

A Study on the Peer Influenced to regulate Socialization (PIS) process of secondary students

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Abstract:

Man is a unique creation of the God, a social being to maintain a lot of social properties in respect to regulate different social processes. As a social being, man needs to perform effective role to regulate social system for the manifestation of social goals for social life. To fulfill the requirement of group principles, a man maintains a lot of social principles which are responsible to regulate individuals' attempts to assure the collective interest of a society. Socialization is a process to make an individual existence as a social; through the practice of social principles, an individual will be able to develop representative behaviour regarding the social system. Through the development of social behaviour, an individual will be able to follow the collective action plans regarding the mutual benefit of a society. Communication among social members, mutual understanding, co-operation, collaboration making relationship, togetherness etc. is related with the social system. Maintaining social integration is a desirable aspect of social development of an individual designed for society. In this study, the status of socialization or nature of social characteristics of secondary students has been studied on the basis of the survey methods. But in this context, the status of socialization has been studied in respect to the regulatory influence of peer group. Peer group plays an important role to shape as well as divert the actual nature of human personalities. Moderate level influenced of peer group to regulate the student's socialization has been found in this study. Gender and locality are not significant determinants to regulate the process of socialization.

Keywords: Peer Influenced, Peer Regulated Socialization

1.0 Introduction

Society is an important system of the world having a lot of common base which are associated with the basic existence of every living being. It is a system which can regulate the collective effort of the member of a society to reach a particular goal for the collective manifestation of human resources. There are so many interrelated social systems which are more significant to conceptualize actual pattern of society. There are so many systems as well as sub systems within a society to nurture collective efforts. Social communication social interaction cooperation competition togetherness belonging statuses etc. are very important systems which are nurturing the essence of sociability the collective interest of social being. Every society needs to create some resources as well as effective culture for the interest of coming generation as well as to carry forward present cultural setup to new generation. Socialization is in process to develop basic characteristics of social system among the members of the society. This is an approach to build a society for collective interest of human being found for the group interest. To meet the basic needs of physiological aspects as well as security segments, ancient people has released the importance of a society as well as the importance of collective efforts. Relationship is an important factor of a society; it is the process to make a bond between two or more people within a system. Relationship is an important indicator of a society it is a process to make an association different living existence; is an approach to make an effective Bond to build system for a society. A society has different types of operational aspects or functioning sides, relationship is one of them. Interaction is an important process of a society by which human beings will be able to react against of any type of action; it is more important to carry forward the existence of a society. There are so many determinants related to the agenda for social relationship which specifies the actual collective interaction between two human beings for the ultimate benefit of a society.

The process of social relationship plays an important role to regulate the fundamental strategies of socialization. It is a process which place as a functional mechanism. Communication is another important process of a society by which the process of message transfer from one point to another is to be done. It is a process to share for exchange information to comprehend the actual meaning of exchanged information. Communication is very important to maintain basic structure of a society as well as to maintain operational dimension of a society the group interest. It is also related with appropriate agenda of socialization; it is an approach to make an effective Bond within the psychological system of an individual for the purpose of social demand for existence. It is also important to carry actual sense own identity within the social systems. There are so many others systems which are directly or indirectly regulated by the basic principle of a society wanted to meet the basic demand of a said system. Some of them are competition, cooperation, collaboration, collective engagement within the system of a society respectively. Through the appropriate practice of socialization, an individual will be able to develop some types of social characteristics to perform as a member of a society. Those characteristics will play an important role to convert and effective identity within a social system. The agenda of socialization of school going students have been considered in this study. It is an approach to find out the influences of peer group to divert the basic personality pattern of people of same age group. Peer group is a sum of people of some age who are active to do different types of activities to enjoy every moment. From the existing facts of the society, it has been found that peer group has maintained some positive as well as negative influence to modify behavioural pattern of the associated personnel of the same group. There are so many incidents which will have to prove the negative influence of peer group which will plays an important role to divert the normal personality system of students. Influence of peer group has been identified into two different dimensions namely positive as well as negative. Peer group will divert the individual personality and also to develop some positive emotion regarding the dealing of corresponding life. To develop the open mindedness or psychological liberty, peer group will play functional role significantly. In the case of socialization, peer group can play an essential role to stimulate every group members. Peer group regulated socialization is an approach to study the functional influence of a peer group to regulate as per the functional aspects of socialization process. Role of peer group in respect to conduct the attempt of social relationship to stimulate for developing communicative skills among them, to run positive processes, to follow the approaches of social association, to stimulate the interactive behaviour, to stimulate to be social identity or to procure non-desirable identity within a society. Influence of peer group has been found in the case of academic outcome. It has the influencing role to regulate motivation, engagement approach and corresponding achievement of students. Therefore, influence of peer group is an effective indicator of academic achievement or academic activities (*Ryan, A. M., 2000*). Students' engagement in academic activities will be regulated by the influence of peer group; the motivation of students will also be regulated by the active influences of peer group; achievement level of students will also be regulated with the help of peer stimulation. Both positive and negative peer influences have been observed in respect to regulate student's behaviour by the peer of same age group. Peer influenced to divert the normality of personality has been found in different research studies; development of drinking behaviour of college students have been observed (*Borsari, B., Carey, K. B., 2001*). Behavioural problem in respect to maintain the social norms has been observed due to the influence of peer. Peer influences have been found in respect to normative dimension as well as opportunity dimension; it is also be related with the development of delinquent behaviour (*Haynie, D. L., Osgood, D. W., 2015*). Behavioural influence of peer group has been found in a study in respect to modify the normality of behavioural pattern (*Brechwald, W. A., Prinstein, M. J., 2011*). Influence of peer group

