Social Perspective and Personality Development with Special Reference of Udhampur Town

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Abstract: *Human beings are nothing more than social animals until they are taught the social skills new line and etiquettes. The social norms and certain desirable ways to live in the society are new line learned through the process of socialization. Parental involvement is the most initial stage new line of socialization for kids and remains significant for any activity carried out inside the new line home environment. Socialization procedure starts at since new line infancy and keeps influence the development directly and props up endlessly. This new line procedure might be characterized in different phases initial one is formal preparing the new line children at home where the all family members assumes a fundamental duty to teach their new line children the essential social standards. Thereafter, the relatives, neighbors and informal new line friends provide a great deal of socialization for learning the adjustment in the outside new line home environment. Thereafter, the child enters into the entirely different social new line environment at school where through interaction with formal peers from variedly vivid new line backgrounds and training by formal teachers he becomes an identifiable personality.*

Key Words: *Parental involvement, Socialization, Environment, Udhampur town, Social development etc*.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The social norms and certain desirable ways to live in the society are learned through the process of socialization. Parental involvement is the most initial stage of socialization for kids and remains significant for any activity carried out inside the home environment (Bold M. et al. 1999) **[1].** Socialization procedure starts at since infancy and keeps influence the development directly and props up endlessly. This procedure might be characterized in different phases initial one is formal preparing the children at home where the all family members assumes a fundamental duty to teach their children the essential social standards. Thereafter, the relatives, neighbors and informal friends provide a great deal of socialization for learning the adjustment in the outside home environment. Thereafter, the child enters into the entirely different social environment at school where through interaction with formal peers from variedly vivid backgrounds and training by formal teachers he becomes an identifiable personality.

In the absence of informal training since infancy followed by subsequent formal education human beings remain identical social animals without any civic sense, feelings, emotional intelligence and behavioral attitudes. Behavioral development of any individual in any society is influenced immensely by surrounding environment. All in all the process of socialization as a form of formal and informal trainings transforms a human being into a unique person. This identity may be terms as personality of any individual. Human personality is an outcome of perceived knowledge from social environment and perpetual informal training from various institution viz. family, neighborhood, peer group and school etc. In other words it may be defined that the overall development of human beings includes, learning various behavioral attitudes and perceiving knowledge. As the civilization progressed human being developed/evolved various methods to train themselves to accommodate or adjust for face the challenges in life. In ancient time there was no formal institutions/organization to train or educate the human being/social animal. Being the most intelligent and sensible animal human being have inherent tendency of perceiving knowledge from surrounding and develop ways to adapt

themselves in the changing environment situation. Among all creatures on the planet human beings are blessed with most efficient brain which perceives and understands outside environment through their senses in varied manner. Thus, perceived understanding is sent to mind in the form of information after massive processing. This processing varies individual to individual as environmental influences on the individuals are affected genetically and through unique way of receiving them. So it can be assumed that the process of socialization and surrounding environment has different influences on human behavior and personality development.

Socialization encourages an organic individual to turn into a social individual. A lot of personality traits are developed through the process of socialization in life span, but adolescents is the period when students have great influence of educational environment and formal peer group. Socialization in this phase of life contributes significantly to develop the personality of individual. It establishes various social skills viz. adaptability, boldness, competitiveness, creativity, leadership, innovation and social warmth among students.

1.1. SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Social background is comparative position of family in a specific culture that incorporates family, power and eminence. It additionally incorporates relative position of a family on progressive social structure dependent on access to or authority over riches, Social background assumes a fundamental responsibility for inculcating social norms in a child. Different social scientists have discovered that financial status, parental inclusion and family size are especially significant variables that impact the process of childrens' development (Majoribanks,1996) **[2].** Social background is most commonly denoted by consolidating parents' instructive level, educational qualifications, related professional status and income levels (Jeynes, 2002) **[3].** A couple of significant statistic highlights, for example, language, instruction, social classification, occupation, way of life, family type and cultures are additionally included to define the social backgrounds. It is noticed that a tremendous diverse social backgrounds are prevalent in India as India is a very large country with many cultures and traditions. Ovute (2009) **[4]** likewise revealed that social background incorporates economic status of the family ,standard of house (possessed and leased) family, estimate, guardians' instruction and so on. Steinberg et. al. (1991) **[5]** characterized financial status as a "proportion of a person's or family's remaining in the public domain, in light of economic status of the family, educational qualification and occupation". In view of these features financial status of the family can be divided into three levels for example high, moderate and low. Students from higher financial backgrounds accomplish preferred scholastic evaluations over that of the students from lower financial backgrounds (Trivedi,V.1988) **[6].** Becker.et.al (1979) **[7]** uncovered that, income of the family is not the only criteria for defining the socio economic status of the children. Parental instruction additionally impacts the improvement and scholastic execution of the students from highly educated families show signs of improvement direction, inspiration and backing for in achieving goals than those from less qualified parents (Barbora, R.D. 2001) [8].Education is an important fundamental requirement for intellectual development of conservative society. It helps significantly in giving appropriate direction and favorable conducive platform for development of human being.

