

Measuring impact of residence on Social Maturity

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Abstract:

This study was conducted on 60 Post-graduate male students (30 Rural and 30 Urban) of Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag, Jharkhand. The purpose of the study was to compare Rural and Urban Post-graduate students on Social Maturity. For this purpose Personal Data Sheet, Social Maturity Scale developed by Dr. Bharat Raj was used. The main finding of this study was Rural Post-graduate students are more Social Maturity than Urban on.

Introduction:

Social Maturity: Social maturity means knowing what to do and striving for it by following role models to reach the desired level of acceptable social behaviour. It is a long process to be exposed to those people who are socially mature so they can pattern his behavior accordingly.

Thorndike (1927) was the first psychologist to have thought of three types of intelligence, i.e. Abstract intelligence, Social intelligence and Concrete intelligence.

Abstract intelligence is the ability to deal with abstract concepts and relationships effectively. Social intelligence is the ability to function effectively in one's relations with others and Concrete intelligence is the ability to deal effectively with practical or concrete situations and relationship.

It is universal true that individuals vary in the amounts of these intelligence they possess. Some may have better abstract intelligence than the other two and some may have better social intelligence than the other two.

However, it is recognized by one and all that Social intelligence or Social maturity matters in a big way in life. This quality may be more easily identified as the social adaptability of the individual. A person who is low in social intelligence may prove him unsuccessful in the day affairs in spite of possessing high amounts of abstract and concrete intelligence.

Residence: Residence means dwelling place. It plays an important role in development of the individual. There are two types of residence – Rural and Urban.

According to the encyclopedia of Social Science, the term ‘Rural’ refers empirically to a population living in area of low density, to small settlement, less social and spatial mobility, slower rate of social change and agriculture as a major occupation.

The term ‘Urban’ refers empirically to a population living in area of high density, high social and spatial mobility, faster rate of social change and service and industry as a major occupation.

Purpose:

The main purpose of the present study is to measure the level of Social maturity among Rural Urban post-graduate students. The present study will be an exploratory as well as confirmatory research. Hence, this study is warranted and justified.

Hypothesis:

Rural post-graduate students will have higher level of Social maturity than urban post-graduate students.

Method:

- a. **Sample:** This study was conducted on a randomly-cum-stratified selected sample of 60 post-graduate students (i.e. 30 rural 30 urban) drawn from different post-graduate departments of Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag. Respondents were matched so far as practicable.

b. **Sample distribution:**

Total sample	Rural students	Urban students
60	30	30

- c. **Research tools:** There are two research tools were used this study:-

- i. A Personal Data Sheet (PDS) prepared by the researcher himself was used for collecting necessary information about the samples.
- ii. Vineland Social Maturity Scale, Indian adaptation developed by Dr. J. Bharat Raj, published by Swayamsiddha Prakashan, Mysore was used for measuring the level of Social maturity among the Rural and Urban post-graduate students.

- d. **Procedure:** The Vineland Social Maturity Scale, Indian adaptation, Hindi along with Personal Data Sheet was administered on 60 post-graduate respondents. The data were obtained. There – after data were analysed and treated using t-ratio, which given below in table-1.

Table-1**Social Maturity among Rural and Urban post-graduate students**

	Rural Students	Urban Students
N	30	30
M	241.70	230.77
SD	18.28	17.03
t	2.71	
p	Significant at both level i.e. 0.01 & 0.05	

Result and Interpretation:

The result displayed in the table-1, clearly indicated that the rural post-graduate students having higher level on Social maturity than urban one and obtained t-ratio i.e. 2.71 is significant at both level i.e. 0.01 and 0.05. So, my hypothesis is accepted.

Thus it can be said that rural and urban post-graduate students vary on Social maturity.

Conclusion:

According to above interpretation the main conclusion of this study is, 'Rural post-graduate students will have higher level of Social maturity than urban post-graduate students.'

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