on the psychological functioning has been observed (*Vandell, D. L., 2000*). In this study, investigator has decided to study the peer group in respect to find out positive influences as well as negative one in connection with the process of individual development. To find out the peer regulatory influences present study has been design as well as decided to describe reality with the help of survey type study. In this study, investigator has decided to focus on the probable monitoring approaches to resist the drastic changes in social behaviour of secondary school students.

2.0. Objectives of the Study:

This study has been designed to meet some pre-determined objectives. Investigator wants –

- To measure peer regulated socialization of secondary students in respect to different descriptive aspects of analysis.
- To find out the mean difference in respect to the gender and locality regarding peer influenced socialization.
- To find out the difference in respect to the data found from the bootstrapping samples.

3.0. Significance of the study

This study will provide some fundamental direction to consider the matter of students' socialization to maintain the basic characteristics of social development. This study will help to find out the influence type of peer group to regulate the socialization process of school; going secondary students. This information will help to policy maker of education designing in respect to fulfill the aims of education i.e. all round development.

4.0. Analysis and Interpretation

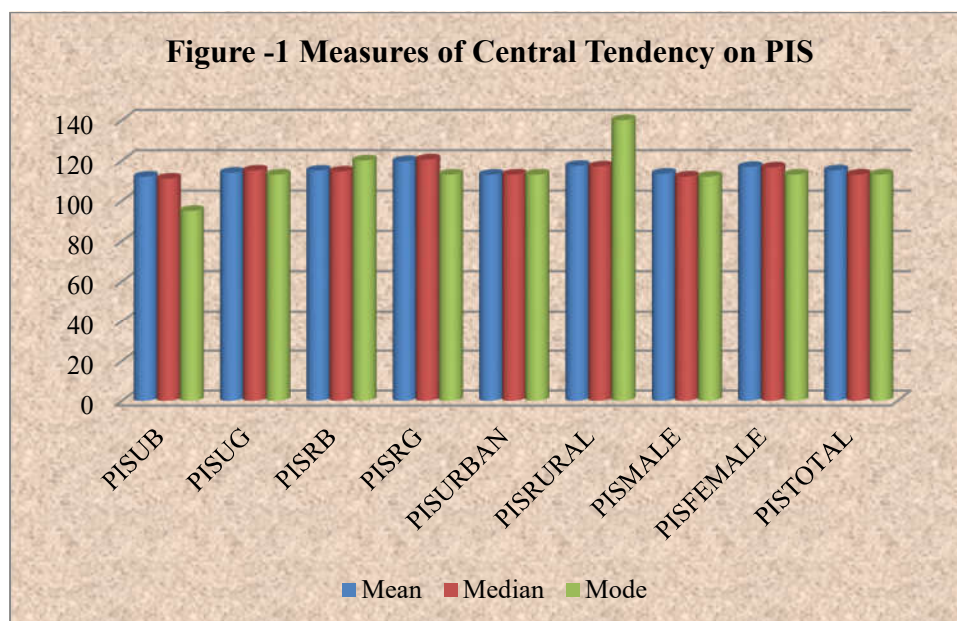
Collected data has been analyzed as per the objectives of present study. Corresponding analytical aspects have been presented below.

