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Social maturity among school students

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Abstract

Hypotheses:

I) In relation to their gender, there is no major difference in the mean social maturity scores of school students.

II) There is no major difference in the mean social maturity scores of school students relative to their location.

Participants: This research included one hundred and sixty students from various schools located in the urban and rural areas of Ranchi. Using a random sampling method, they were picked. There were eighty girls and eighty boys in the 14 to 16-year-old category.

Instrument: Srivastava's (2004) Social Maturity Scale used to assess social maturity.

Result: With regard to social maturity, there was no substantial gap between boys and girls in school. With regard to social maturity, there was no important disparity between urban and rural school students.

Keywords: Social Maturity, Locality, Behaviour and Students.

Introduction

'Maturity' means a period in which an organism has achieved maximum development or completion of the growth process. Thus social maturity refers to attain maturity in social relationship. Social maturity, especially in school life, is an important aspect of human life. Socially mature people have faith to face reality for their dignity and are well formed to make rational decisions about their personal and social life in discriminating capacity. Social maturity is a concept widely used to describe In two ways, such as the behaviour that is acceptable for the age of the person under observation and, secondly, the behaviour that conforms to the adults' standards and expectations. The second family in the life of the student is the school where all social development is there. The family is the student's refuge. The school, on the other hand, is the resort of his future life, where he makes progress in his future life. Society gave birth to for their own wants, colleges. In addition to the students' overall growth, the students play an important role in the student's overall development. At the higher secondary school level, social sophistication plays a crucial role in enriching their personality and education. For the future. Human life is changing and personalities are changing in our lives at any moment. The change from the moment from the maternal moment until death, life changes the entire process before death. In such a scenario, social maturity required. In order to create relationships in the modern culture, to conform to the standards of the society we live in. The term social maturity consists of two terms, 'Social' and 'Maturity.' by social theory means 'living in families' and Maturity means 'adapt socially'. The social maturity thus allows for a more comprehensive understanding of social maturity. The social environment that allows adolescents to control social conditions and to develop stable social behavioural patterns

Social maturity to be socially mature is a long process. Social maturity is an important part of the life of teenagers because it can grow in an adult, and society cannot accept people who are socially immature. In the face of issues and crucial problems, a socially mature person should be able to make choices, make decisions and take proper action. He should be able to engage without dispute with others in cooperative activities. He is willing to take responsibility for his own actions, and to make a large number of friends and retain them. In conjunction with the demand for various conditions, he has a well-balanced and realistic

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estimate of himself and can take on different positions. For both the child and the socialisation process, development is important. The fact that maturity marks the end of growth and development is also true. The maturity of development in terms of form and function comes from a fairly early age in some areas of development, while it comes later in others. He will become socially immature if the adolescent is unable to act in society as his age is appropriate.

If he is socially immature but not juvenile, a small child may be admitted. With his social ties and family relations, an inexperienced teenager causes problems. Social maturity means the acceptance of an individual or how a person in society is accepted. It is defined by the individual's ability to develop social relations individually with different social groups of the community.

A socially mature person is therefore well received by both peers and society. So, a teenager must be socially mature. What helps us to act as stable adults is social competence. Without it, we end up having a rough time ourselves, or giving other people a lot of tough times.

With a high level of social ability, a high degree of social sophistication has little to do. Social maturity implies maturity in social relationships, which is how successful relationships are formed with relatives, neighbours, acquaintances, relationships and other members of society.

Review of literature

Sodhi (2000) [4] studied social maturity as related to gender, anxiety and adjustment of the adolescents and found that there was no significant difference between 3 dimensions of social maturity viz. personal adequacy, interpersonal adequacy, and social adequacy of male and female adolescent.

Adolescents pursuing humanities as well as science as streams of disciplines did not differ on social maturity. Lestari *et al.*, (2005) [3] investigated factors influencing social maturity among obese children at elementary school in Surankarta. It was concluded that the prevalence of social immaturity in these children was 32.5%.

Choudhary (2013) [1] social maturity is the ability to function in an appropriate responsible manner. As adolescence is the age for an individual to express mature behaviour. Social Maturity is an essential aspect for the individual as well as society.

The present research study was undertaken to assess and compare the Social Maturity of Adolescents in relation to their Gender and Locality.

The sample consisted of 500 adolescent students studying with 11th and 12th standards from rural, 250 (125 female and 125 male) and from Urban, 250 (125 female and 125 male) were included in this sample.

Rao's Social Maturity scale was used to assess the social maturity.

