



RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Study of Social Behaviour of Under Graduation Level Students

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ABSTRACT

In this research paper to try the find out the social behaviour of girls and boys according their residential area. For this study 160 students were randomly selected from the under graduation level students from rural and urban areas. As a tool for data collection social behaviour scale constructed and standardized by Dr. Ashok Sharma was used. From the study it is found that boys and girls are different in social behaviour due to use of social media, social environment and background and other causes may be possible.

Key words: Social Behaviour, Students, Under Graduation

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INTRODUCTION

Human nature is the concept that there are a set of logical characteristics, including ways of thinking, feeling and acting that all normal human beings have in common. The sum of qualities and traits shared by all humans- the ways of thinking, acting, and reacting that are common to most or all human beings or that are learned in social situations. A behaviour can be represented as a behaviour vector. Human behaviour is believed to be influenced by the endocrine system and the nervous system. It is most commonly believed that complexity in the behaviour of an organism is correlated to the complexity of its nervous system. Generally, organisms with more complex nervous systems have a greater capacity to learn new responses and thus adjust their behaviour.

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Social behaviour is behaviour among two or more organisms, typically from the same species. Social behaviour is exhibited by a wide range of organisms including social bacteria, slime moulds, social insects, social shrimp, naked mole-rats, and humans. Behaviour is the range of actions and mannerisms made by individuals, organisms, systems, or artificial entities in conjunction with themselves or their environment, which includes the other systems or organisms around as well as the (inanimate) physical environment. It is the response of the system or organism to various stimuli or inputs, whether internal or external, conscious or subconscious, overt or covert, and voluntary or involuntary.

Human behaviour refers to the array of every physical action and observable emotion associated with individuals, as well as the human race as a whole. While specific traits of one's personality and temperament may be more consistent, other behaviours will change as one moves from birth through adulthood. In addition to being dictated by age and genetics, behaviour, driven in part by thoughts and feelings, is an insight into individual psyche, revealing among other things attitudes and values. Social behaviour, a subset of human behaviour, study the considerable influence of social interaction and culture. Additional influences include ethics, encircling, authority, rapport, hypnosis, persuasion and coercion. The behaviour of humans (and other organisms or even mechanisms) falls within a range with some behaviour being common, some unusual, some acceptable, and some beyond acceptable limits. In sociology, behaviour in general includes actions having no meaning, being not directed at other people, and thus all basic human actions. Behaviour in this general sense should not be mistaken with social behaviour, which is a more advanced social action, specifically directed at other people. The acceptability of behaviour depends heavily

upon social norms and is regulated by various means of social control. Human behaviour is studied by the specialized academic disciplines of psychiatry, psychology, social work, sociology, economics, and anthropology.

Human behaviour is experienced throughout an individual's entire lifetime. It includes the way they act based on different factors such as genetics, social norms, core faith, and attitude. Behaviour is impacted by certain traits each individual has. The traits vary from person to person and can produce different actions or behaviour from each person. Social norms also impact behaviour. Due to the inherently conformist nature of human society in general, humans are pressured into following certain rules and displaying certain behaviours in society, which conditions the way people behave. Different behaviours are deemed to be either acceptable or unacceptable in different societies and cultures. Core faith can be perceived through the religion and philosophy of that individual. It shapes the way a person thinks and this in turn results in different human behaviours. Attitude can be defined as "the degree to which the person has a favorable or unfavorable evaluation of the behaviour in question." One's attitude is essentially a reflection of the behaviour he or she will portray in specific situations. Thus, human behaviour is greatly influenced by the attitudes we use on a daily basis.

The person whose behaviour confirms to social expectation is regarded as normal behaviour. In general the person behaves to satisfy his needs and desires. If his activities are socially accepted and are within the norms of the society it is considered as good social behaviour. The behaviour of the person is favourable to the society and he plays his role satisfactorily he is judged as a socially normal. Such a person is regarded as psychologically healthy and behaviour pattern is considered as socially approved.