Table-1 Descriptive Analysis of Peer Influenced Socialization

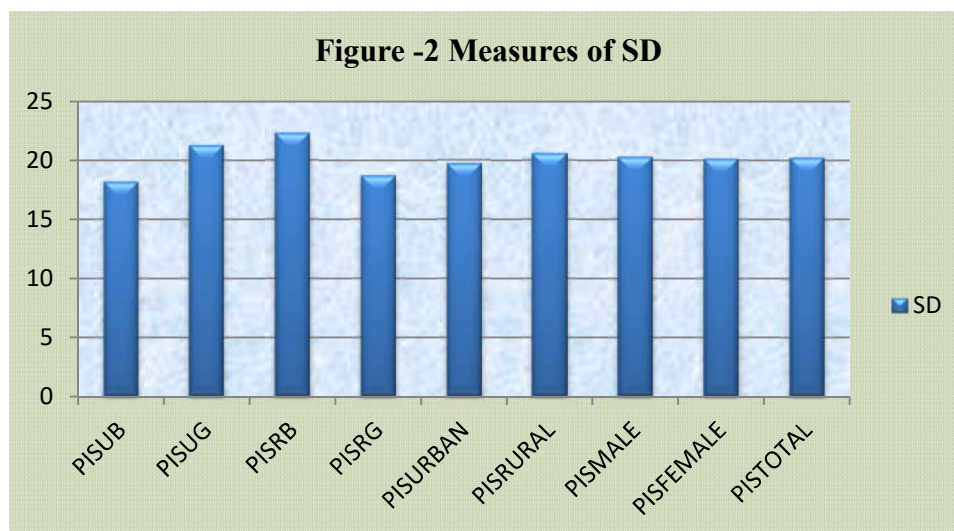
	<i>PISUB</i>	<i>PISUG</i>	<i>PISRB</i>	<i>PISRG</i>	<i>PISURBAN</i>	<i>PISRURAL</i>	<i>PISMALE</i>	<i>PISFEMALE</i>	<i>PISTOTAL</i>
N	50	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	200
Mean	111.92	113.90	114.94	119.64	112.91	117.29	113.43	116.77	115.10
Median	111.00	115.00	114.50	120.50	113.00	117.00	112.00	116.50	113.00
Mode	95.00 ^a	113.00	120.00	113.00 ^a	113.00	140.00	112.00	113.00	113.00
SD	18.18	21.29	22.29	18.68	19.72	20.59	20.29	20.13	20.23
P25	101.25	102.50	100.00	106.75	102.00	103.00	100.50	105.25	102.25
P50	111.00	115.00	114.50	120.50	113.00	117.00	112.00	116.50	113.00
P75	125.25	128.50	133.75	136.50	126.00	135.75	127.00	131.50	130.00

***PISUB → Peer Influenced Socialization of urban boy secondary students, PISUG → Peer Influenced Socialization of urban girl secondary students, PISURBAN → Peer Influenced Socialization of urban secondary students, PISRURAL → Peer Influenced Socialization of rural secondary students, PISMALE → Peer Influenced Socialization of male secondary students, PISFEMALE → Peer Influenced Socialization of female secondary students, PISUB → Peer Influenced Socialization of total secondary students*

From the above table -1, it has been observed that moderate level of peer influenced has been found in positive direction to regulate the socialization processes. Measures of central tendency regarding the measurable variable of present study have specified the distributional normality to specify the nature of probability to conduct the processes of normal probability test. Calculated value of SD has specified the symmetrical deviation of responses from corresponding sample. Lower level of percentile deviation has been found in this case. Normality of the distribution has been specified on the following figure of measurement. Peer influenced has been found slight higher in the case of rural secondary students than urban secondary students; similarly, slight higher mean value has been found in the case of female secondary students than male secondary students. Therefore, it has been concluded that peer influenced is regulated by the policy of economic locality considerations. Slight higher level of scattered responses has been identified among rural boy secondary students than rural girls; similarly, slight lower level of scattered responses has been found among urban boy students than urban girls. Values of P_{25} , P_{50} and P_{75} have specified a trend of response against the test items related to the positive direction to influence in the direction of higher level performance.



From the figure -1, it has been specified that the corresponding distribution have the normality; the said distribution has the probability of normality.



From the figure -2, it has been specified that a symmetrical picture has been found in terms of deviation of individual score from the normal level of measurement. But, in the case of RB, slight higher deviation has been recorded as well as in the case of UB, slight lower level of responses has been recorded.

To find out the result as per the response provided by the large sample, investigator has converted the real data against the responses into bootstrapping form. Corresponding picture of analysis has been presented below.