Thus obtained data was analyzed using means, SD's and 't'-test. The result revealed significant gender difference on the basis of social maturity and also reported that adolescent students belonging to rural area possess higher social maturity than those belonging to urban area.

Hypotheses

- There is no substantial difference in the mean scores of adolescent social maturity according to their gender.
- There is no substantial difference in the mean scores for adolescents' social maturity in relation to their location.

Sample

This research included one hundred and sixty students from various schools located in the urban and rural areas of Ranchi. Using a random sampling method, they were picked. There were eighty girls and eighty boys in the 14-16 age group.

Instrument

Social Maturity Scale (SMS) - Social Maturity Scale developed by Srivastava (2004) and used to measure social maturity.

The test contains of 17 parts with 130 items. The reliability coefficient of the scale, as computed by test and re-test method, is 0.782 and the coefficient of correlation between the scores of the scale and the rating scores, is .62. In both, the reliability and validity of the scale is trust worthy to a greater extent.

Statistical analysis

The data was analysed to test the formulated hypotheses. To fulfil the function of the mean analysis, SD was determined. In order to test the substantial difference between the groups' means, 't' value was determined.

Results

Table 1: Mean scores of Social Maturity among boys and girls student

Groups	N	Mean	SDs	t Value	P Value
Boys	80	67.28	8.31	1.12	Not Significant
Girls	80	65.81	8.20		

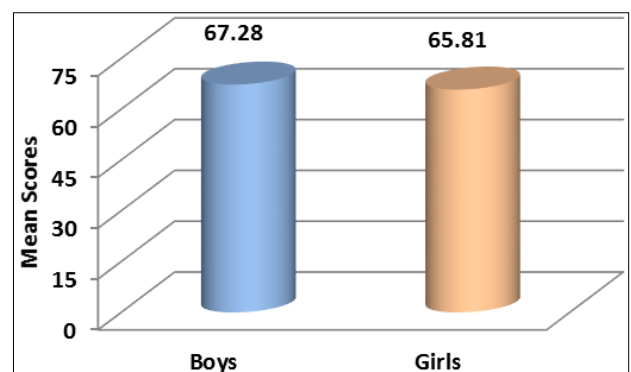


Fig 1: Mean scores of boys and girls student

The above data shows that the mean for teenage boys and girls was 67.28 and 65.81, respectively. The 'not' meaning measured was 1.12, which was statistically insignificant. The null hypothesis was, thus, accepted. It is concluded that no substantial difference was observed between student boys and girls with regard to their social maturity. The earlier results by Kumar (2016) [2] were supported by this observation.

Table 2: Mean scores of Urban and Rural students on Social Maturity

Groups	N	Mean	SDs	t Value	P Value
Urban Students	80	59.68	7.47	1.59	Not Significant
Rural Students	80	57.83	7.19		

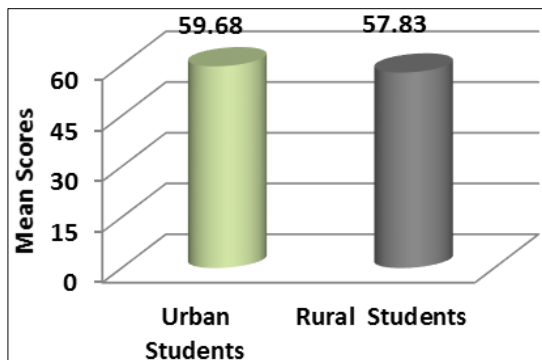


Fig 2: Mean scores of Urban and Rural students on Social Maturity

The above data shows that the mean was 59.68 and 57.83 for urban and rural teenagers, respectively. The estimated value of 't' was 1.59, which was negligible statistically. The null hypothesis was, thus, accepted. It is concluded that no substantial difference was observed between student boys and girls with regard to their social maturity. The earlier results by Kumar (2016) [2] were supported by this observation.

Conclusion

There was no substantial difference between adolescent boys and girls in terms of social maturity. There was no substantial gap in social maturity between urban and rural adolescents.

Limitations

- Sample size was very small.
- The present study included sample age group 14-16 only.
- This study included subjects only from Ranchi town.

Suggestions

- A big sample from population is needed.
- A sample from College and University population is needed.
- Future researches are required to other town of Jharkhand.

Implications

- Teachers would be helpful in recognizing the extent of social behaviour growth among the students.
- The creation of activities for students to develop social responsibility would be beneficial for school administrators.
- It will help parents build insights to resolve the social needs and concerns of adolescents.

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