



## PEER RELATION AMONG RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

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### **Abstract**

*Peer relation is an important dimension in the field of school and learning community. The healthy peer relation ignites the future citizens with the values that enhance the learning capacity of the children. In this study, survey method is used for collecting the data from 300 samples from six different higher secondary Residential schools by stratified random sampling technique. The major objectives of the study is to analyze the level of peer relation among Residential school students and to find out the peer relation among Residential school students based on gender and type of college. Peer relation of female Residential school students is found to be higher than male Residential school students. Among the various types of schools, girls students peer relation is significantly higher compared to other schools. Peer relation skills acquired by the learners during their learning period enable them to meet the demands of the existing learning communities.*

### **Introduction:**

School students have a very crucial role in the success or failure of each educational system. (Galluzzo, 2005)

School students is an integral component of the educational system. school students is intimately connected with the society, and is conditioned by the ethos and culture of the society. The constitutional goals, the directive principles of the state policy, the socio economic problems, the growth of knowledge, the emerging expectations and the changes operating in education etc., influences the school students to large extent in building up of his efficacy. His behaviour should indicate his attempt to do his job freely and keep on improving his efficacy. According to **Sanders and Horn (1998)**, the school students effects on student's achievement are "additive and cumulative with little evidence those subsequent effective school students can offset the effects of ineffective ones". Further, they maintained that "regardless of race, students who are assigned disproportionately to ineffective school students will be severely academically handicapped.

**Operational definition:**

**Peer relation:**

Peer relation is the perception of school students in a school that the efforts of the faculty as a whole will have a positive effect on students. School students with higher levels of peer relation are more likely to learn and use innovative strategies for teaching, implement management techniques and assisting low achieving students.

**Residential school students:**

The students undergoing the professional preparation of school students through formal course work and practice teaching.

**Need and Significance of the study:**

The peer relation helps to develop confidence among the school students trainees, which leads to unfold innovating powers and entrepreneurship. In order to discharge such a high responsibility, it is very necessary that school students must be conscious of their efficacy. The behaviour should indicate the attempt to do the job properly and keep on improving their efficacy. The personality of school students must reflect characteristics of good citizenship, so that they may transmit the same to the younger generation.

**Objectives of the study:**

1. To analyze the level of peer relation among Residential school students
2. To find out the peer relation among Residential school students based on,
  - Gender
  - Type of college

**Hypotheses of the study:**

1. The level of peer relation among Residential school students is moderate in nature.
2. There is no significant difference of peer relation among Residential school students based on,
  - Gender.
  - Type of college

**Tool used for the study:**

**Peer relation Scale:**

A questionnaire was developed by the investigator under the guidance and the supervision of the research Supervisor to assess the Peer relation among Residential school students. Peer relation scale contains 23 items.

**Pilot study:**

A pilot study was conducted to determine the suitability of tool used in the present investigation. A random sample of 60 school students selected for the study for establishing reliability and validity. The reliability was computed by split- half method and it was found to be 0.66, which shows that the tool is highly reliable. The validity of peer relation scale was found out to be 0.81, which shows the tool is highly valid.

**Design of the study:**

In the present study, the investigator employed the survey method for collecting and analysing the data. 300 higher secondary school students from six different residential schools has been selected from three districts of Tamilnadu viz., Chennai, Kanchipuram and Thiruvallur district which follows the stratified random sampling technique. These residential schools have been placed in rural and urban areas of Tamilnadu.

**Analysis:**

**Hypothesis: 1**

The level of peer relation among Residential school students is moderate in nature.

**Table 1Peer relation of Residential school students**

Variable	Level	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
school students peer relation	High	118	39.5	39.5	39.3
	Moderate	85	28.1	28.1	60.7
	Low	97	32.3	32.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

From the above table it is observed that 40% of Residential school students have high peer relation, 32%and28%B.Ed school students has low and average level of peer relation.

**Hypothesis: 2**

There is no significant difference of peer relation among Residential school students based on Gender.

The mean scores of peer relation imbibed among male and female school students have been computed and the difference is tested for significance as show below,

**Table 2 Comparison of peer relation –gender - wise**

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' value	L.S
Peer relation	Male	123	76.38	12.033	3.47	0.01
	Female	177	81.95	14.694		

From the above table, the calculated t - value (3.47) which is greater that the table value. There is significant difference in the peer relation based on gender. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

**Hypothesis: 4**

There is no significant difference of peer relation among Residential school students based on type of college.

The mean score of peer relation imbibed among B.Ed., students school students with respect of the type of college (Men's, women's and co-ed. College) have been computed and the difference is tested for significance as shown below,

**Table 4 Comparison of peer relation –type of college**

Variable	Type of college	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	L.S
Peer relation	Between groups	3524.083	2	1762.042	9.621	0.01
	Within groups	54392.583	297	183.140		
	total	57916.667	299			

From the above table, the calculated F-ratio(9.621)which is grater than the table value 4.61 at 0.01 level of significance in their peer relation imbibe among students school students trainees.

**Table 4(a)**

Mean, S.D., 't'- values of peer relation among the Residential school students with regard to the type of college.

Type of college	Peer relation			't'-values	L.S
	N	Mean	SD		
Men's	50	76.10	11.079	3.43	Significant
Women's	100	84.45	15.307		
Men's	50	76.10	11.079	0.76	NS
Co-ed	150	77.67	13.001		
Women's	100	84.45	15.307	3.76	Significant
Co-Ed	150	77.67	13.001		

Analysis of mean difference between type of college was tested through Duncan test which reveals that, in the overall peer relation, Residential school students who are studying in women's college (84.45) significantly differ from the school students who are studying in men's and co-education college.

**Major Findings of the study:**

1. The level of peer relation among Residential school students are high.
2. Female Residential school students shows higher Peer relation than compared to male Residential school students.
3. Women's college Residential school students found to exist higher peer relation than compared to men's and co – education B.Ed., colleges.

**Suggestions for further study:**

- The study can be extended to more educational districts in Tamilnadu.
- This study was undertaken at the level of Residential school students only. Other professional, university candidate and D.TEd. Students can also be tested in a similar way.

**Educational Implication:**

Findings of the present study reveal the important educational implication for the school students-Educators, School authorities and school students. The study has shown that the school students need to acquire basic teaching skills as a part of their profession. The study also gives a strong message that the training of the prospective school students could not be completed with the academic knowledge but also the skills required for teaching.

**Conclusion:**

The purpose of the present study was to study the peer relation among Residential school students. The peer relation of the Residential school students can be enhanced by adopting these skills during the period of study.

**Bibliography:**

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