Table -2 Descriptive Analysis of Bootstrapping Data on PIS by Locality cum Gender Consideration

		Statistic	Bootstrap ^a			
			Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
Mean	PISUB	111.9200	-.0285	2.5323	106.9600	116.9200
	PISUG	113.9000	.0796	2.9712	107.8610	119.5200
	PISRB	114.9400	-.0203	3.1087	108.6800	120.8200
	PISRG	119.6400	-.0534	2.6456	114.2805	124.7995
Std. Deviation	PISUB	18.18032	-.25480	1.93137	14.16232	21.70146
	PISUG	21.29027	-.40093	2.59212	15.68339	25.85441
	PISRB	22.28792	-.25221	2.30565	17.57010	26.63180
	PISRG	18.67636	-.27584	2.04476	14.75479	22.56087

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 5000 bootstrap samples

By observing the table -2, it has been specified that measures of mean value has shown the symmetrical responses as per the larger sample considerations. Result has been found as per the locality cum gender consideration in where the 50 number of sample real sample has converted into 5000 bootstrapping sample. Calculated values of bias as well as standard error have proved the similar acceptance of real distribution.

Table -3 Descriptive Analysis of Bootstrapping Data on PIS by Locality and Gender Consideration

		Statistic	Bootstrap ^a			
			Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
Mean	PISURBAN	112.9100	.0261	2.0041	108.8200	116.8297
	PISRURAL	117.2900	-.0131	2.0319	113.2500	121.1197
	PISMALE	113.4300	.0239	2.0288	109.5100	117.3700
	PISFEMALE	116.7700	.0069	1.9809	112.8800	120.5995
Std. Deviation	PISURBAN	19.72134	-.17445	1.61291	16.38706	22.76610
	PISRURAL	20.59337	-.19749	1.57813	17.30947	23.51936
	PISMALE	20.29194	-.14986	1.47486	17.31477	23.04858
	PISFEMALE	20.13232	-.18166	1.69106	16.66345	23.28392

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 5000 bootstrap samples

By observing the table -3, it has been interpreted that measures of mean value has shown the symmetrical responses as per the larger sample considerations as per the locality and gender wise response. Result has been found as per the locality cum gender consideration in where the 100 number of sample real sample has converted into 5000 bootstrapping sample. Calculated values of bias as well as standard error have proved the similar acceptance of real distribution.

To test the assumption regarding the mean difference on the matter of PIS, following analysis has been done as per the real data as well as extended bootstrapped data which are presented below.

Table-4 Strata Wise Mean Difference between Groups in respect to PIS

	Mean	SD	SEm	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
				Lower	Upper			
<i>PISUB - PGRSUG</i>	-1.98	27.12	3.84	-9.69	5.73	-.516	49	.608
<i>PISRB - PISRG</i>	-4.70	26.26	3.71	-12.16	2.76	-1.265	49	.212
<i>PISURBAN - PISRURAL</i>	-4.38	28.24	2.82	-9.98	1.22	-1.551	99	.124
<i>PISMALE - PISFEMALE</i>	-3.34	26.60	2.66	-8.62	1.94	-1.256	99	.212

From the above table – 4, it has been concluded that gender and locality are not the significant determinant to differentiate the responses against the issue of peer influenced socialization process. From this result, a general picture has been expressed in this regard. In all cases of measurement, insignificant mean difference has been found

Tabel-5 Between Group Relationship on PIS by Bootstrapping Samples

	N	Correlation	Sig.	Bootstrap for Correlation ^a			
				Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower	Upper
PISUB & PISUG	50	.062	.668	.013	.155	-.229	.362
PISRB & PISRG	50	.187	.193	-.015	.164	-.153	.475

PISURBAN & PISRURAL	50	.162	.262	-.012	.162	-.181	.455
PISMALE & PISFEMALE	50	.062	.668	.013	.155	-.229	.362

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 5000 bootstrap samples

To find out the intergroup relationship on the same variable of the study, above analysis has been conducted. From the table -5, it has been specified that insignificant relationship has been found as per the intergroup relationship regarding the matter of measurement of present study.

Table-6 Strata Wise Mean Difference between Groups in respect to PIS by Bootstrapping Samples

	Mean	Bootstrap ^a				
		Bias	Std. Error	Sig. (2-tailed)	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
PISUB - PISUG	-1.98000	.01765	3.74697	.603	-9.17950	5.60000
PISRB - PISRG	-4.70000	.00718	3.70295	.215	-11.98000	2.53950
PISURBAN - PISRURAL	-3.02000	.03001	3.71712	.420	-10.33950	4.34000
PISMALE - PISFEMALE	-1.98000	.01765	3.74697	.603	-9.17950	5.60000

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 5000 bootstrap samples

On the basis of 5000 bootstrapping sample responses, mean difference in terms of the influenced of peer group has been analyzed in respect to larger group response; insignificant mean difference has also been found in this case.

5.0. Conclusion

At the end of the study, it has been found that Peer group influenced is an important regulatory factor of student's socialization process to direct towards the positive modification of social characteristics. But, it has been concluded that gender as well as locality are not the significant determinants of the process of socialization of school going secondary students. This result is also reflective in the case of larger sample of measurement.

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