



DEGREE OF SOCIAL COMPETENCE AMONG THE SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

The present study is designed to explore the difference of degree of social competence among the school students of bathinda city. It is a comparative study between hosteler and day scholars. The sample is consisting of 200 school students (100 male students and 100 female students, further 100 students hostelers and 100 day-scholars). The subjects were selected through simple random sampling technique. "Social Competence Scale " by V.P. Sharma, Prabha Shukla and Kiran Shukla was used for assessing social competence of subjects under investigation.



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Introduction

Day-Scholars do not stay away from their parents. The students who live in home with their parents and come to school or college only for study hours are indentified as Day-Scholars. They remain in constant touch with their parents and other members of family and relatives and feel more secured and comfortable compare to a hosteller students. Hostel is a place where students stay away from home in the institution. A hostel presents altogether different physical, social, psychological and philosophical environment compare to home environment. The students who they stay away from their parents in the hostels are known as hostelers. Unlike home the students are deprived of various physical and emotional comforts. They have to conforms with norms and values forced by the authorities. Hostel environment varies from home environment. Thus compare to hosteller subjects their environment is non-deprivational to large extent.

It is a Social Competence plays an integral part in how well a young person transitions into adulthood. Without adequate social skills, a person may experience trouble in the areas of education, employment, daily living skills, independent living and participating in the community. Employers often claim that social competency is more important than actual experience in the work place. Being able to organize thoughts and questions, having a sense of humor, dealing with money and successfully communicating with co-workers have been stated by employers to be critical attributes for doing well on the job (Gresham F.M., 1992).

Competence implies quality of being functionally adequate. And Social Competence refers to the social aspect of functioning adequately i.e. an individual is capable of becoming adequately functioning member of a social order and there by behaving according to social norms, attitudes, values and traditions so that his behavior is socially acceptable. Social Competence is the ability to use the appropriate social skills in every aspect of life. For children with learning disabilities, it is a difficult skill to master. These children have trouble with communicating, following directions, listening and completing a task, which can cause problems in the classroom and in adulthood. Yet, these skills are rarely addressed on the individual education and transition plans for these students.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A comparative study of hosteler and day-scholars students on social competence.” Here social competence is dependent variable on which effect of independent variable namely hostel and home environment is to investigated.

K-S Test (kolmogrov Smirnov) was applied to ascertain the normal distribution of the scores of whole population on the social competence variable in the investigation.

t-ratios were worked out to find out the significance of difference on social competence of the students.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To compare degree of social competence of hostelers and day-scholars subjects.
2. To compare degree of social competence of hosteler boys and hostelers girls.
3. To compare degree of social competence of day-scholar boys and day-scholar girls.

HYPOTHESES

H1 – There exists no significant difference in hostelers and day-scholars with respect to degree of social competence.

H2 – There exists no significant difference in hosteler boys and hosteler girls with respect to degree of social competence.

H3 – There exists no significant difference in day-scholar boys and day-scholar girls with respect to degree of social competence.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study has been delimited with respect to variable of the study, sample, tools and techniques. The independent variables of the study are home environment and hostel environment and dependent variable is social competence. The sample of the study includes 200 school students consisting of 100 hostelers and 100 non-hostelers of the same schools from Bathinda city. “Social Competence Scale ” by V.P. Sharma, Prabha Shukla and Kiran Shukla was used for assessing social competence of subjects under investigation.

Operational definition of Social Competence has been delimited as consisting of social sensitivity, social maturity, social skills, social relations, social commitment, social appreciation ability, social emotional integrity, social involvement, social respectability, social leadership, social cooperation and compliance, social tolerance, social competition, social authority, adult resource exploitability, social participation and pro-social attitude as taken by V. P.Sharma, Prapha Shukla and Kiran Shukla.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

t-ratio between mean scores of hostelers and day-scholars subjects on social competence scale

Sr no.	Group	N	M	σ	SE_m	SE_D	t-ratio	Level of sig.
1	Hostelers	100	176.7	12.22	1.22		1.18 in favour of Day-scholars	Not Sig. at 0.05 & 0.01 level of confidence
2	Day-scholars	100	178.9	14.21	1.42	1.86		

The above table indicates t-ratio between mean scores of two groups with respect to social competence is found to be 1.18 in favour of Day-scholars. The calculated value is much lesser than table value. Consequently our hypothesis “There exists no significant difference in hostelers and day-scholars with respect to degree of social competence.” can't be rejected.

About the socialization there is no doubt that hostel also offers it is in abundance. In hostels the residents share each others problems, suffering, joys and achievements. They stand by each other at the time of crisis. These all are the parameters of social competence. In case of day scholars it is also does happens with siblings, neighbours and friends around. So real difference was never expected.

t-ratio between mean scores of hosteler boys and hosteler girls on social competence scale

Sr no.	Group	N	M	σ	SE _m	SE _D	t-ratio	Level of sig.
1	Hostelers boys	50	174.9	11.48	1.62	2.44	2.29 in favour of hosteler girls	Not sig. at 0.05 level of confidence
2	hostelers girls	50	180.5	12.96	1.83			

The above table indicates t-ratio between mean scores of two groups with respect to social competence is found to be 2.29 in favour of hosteler girls. The calculated value is exceeds the ideal value ($t_{0.05}=1.98$). Hence the difference is true and significant. In other words hosteler girls are found to be socially competent compare to their counterparts. Thus our hypothesis “There exists no significant difference in hosteler boys and hosteler girls with respect to degree of social competence ” can’t be accepted.

The finding can be attributed to the nature of Indian society, where women are expected to socially adjustable. In the process they might be acquiring the components of social competence.

t-ratio between mean scores of day-scholars boys and day-scholars girls on social competence scale

Sr no.	Group	N	M	σ	SE _m	SE _D	t-ratio	Level of sig.
1	Day-scholar boys	50	179.3	18.13	2.56	2.94	0.27 in favour of day-scholar boys	Not sig. at 0.05 & 0.01 level of confidence
2	Day-scholar girls	50	178.5	10.29	1.45			

The above table indicates t-ratio between mean scores of two groups with respect to social competence is found to be 0.27 in favour of Day-scholars girls. The calculated value is much lesser than table value. Hence difference is matter of chance and does not represent true difference. Thus our hypothesis “There exists no significant difference in the social competence of non-hosteler boys and non-hosteler girls ” can’t be rejected.

References

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