determining whether it is good or bad to use these platforms when it comes to state our minds and exploring the mechanisms behind the process.

Methodology: Researcher simply did not conduct new experiments or surveys and instead, simply read as much literature as he could find in the fields of psychology, sociology, and communication studies. Researcher combined the results of prior studies to create a conceptual model and used theory and critical analysis, no new information was gathered.

Findings: The researcher discovered that social media is connected to mental health in four significant ways:

- Social comparison- idealized online content may reduce self-esteem, increase anxiety and cause depression.
- Validation-seeking behaviour-likes, comments and need to be externally validated may become disturbing when they are not.
- Cyber bullying- closely related to anxiety, depression, social withdrawal, particularly in the teens and the young adults.

On the other hand, there exist advantages better social support, integration into the community, and means to express oneself, which are particularly beneficial to individuals who can be isolated in real life.

Conclusion: This paper reveals that social media has both a complicated and dual influence on mental health. It is capable of bringing connectedness and emotional support, yet poses serious risks of overindulgence on overuse. In this

study researcher established a framework provides a definite path of comprehending these effects and needs to be used in subsequent research and intervention. Researcher believes that we should use it in a balanced manner, have digital literacy, and also mental-health-oriented programs, to minimize the detrimental side effects.

Methodology

Research Method

The methods of doing any research work should be comprised of various areas in each step, like to start any work, the researcher should create a research design or have to rely on any design of investigation related to this topic. After that, the most crucial step is to collect true and genuine raw data; based on this, the sample has to be selected with appropriate tools for research study based on objectives.

The selection of an adequate number of population and sample is another crucial factor of study. The total number of individuals is collectively known as the population of the research work. On the other hand, a sample is a small portion of the total population that is selected through various statistical techniques, i.e., random sampling, group sampling, systematic sampling, non-probability sampling, etc. Those populations and samples are important to calculate the statistical techniques and create the research findings.

Besides those, there are several methods that can be used in collecting data, gathering population, and selecting samples. The next Step of data collection should be analyzation interpretation, Statistics to find the ultimate result and conclusion.

Population

'Population' stands for the whole number of individuals under a collective subject matter. In that mass of individuals irrespective to any basis are considered as the total population. Population of any research is its quantitative element which can be measurable. There is no definite size of any population. The absence of any fixed limitation in population makes it large in quantity. In general study, the individual having any similar or same features are comes under a particular group or population. The size of those groups varies in different subject matter.

Sample

For complete and effective determination of raw data in any research work, the population is divided into several groups or aggregate of individual which are called as the samples of the study. For the researcher, it become hard to investigate the whole population, thus the selection of samples should be accurate as it should have the features of population and become its representative.

In the present study, numbers of government school students of South Tripura are created the sample. After that, they are again divided based on gender and locality and numbers of boys and girls are selected respectively. Similarly and numbers of urban and rural, students are selected respectively.

Sampling Techniques

There are various types of selecting sample, which can be known as sampling techniques also. In other words, the

researcher have faced so many difficulties if the whole population or a large number of individual's each and every details, data are analyzed, simply it is not possible and if done there will be so many errors founded.

In general, the sampling techniques are classified into two groups such as probability sampling and Non-probability sampling. These two groups are further more divided into several types which are used according to the need of research works. In this current study, the researcher uses the Multistage Stratified Random Sampling method.

From all the 8 districts of South Tripura, government school students are selected for this research work from the renowned schools.

Variables of the Study

A variable can be denoted as an element or factor of a research work that have an ability to change or varies based on other complementary factors, favourable environment, time etc. Variable is a component that cans various in same condition or situation because of the impact of other factors. In this study, there are two variables present and both of them are independent variables on its own way. Those are Personality traits and social Media.

- 1. Personality Traits:** The traits of human behaviour, personality can be considered as an independent variable in this study. The 5 major personality traits are discussed by the researcher, such as openness to experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and lastly Neuroticism.
- 2. Social Media:** The social networking sites or digital sites also considered as independent variable in this study. Here the analysis is carried out to measure the usage rate, intensity to use, time management, nature of Screen use or engagement by the school students and the reason behind this etc.