The personality can be divided into two parts
(i) External features (ii) Internal features
The external features or visible features e.g. appearance, height, complexion, physique etc. The internal features are known as invisible features these are innumerable and mostly governed by genetic and environmental factors. Personality in general has a various feature such as disposition, mental construct, conduct and character. Physical characteristic of personality are the outcomes of hereditarily decided attributes and behavioral attributes are inculcated through social environment to deal with the outside.

1.2 DEFINITIONS OF PERSONALITY

Funder, D. C., 1997: "Personality denotes people's way of thinking, implementing ideas, feeling, and conduct, together with the mental components covered up or not behind those examples. This definition implies that among their associates in different subfields of brain research, those clinicians who study character have a one of a kind command: to clarify entire people.**[9]**

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Larsen and Buss,2005: Personality is the arrangement of mental qualities and instruments inside the person that are sorted out and generally suffering and that impact his or her connections with, and adjustments to, the intra-clairvoyant, physical, and social conditions.**[10]**

Mayer, 2007: Personality is the sorted out, creating framework inside the person that speaks to the aggregate activity of that person's major mental sub-frameworks.**[11]**

Personality is an example of moderately lasting attributes and exceptional qualities that give both consistency and independence to an individual's conduct."

2. SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Personality plays a vital role in overall success and prosperity in life. Persons with sound social skills and behavioral traits in personality are able to face the challenges in life and meet the goals of life. Persons with possession of strong personality traits may find it relatively easier to adjust with the changing social environment and to face the challenges. The respondents selected for this study are the high school students (Pvt. and Govt.) in Udhampur City. They hail from versatile social backgrounds and experience vividly different educational environment. Therefore, three personality traits viz. adaptability, boldness and social warmth of high school students have been taken into account to find out the influence of such varied social background and educational environment for the personality development of the high school student in this study. It is assumed that these personality traits are resultant outcome of the influence of social background and educational environment during crucial period of overall development through the process of socialization. During early development home environment influences the development and during adolescents the students spend majority time of their life at school. Therefore, the various sociological factors responsible for personality development of high school students have been studied and the co-relation between social factors and educational environment on personality traits has been evaluated.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

An attempt has been made to cover three parameters in formulating the research objectives that are required to test and evaluate the hypotheses formulated for this study. Following objectives were set to carry out this research:

To study the social background of the high school students

To study the educational environment of the high school students

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Research has established that economic status, social position, involvement of parents and size of family, are major contributing factors that influence the children's overall development in general and academic performance in particular (Majoribanks, 1996) **[2].** The socio rand and economic level or background of a child is most commonly signifies by considering parents' educational qualifications, occupational status and earning of family members-(collective income) (Jeynes, 2002) **[12].**Human beings are inherently social in nature and curious to perceive knowledge, learn virtues, values and behavior from the social environment in which he or she is born and raised.

Savita et. al. (2014) **[13]** revealed the fact that the social category, parents' educational qualification and collective income of family are the contributing parameters in personality of adolescents along with their family construct.

Desai, (1994) **[14]** emphasized that the family is a major contributing factor in the development of the children. It provides a particular environment for the development depending upon the type of the family size and organization.

Farooq M. S. et al. (2011) **[15]** carried out the studies on 10th grade students in metropolitan city of Pakistan and found that the academic performance of students is influenced by socio-economic levels of the family.

Memon G.R. et al. (2010) **[16]** came up with the findings that socio-economic factors are the most important and unavoidable variables on student's progress. Parents' involvement in children's home assignments and parent teacher relationship are among the most important socio-economic variables that affect the students' development.

Farkhanda, Ahmar et al. (2013) **[17]** carried out study on 200 higher secondary school students of Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh and revealed that academic performance of the students' is influenced by socio-economic status.

Becker, et al. (1979) **[7]** revealed the fact through their research that the wealthy and well educated parents ensure a

favorable learning environment to their children hence the academic performance of their children is better than the parents with less education and economic status.

Chabris, et al. (2008) **[18]** asserted through his research findings that the personality profile of students play a great role and students with different personality profile ends up with difference outcomes in life.

Barnard, W.M (2004) **[19]** observed the academic performance of the students heavily depends upon the parental involvement in their academic activities to attain the higher

Caldas et al. (1997) **[20]** found positive correlations between parental education and family social economic level and students' quality of achievement.

Gerber, S. (1996) **[21]** found in his research that the students who regularly participate in extracurricular activities have higher standardized test scores.

Eccles, J. (2003) **[22]** concluded that the influence of students participation in extracurricular activities had significantly higher influence on development of individual.

