



## Impact of personal variables on social maturity skills of the adolescence

■ Neetu Singh Gautam and Shakuntla Punia

Department of Human Development and Family Studies, C.C.S. Haryana Agricultural University, HISAR (HARYANA) INDIA

Email : neetu.sgautam@gmail.com

### ARTICLE INFO :

**Received** : 19.03.2012

**Revised** : 08.08.2012

**Accepted** : 09.09.2012

### KEY WORDS :

Social maturity skills, Adolescent, Age, gender, Differences in adolescents

### HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE :

Gautam, Neetu Singh and Punia, Shakuntla (2012). Impact of personal variables on social maturity skills of the adolescence, *Adv. Res. J. Soc. Sci.*, **3** (2) : 121 - 124.

### ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at studying the differences in social maturity of adolescent against personal variables. The study was conducted on a sample of 300 adolescents studying in 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> standards randomly selected from government and private schools. Rao Social Maturity Scale (RSMS) developed by Nalini Rao (1998) was used to measure the social maturity in adolescents. Results revealed that there was non-significant difference in the social maturity of adolescents against age, gender, and ordinal position except in interpersonal adequacy.

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of social maturity which is used synonymous with socialization is evolved as an integrated model of biological, psychological and sociological rethinking. At the biological context, the aspect of maturity is considered as an end product of growth and is specifically marked by the capacity for survival. Speaking from a sociological point of view, person defines maturity as "attributes that lead to the survival of the social system. Maturity thus assumes the role of an end product of socialization and is one that determining how an individual should shape to the societal requirements".

Now-a-days social maturity has become an important aspect for successful social adjustment in the developing society. It is the social maturity which helps the person to adjust himself at home and community. It was found that high risk behaviour predicted more serious outcomes as violence, substance abuse, unwanted teen pregnancy, depression and some forms of psychopathology. These high-risk behaviours include physical and verbal aggression, inability to wait and cope with frustration, lack of empathy, social withdrawal and poor peer relationships (Parker and Asher, 1987).

Social maturity implies the well developed awareness, deep and clear understanding of the social heritage and appreciation of the value of social cautions, manners and more of the rules that govern social behaviour of the rights of others and of his own responsibilities as a member of a social group. Children who as toddlers were particularly socially inhibited, during initial phase of peer interaction showed a significantly stronger pattern of shy and inhibited behaviour. Kumra (1994) studied gender differences in social competence in rural and urban children. Results showed that rural and urban children exhibited non-significant differences in social competence on the basis of gender. Booth *et al.* (1998) concluded that best friend as a member of one's emotional support network was not related to security, but was positively related to social competence. Anulekha (2001) concluded that girls were better in social concern, leadership, communication, self-awareness, and interpersonal relationship whereas, boys were better in self-confident.

Frigeria *et al.* (2002) reported that the differences in social maturity of children were significantly associated with culture of the children. However, if children are not able to attain the skills necessary at each stage, they will fail to progress. Children