Tools Used: To know that the school's students are at which personality level, the standardized test is used, which was prepared by Prof. K.S. Mishra "Five Personality Trait Inventory". Similarly, Social media engagement level is measured with the help of the "Internet Usaga Scale" given by Shaloosaini and Prof. (Dr.) Parminder Kaur.

Data Collection: The data of the research work are analyzed by the researcher with the help of two Standardized tests or manuals for each of the two variables of the study.

The prepared questionnaires are distributed among the school students after visiting the government renowned schools of South Tripura. The researchers make them understand about the questions and request them to provide the actual responses irrespective to every question. It is seen that the students are excited to share their preferences. The researcher makes sure to help each and every student if they feel any difficulty while answering the questions.

Data Analysis

Based on the data collected from the individual Students, it is important to create assured, reliable and true findings of the research. And this can only be achieved by the accurate analysis of data. For completion of data analysis correctly, it requires extreme skill and technical knowledge in case of research statistics.

Statistical Techniques Used

In researcher studies, Statistics has one of the most important roles as it proves the study in calculated manner. It is required to bring summarization, interpretation, tabular format of many data that are collected. It helps to achieve the ultimate result of the study, in numerical way, by mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient, graphical representation, t-test etc.

Objective 3: Analysis & Interpretation of Data

3. To find out the relationship between personality traits and social media engagement among all government School

students in South Tripura.

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between personality traits and social media engagement of school students in South Tripura.

The objective 3 of this study is focuses to relationship between of personality traits and Social media enrolled in School student in South Tripura. By employing combination descriptive statistics (measures) of coefficient correlations' value and 'p' value of the researcher evaluate the data to determine the extent of the all the school student in south Tripura.

Table 1: There is no significant relationship between Personality Trait and Social Media Engagement among school students.

Variable	No of School Student	'r' Value	df	'tr' value	'p' value	Level of Significance	Remarks
Personality Trait	120	0.06	118	0.653	0.515	Not significant 0.05 level	Null hypothesis is accepted
Social Media Engagement							

Analysis and Interpretation

The present study was conducted to investigate the relationship between personality traits with social media engagement on school going students of South Tripura. The hypothesis formulated was null hypothesis. There is no significant relationship between personality traits and social media engagement of students.

The statistical analysis produced a Pearson correlation coefficient of $r = 0.06$ and a degree of freedom of 118 which gives the $t=0.653$ and a $p=0.515$. The p value is well above the standard α -value of 0.05 so the relation between the two variables is not statistically significant. As such, the null hypothesis is accepted.

The results suggest that the social media use of the particular population is not significantly influenced by a student's personality traits. The very week negative correlation ($r = -0.06$). Minor differences in the numbers

observed are due to random sampling variability because they are not necessarily due to a true psychological correlation.

4. To investigate the significant difference of personality traits between Male and Female among all government school students in South Tripura

H₀₂: There is no significant difference of personality traits between Male and Female school students in South Tripura.

The objective 4 of this study is focuses to compare the significant difference of personality traits between male and female enrolled in school student in south Tripura. By employing combination descriptive statistics (measures) mean and SD and an inferential 't' – test, the researcher evaluate the data to determine the extent of gender variance. In this measures prime aim of identify significant distinctions in the personality characteristic of participants.

Table 2: There is no significant difference in Personality Traits between male and female school students.

Sl. No	Variable	Gender with Category	N	Mean	SD	df	't'-Value	'p' value	Level of Significance	Remarks
01	Personality	Male	60	150.07	26.98	118	1.766	0.080	Not Significant at 0.05 level	Accepted the null hypothesis
02	Trait	Female	60	142.05	22.56					

Analysis and Interpretation

The present investigation was conducted to see if there is any difference in personality traits of male and female school going children in South Tripura. Male students showed a mean personality score of 150.07 with a standard deviation of 26.98 while female students had a mean personality score of 142.05 with a SD of 22.56. So, the male student means personality score was a little higher than that of the female student.