5. METHODOLOGY

The word sociology is retrieved from both Latin and Greek origins. It was first coined in 1780 by Emmanuel Joseph Sieyes in an unpublished manuscript (Des Manuscripts de Sieyes) Sociology has also been defined by the French philosopher, August Comte, independently in 1938 as a new way of observing the actions and repercussions on society (Gupta M.L. 2010) **[23]**

5.1 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Stratified and random sampling procedure has been opted for this study. Higher secondary and High School level education is imparted through 20 schools in Udhampur Town. The government schools are uniformly sprawled across Udhampur. However, private schools are prevalent in Udhampur. Utmost care has been taken to select schools in Udhampur to arrive at a representative sample of higher secondary education. For selection of schools, stratified sampling procedure has been opted. Similarly, for selection of respondents (students of high school i.e. class x) random sampling procedure has been opted to arrive at a representative sample. The detailed sampling procedure for selection of schools and respondents is described in preceding paragraphs.

5.2 STRATIFIED SAMPLING

It is a standard statistical procedure adopted for surveys of schools, when sub-population within a population vary, each sub-population (stratum) is surveyed independently. Stratification is the process of dividing schools of various socio economic and cultural backgrounds into homogeneous sub-groups before sampling.

5.3 RANDOM SAMPLING:

A simple random sample is a sub-set of individuals chosen from a larger set. Each individual is chosen from a larger set. Each individual is chosen randomly and entirely by chance such that each individual has the same probability of being chosen at any stage during the sampling process and each subset of 'm' individuals which has the same probability of being chosen for the sample as any other subset of 'm' individuals. Therefore, a simple random sample is an unbiased surveying technique.

5.4 SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS (STUDENTS)

Random sampling method has been opted for selection of respondents to arrive at a representative sample of respondents from different social background and socio- economic levels. Total 50 students 10 each from private and government schools have been considered as respondent the population of study consisted of total 50 students of class 10th (high school) from 5 higher secondary schools -six private and six government schools.

5.5 SAMPLE SIZE

After preliminary interaction with a few selected respondents on the variables covered in this study, a frame work for selection of sample respondents have been chalked out. Based on this frame work, the total 50 respondents out of 365 enrolled students from twelve schools (Private and Government) were identified for the study through random sampling procedure. The sample consists of 78 girls and 97 boys. This sample size represents 14.6% of the total respondents which is adequately a large sample size as per the statistical standards.

5.6 TOOLS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

In order to achieve the objectives of this research work and to obtain the data required for analysis, a verbal permission from school authorities acquired. Foremost, for collection of the primary data on social background of the respondents a self-developed questionnaire has been used. Correspondingly, for collection of the data on personality traits and academic achievements of the selected respondents a self-developed interview schedule has been used.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The various observations recorded during this research work with regard to data pertaining social background, educational environment and personality of the students selected for the study and various other factors which have direct bearing on the scope of this study. It has been tried to study the social background and educational environment of the students from the selected schools. And later the influence of these factors on the personality of students from selected schools was studied. Various parameters have been taken into account to define the social background of the students randomly selected for the study viz. their social category, family type, father and mother's education, occupation and family income. For defining the educational environment, the facilities, infrastructure and overall school ambience have been taken into consideration. The very purpose of this study is to find out the influence of the social and educational surrounding on the personality of the student. Hence the psychological test of the individual selected students was carried out to ascertain the strength of the personality attributes taken for this study. Data on the personality attributes / traits were collected by the personal interaction with the individual student and recorded in the self-developed interview schedule.

The total score was average out for each social category in government and private schools, considered as average personality index (API).

It is evident from the figure that the API is higher in all social categories in private schools compared to government schools.

The study also depicts the effect of the students' family type (nuclear and joint) on average personality index (Pvt. Vs Govt. Schools). It is evident that the personality index is higher in both family types i.e. nuclear and joint in private school compared to government schools.

An education environment index (EEI) has been worked out based on the infrastructure, facilities available and extra-curricular activities organized in each school. Study depicts the EEI of the selected schools in descending order. It corroborates that the schools with better educational environment exhibits higher API values.

Participation in sports has no significance on personality development as the correlation value is weak and negative.

6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

❖ The school environment should be upgraded to the standards set by Rajive Gandhi Shiksha Mission. Adequate infrastructure and upgraded facilities should be available to the students in Udhampur Town.

❖ Laboratories should have sufficient space, instruments and apparatus, charts and posters to compliment the curricular requirement in Udhampur Town.

❖ Schools should be provided with boundary walls security guards, smart classes, computer facilities, furniture, clean toilets and drinking water etc.

❖ Schools must have play grounds and trained sports teachers to identify talent and encourage participation in sports activities in Udhampur Town

❖ Libraries must have sufficient space and reading halls with sufficient relevant study material to compliment the curriculum, general knowledge and other relevant fields in Udhampur Town.

❖ Audio visual labs should be made available for interesting learning of Math's, Science and English in Udhampur Town.

❖ Cultural programme should be organized regularly to provide a platform to identify talent of various fields to open the gateway for new career opportunities in Udhampur Town.

❖ Extra-curricular activities should be enhanced to develop social skills and develop cordial interpersonal relationship between students and teachers in Udhampur Town.

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