Jankin(1969)has stated the certain behaviour patterns as disapproved by the society-hyper-activeness, impulsive, inability to form close relationships, delinquency, quarrelsomeness, physical or verbal aggressive destructive, or hostile, teasing other children, non- cooperative, harmful and such other traits.Uma Devi (2013) studied social behaviour and social preference of secondary level students and found that students social behaviour and social preference is based on their individual experience, feeling and thoughts.Martin (2009) studied social behaviour of class ix students of working and non-working women and found that there was no difference between male and female child's social behaviour.Pandey (2001) studied the social behaviour of high and low academic achievers of primary government and primary private school's students and found that there was difference in social behaviour of high and low achievers of primary government school and significant difference in social behaviour of high and low achievers of primary private primary school. Researchers may also discover in it new challenges or new domains for change in social behaviour. The present study is thus envisaged to serve a multidimensional cause in the vast field of education.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives are determines for this study -

1. To compare the social behaviour of rural Boys and Girls students of graduation level.
2. To compare the social behaviour of urban Boys and Girls students of graduation level.
3. To compare the social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The following Hypothesis are formulated for this study-

1. There is difference between social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level.
2. There is difference between social behaviour of urban Boys and Girls students of graduation level.
3. There is difference between social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level.

NULL HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The following Null Hypothesis are formulated for this study-

1. There is no difference between social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level.

2. There is no difference between social behaviour of urban Boys and Girls students of graduation level.
3. There is no difference between social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level.

METHOD OF THE STUDY

In this research Survey Method under the Descriptive research was used.

POPULATION

All students of graduation level of Allahabad district were considered as population.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The sample was selected by using random sampling technique. A sample of 80 rural students (40 Boys and 40 Girls) and 80 urban students (40 Boys and 40 Girls) were selected for the present study.

TOOLS USED

The tool used for the present study was social behaviour scale constructed and standardized by Dr. Ashok Sharma

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS USED

The analysis and interpretation of the data was done by calculating the mean, SD, t- value.

OBSERVATIONS

OBJECTIVE 1: To compare the social behaviour of rural Boys and Girls students of graduation level.

Table 1: Mean SD and T-ratio showing difference in social behaviour of Rural Boys and Girls students of graduation level

Variable	No.	Mean	SD	t-value
Boys	40	133.12	20.20	4.307*
Girls	40	119.03	13.15	

**.05 level of significance*

OBJECTIVE 2: To compare the social behaviour of urban Boys and Girls students of graduation level.

Table 2: Mean SD and T-ratio showing difference in social behaviour of Urban Boys and Girls students of graduation level

Variable	No.	Mean	SD	t-value
Boys	40	134.02	22.11	0.277*
Girls	40	129.18	21.15	

**.05 level of significance*

From the table-1 it is clear that the calculated value of t-ratio 4.307 is greater than the table value of t-ratio at .05 level of significance. Therefore the research hypothesis is accepted that There is difference between social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level and the null hypothesis is rejected at .05 level of significance that There is no difference between social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level. For the above result the following reasons may be possible.

1. Possibly both are different in nature.
2. Possibly girls are introvert and boys are extrovert and the different attitude towards the physical world.

The table 2 indicates that the 't' value is 0.277 is less than the table value of t-ratio at .05 level of significance. Therefore we can say that the null hypothesis that 'There is no difference between social behaviour of urban Boys and Girls students of graduation level' is accepted. And the research hypothesis that 'There is difference between social behaviour of urban Boys and Girls students of graduation level'. For the above result the following reasons may be possible. Urban boys and girls are similar in social behaviour because they are similar in their mentality, social environment and background

OBJECTIVE 3 : To compare the social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level.

Table 3: Mean SD and T-ratio showing difference in social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level

Variable	No.	Mean	SD	t-value
Boys	80	133.50	21.12	2.209*
Girls	80	124.06	20.43	

*.05 level of significance

From the table-3 it is clear that the calculated value of t-ratio 2.209 is more than the table value of t-ratio at .05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis that 'There is no difference between social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level is rejected and the hypothesis is 'There is difference between social behaviour of Boys and Girls students of graduation level' accepted. For the above result the following reasons may be possible.

1. Boys are outspoken in nature and girls are not having these characteristic.
2. Possibly girls are introvert and boys are extrovert and the different attitude towards the physical world.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion it is clear that rural boys and girls both are different in social behaviour due to use of social networking sites and other causes may be possible. Rural boys are more frank in social behaviour and rural girls are not as open as boys in social behaviour. Urban boys and girls are similar in social behaviour because they are similar in their mentality, social environment and background. Overall we can say that rural boys and girls are different from the urban boys and girls. Social sites are affecting their social background.

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