The independent samples t-test was used to evaluate the statistical significance of the difference between male and female students. This t-value was obtained 118 df and the corresponding p-value was obtained 0.080, which is greater than the level of significance (0.05). Hence, there was no statistical difference between genders in terms of personality traits of the students.

Therefore, the null hypothesis that "There is no significant difference of personality traits between Male and Female school students in South Tripura", is accepted/not rejected at 0.05 level of significance. This means the male students did not score high enough on mean personality score than the

female students in the present sample to make any significant difference.

Based on this, it may be concluded that the personality trait of school students in South Tripura, included in the present study is not significantly different between the males and the females of the school students of South Tripura.

5. To investigate the significant difference of Social Media Engagement between Male and Female among all government school students in South Tripura

H₀₃: There is no significant difference of social media engagement between Male and Female school students in South Tripura.

The objective 5 of this study is focuses to compare the significant difference of social media engagement male and female enrolled in school student in south Tripura. By employing combination descriptive statistics (measures) mean and SD and an inferential 't' – test, the researcher evaluate the data to determine the extent of gender variance. In this measures prime aim of identify significant distinctions in the social media engagement and its effects.

Table 3: Social Media Engagement between male and female school students.

Sl. No	Variable	Gender with Category	N	Mean	SD	df	t'-Value	p'-value	Level of Significance	Remarks
01	Social Media	Male	60	53.48	14.49	118	1.460	0.147	Not Significant at 0.05 level	Accepted the null hypothesis
02	Engagement	Female	60	49.57	14.89					

Analysis and Interpretation

The present study investigated if there is any significant difference between the social media engagement of male and female school students in South Tripura. The scores of male students and female students were calculated to be the mean social media engagement score of 53.48 with standard deviation 14.49 and the mean social media engagement score of 49.57 with standard deviation 14.89 respectively. So, the mean engagement score for the male students was slightly higher than that of the female students.

An independent samples t test was performed to see if the difference between male and female students was statistically significant. The resulting t-value was 1.460 for 118 df and the resulting p-value was 0.1469, which means $p > 0.05$. Hence, the difference in social media engagement scores between male and female students was not statistically significant.

Thus, the null hypothesis that "There is no significant difference of social media engagement between Male and Female school students in South Tripura" is accepted at 0.05 levels of significance.

Thus, it can be inferred that there is no statistically significant difference in social media activism among school students in the region in terms of gender.

Findings of interpretation

Objective: To find out the relationship between personality traits and social media engagement among all government school students in South Tripura.

This objective 3 is the investigation of relationship between the school student's personality traits and social media engagement belonging in South Tripura. With the reference of the table, it measures the correlation coefficient value or 'r' value, degree of freedom, t- statistics and probability or 'p' value. The investigation has done on 120 numbers of school students to analyze the relationship between their personality and social media.

By the analysis, the calculated 'r' value is estimated at 0.06. The calculated t-value and p-value are 0.653 and 0.515 respectively with 118 degree of freedom at 0.05 levels of significance.

To explore the relationship, here Two-Tailed tests have used where the critical values are as follows: critical T-value is 1.98 and critical correlation coefficient value is 0.179 at 0.05 level of significance with 118 degree of freedom.

Therefore, these indicates an extremely weak or nearly no relationship between the two variables of personality traits and social media engagement at 0.05 significance, which ensures that the null hypothesis is accepted. So that, there is no relationship between personality traits and social media engagement among all government school students in South Tripura.

Objective: To investigate the significant difference of personality traits between Male and female among all government School students in South Tripura.

This objective of the research focuses on the personality

traits of the school students by comparing the male of female students of South Tripura. The investigation estimate the personality levels to compare by analyzing the mean value, standard deviation (SD), degree of freedom, t & P-values irrespective to gender of male and female school students.

Here, 120 numbers of student's personality have estimated by categorising 60 students into male and female categories. With the reference of the table, 120 students are categorized into 60 male and 60 female having mean values of 150.07 and 143.05 respectively. Furthermore, the standard deviation has been calculated as 26.98 for male and 22.56 for female.

