SOCIAL MATURITY OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR GENDER and LOCALITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Saritadahiya¹ & Sudeshkumari²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana, India
²Research Scholar, Department of Education, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana, India

Received: 28 Nov 2018  Accepted: 06 Dec 2018  Published: 17 Dec 2018

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to study & compare social maturity among postgraduate students in relation to their gender and locality. This was an empirical research with sample 200 P.G. students sample randomly selected from the city of Jind district in Haryana. The study was conducted through the descriptive survey method and Social Maturity inventory developed by Srivastava (2004) was used to collect the data. A t-test was used to find out the significance of the difference between means using SPSS-21. The study revealed that there is a significant difference between social maturity male and female postgraduate students. There is no significant difference between social maturity of urban and rural postgraduate students.

KEYWORDS: Social Maturity, Gender, Locality and Post Graduate Students

INTRODUCTION

Social maturity involves learning properly relate to acquaintances, family, neighbors and intimate relationship. It involves understanding how to Honor and respect those in authority. Social maturity means knowing what to do and striving for it by following role models to reach the desired level of acceptable behavior. Social maturity means to access the required level of admissible social conduct, to follow the role model and to try it. Social maturity is a long procedure to be socially mature student should come in front of socially mature people so that they can make patterns in their conduct. A student can effort to access the expectations of social system, parents, teachers, siblings, and peers, which are important to them. The Nature of Social maturity- The maturity of a student is influenced by various social factors: - The concept of dependence - the context of their behavior to emphasize their freedom in terms of social freedom and demand order relief. Self-control - self-control as part of social maturity is necessary to make the necessary decisions and face the consequences. Getting self-control is partially learned and partially learned. Stress - Everyone has to overcome stress. A mature person collects and uses available resources. The best ability to deal with stress. Social maturity - socially mature is aware of their roles. During the procedure of social development, students cognize to existence to the expectations of society in which they existence. The socialization plays an important role in social maturation social learning and social adjustment. Much of the behavior of chief determined by the process of socialization. Robert- Kegan according to maturity –Robert Kegan is a psychologist that centers in the development realism working in Harvard he was inspired by Piaget theory. He has proposed a stage theory of his own but centered on how we reach what he calls social maturity. In this book, Kegan states his development the way his theory is presented.
as a philosophical influence. In this book, Kegan presents a total of six evolutionary balance.

**LITERATURE FRAMEWORK**

Rani Swarupa and C R Probha (2008) in their conduct on a sample of 180 adolescents comprised of the equal number of boys and girls found that majority of girls were more socially mature than boys. Ramalingam P and P Mani (2009) studied the social maturity of 404 students and found that there is a significant difference between in the social maturity of boys and girls. Singh, H, and Singh, M (2015) social maturity is used to measure how well a person fits into the actions and expectations of society. A person is said to be socially mature if he is skilled self-directed and has ability to take the stress, communicate, cooperate, tolerate and openness to change. Social maturity is very essential for proper adjustment in the society and is very important aspect on which the future of the child depend social maturity individual has the capability to make an adjustment with himself and with his environments and circumstances. Madhuri and Choudhary (2016) conducted a study on the social maturity of adolescents in relation to their home environment. Rao’s Social Maturity scale was used to assess social maturity of adolescent students and Mishra’s have Environment of students. The result of the present study revealed that there is a significant negative relation between social maturity of adolescent student and various dimensions of the home environment related to them.

Operational Definitions of Related Terms

- **Social maturity**: Growth and development are conceived, to the time of death, he is undergoing changes.
- **Gender**: Gender is defined as socially constructed roles and typically associates with males and females.
- **Locality**: A place, spot, or district with or without contexts to things or persons in it or to events there.

Objectives of the Study

- To Study and compare Social maturity of male & female postgraduate students.
- To Study and compare Social maturity of Urban & Rural postgraduate students.

Hypotheses of Study

- There is no significant difference in social maturity between male & female post-graduate students.
- There is no significant difference in social maturity between urban & rural post-graduate students.

**DESIGN OF THE STUDY**

**Method Used**: Descriptive survey method used for the present study.

**Tools used in the Present Study**: In the present study social maturity inventory by R.P. Srivastava [2004] contains 130 items with 17 parts was used to measures the social maturity of students. Reliability of the inventory was.782 determined by test-retest method & coefficient of correlation is.62. The inventory is highly valid & Reliable to measure social maturity.

**Sample of the Present Study**: Sample is the representative proportion of the entire population. For the present studies of 200 Postgraduate students were taken from two colleges of Jind district of Haryana.
Statistical Techniques used for Data Analysis: - In the present study the t-test was used to analysis the data.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Objective 1: To study and compare the social maturity of Male and Female post-graduate Students.

‘t’ value of the mean scores of social maturity of male and female post-graduate students.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD’s</th>
<th>t- Value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Student</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>102.84</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>Significant at 0.01 Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Student</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101.18</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Mean Scores of Social Maturity of Male & Female Postgraduate Students

From table No. 1 shows that the mean scores of social maturity male student are 102.84 and the mean scores of a female student on social maturity 101.18 and the SD score obtained by the male & female student is 4.62 and 3.37 respectively. The t value is calculated 5.18 which is significant at both level 0.01 and 0.05 level significance. Thus the hypothesis that there is no significance difference between social maturity of male and female post-graduate students, is rejected.

Objective 2: To study & compare the social maturity of Urban and Rural post-graduate Students.

‘t’ value of the mean scores of social maturity of urban and rural post-graduate students.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD’s</th>
<th>t- Value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Student</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>34.95</td>
<td>6.532</td>
<td>1.452</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Student</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>33.73</td>
<td>5.377</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Means Scores of Social Maturity of Urban & Rural Post Graduate Students
From table No. 2 shows that the mean scores of social maturity urban student are 34.95 and the mean scores of rural students on social maturity 33.73 and the SD scores obtained by the urban and rural student is 6.532 and 5.377 respectfully. Calculated t value is 1.452 which is not significant. Thus the hypothesis that there is no significance difference between social maturity of urban & rural postgraduate students, is retained.

CONCLUSIONS

The result of this study concluded that there is a significant difference in social maturity between male & female postgraduate students. Further, the main score shows that social maturity of male [102.84] students is higher than female [101.18] postgraduate students. That disclosed male students have higher social maturity than female students. It is found that there is no significant difference in social maturity between urban & rural post graduate students. Further, the main score shows that social maturity of urban [34.95] student is higher than rural [33.73] postgraduate students. That shows that urban students have higher social maturity than rural students. It means female have more worries about their social activities and supported by Ramalingam P and P Mani (2009) studies and they also found that female are more worried about social activities as compare to male.

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