To find the difference between male and female, Two-Tailed t-tests are used with 118 degree of freedom at 0.05 levels of significance. At this level, the estimated T-value is 1.766 and p-value is 0.080.

This study reveals that the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it states that there is no significant difference between the personality traits of male and female students of government Schools in South Tripura context.

3. Objective: To investigate the significant difference of social media engagement between male and female among all government school Student's in South Tripura.

This objective is all about finding the difference of social media engagement of school students based on their gender. This analysis measures the mean values, Standard deviations, degree of freedom, t-test, P-value of total 120 government school students belonging to south Tripura district.

With the help of the table, the mean value and standard deviation of 60 male students are 53.48 and 14.49 respectively. Likewise, 60 female students are having 49.57 mean value and 14.89 standard deviation. These states that there is little mean difference or standard deviation difference between male and female students.

The investigation of social media engagement levels of male and female students is followed the Two-Tailed t-test. The estimated T-value is 1.460 at 0.05 level of significance with 118 degree of freedom and at this level, the probability value is estimated at 0.147.

These evaluation has ultimately accepts the null hypothesis and shows non- significance at 0.05 level. Therefore, there is no statistically significant difference between male and female school students for engaging to social media in the prospect of South Tripura.

Educational Implication

The researcher study is created to explore the impact of social media on students' personalities. It has some educational implications up to some extent. Compared to previous studies, which were created neutrally around the world, these studies have some contrasting features in the South Tripura context.

Educationally, social media or digital sites have built a bridge between students and the teachers. I benefited the

students in every way. Social media encourages rapid learning and a better understanding of concepts. If anyone is absent in a particular class, there is no loss for them, and they have the class work with the help of digital sites in any kind of a pandemic situation that happens (COVID-19). Social media provides online classes hosted by the teachers, so there will be no academic losses. The paper indicates that, in the South Tripura context, there is not any specific justification for the link between personality and social media. The study shows that the personality trait is not a vulnerable variable that can be changed easily, even in the early stages of life.

Limitations of the Study

1. This study is limited in two variables, personality traits and social media, among the government school students in South Tripura. Besides these, no other variables are discussed in this study.
2. This study is analyzed on the school students on an academic basis, but the students who are studying in schools of other curricular activities are not investigated by this work.
3. This research study cannot control or influence any of the variables. The study only suggests the present condition of school students.
4. Some students do not take the survey seriously and give unnecessary responses.

Suggestions for the future researchers

1. This research has been done on a small number of school students in South Tripura. The same research is done also on a larger sample to facilitate more variations.
2. This research can be done with other variables or on other age groups to find out the actual influence of social media.
3. Besides the school students, this study can be investigated on people of various age groups or demographics, whereby comparisons can be made.
4. As social media's pattern changes rapidly, the result of social media engagement can also be different for future generations.
5. As a region-wise study in South Tripura is scarce, there is more scope for research in South Tripura prospectively.

Conclusion

The present study investigated the relationship between social media engagement and personality traits among school students in south Tripura, focusing on adolescents during a critical developmental stage. Utilizing Prof. K. S. Misra's Five Personality Trait Inventory and the Internet Usage Scale by Shaloo Saini and Prof. (Dr.) Parminder Kaur across urban and rural regions, the study analyzed the extent to which digital networking platforms influence student identity.

The statistical findings revealed a very weak negative correlation between social media engagement and personality traits. This indicates that while social media platforms-such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, and Telegram-are widely integrated into daily adolescent life, high engagement does not significantly alter or determine

core personality traits. Individual characteristics, behavioural traits, and self-identity remain relatively stable and are not easily permeable or transformed solely by intensity of social media usage.

In conclusion, although the rapid penetration of the digital landscape plays a major role in modern communication and social connectivity, it does not exert a strong or transformative impact on the fundamental personality structures of school students in south Tripura. Future educational policies and psychological frameworks should continue monitoring adolescent digital interaction, while recognizing that individual personality development is shaped by broader, multi-faceted environmental and social factors.

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