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“STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MATURITY AND LEADERSHIP PREFERENCE AMONG EDUCATED YOUTH OF ABOHAR”



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ABSTRACT:

Today we find that the youth is much more socially mature than before and they clearly understand their social role and this quality will motivate them to lead the society in a better way. So, the present study was conducted to study the relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences among educated youth of Abohar. The sample of present study comprised of 200 educated youth of Undergraduate/Graduate/ Postgraduate classes studying in various educational institutions of Abohar Tehsil of Punjab. The nature of sampling was purposive. For collection of data, Social maturity Scale by Nalini Rao.(1998) and Leadership Preference Scale by L.I. Bhushan (1995)

were used. Pearson Product Moment Correlation was computed to see significant relationship of social maturity and leadership preference among educated youth. The findings of the study revealed that there is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of educated youth. The findings further revealed that there is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of male educated youth, but no such relationship found in females. Further, there is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of urban educated youth, but not in rural educated youth. It was found that there is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of graduate educated youth, but no such relationship found in undergraduate and post graduate educated youth.



KEY WORDS: *Social maturity, leadership Preference, Educated youth*

INTRODUCTION:

Man is considered as social animal that, with his actions and participation play a decisive role in the structure and function of society. Social maturity is taken to be the level of social skills and awareness that an individual has achieved relative to particular norms of the society in which he is a member. It is a measure of the development competence of an individual with regard to interpersonal relations, behavioural appropriateness, social problem solving and judgment. Social maturity encompasses attainments domains, including independent functioning, effective interpersonal communication, interaction and responsibility i.e. contributing in the well being of a society. Social maturity is based on the cold hard facts of life or nature, as old as time, which we see around us every day. It goes beyond, transcends, the narrow or parochial limitations imposed by geography, nationalism, politics, religion, business, labour, law or any other segment of the overall social structure at the same time impinging on all segments. It is a constantly evolving, open ended concept. As our knowledge increases, and our horizons expand, we will become more acutely aware of our need for interdependence on each other on a global scale. Social maturity is the process of appropriate attitudes for personal, interpersonal and social adequacies of an individual which are essential for functioning effectively in the society.

The concept of leadership preference denotes that how people of one particular society or group are inclined towards a particular leadership. As we all know that there exist variety of leadership theories which depicts various types and style of leadership. It is general tendency of peoples to commit themselves towards some specific sort of leadership set.

Review of Related Studies

Dr. Ram Prakash Gupta (2014) examined Social Maturity among Male and Female M.Ed. Students. It was found that all M.Ed. students are social mature whether they belong to science and humanity groups, there is no significant difference in the social maturity level among female arts and science students. There is no significant difference in the social maturity level among male arts and science students; among male and female science students; among male and female arts students. It was observed that there is no significant difference in social maturity level of male and female students.

Anand A.K.1 , Kunwar N.2 and Kumar A.3(2014) studied Impact of different Factors on Social Maturity of Adolescents of Coed-School. The investigators found that Factors affecting social maturity of adolescents of co-ed schools were affected by family and peer group in social maturity whereas co-ed school respondents were affected by personality. The boys and girls were affected by inferiority complex while 50.9% boys and 40.0% of girls were affected in social maturity by neighborhood and school. Co-ed school adolescents were given recreation as a factor in social maturity.

Charlotte Krapp (2013) conducted a study titled values and leadership preferences in the public sector. The results indicate that charismatic/value based leadership is the most effective leadership style for both organizations.

NEED AND SIGNIFICENCE OF PRESENT STUDY

It has been observed in the recent times that in the present chaotic time, the youth of our country seem to be at crossroads many times. The question of his maturity to take some vital decisions viz a viz the choice of leadership has become a hot topic because of present turbulent time. We have

seen in the recent past that the youth of our country do not wish to relegate to the corner as far as the concept of his leadership preference is concerned. In this context, it is pertinent to mention that a socially mature individual tend to be in a better position to have a greater logic in his/her leadership preferences. In the present study, the investigator wished to find out the relationship between social maturity and leadership preference among youth so that with the help of the findings of present study, some valid generalizations may be drawn about the leadership preference of present day educated youth in relation to his social maturity.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Study Of Relationship Between Social Maturity And Leadership Preference Among Educated Youth Of Abohar

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The problem under investigation was carried out by with the following objectives:-

1. To study the relationship of social maturity and leadership preferences among educated youth.
2. To study the relationship of social maturity and leadership preferences among male educated youth.
3. To study the relationship of social maturity and leadership preferences among female educated youth.
4. To study the relationship of social maturity and leadership preferences among rural educated youth.
5. To study the relationship of social maturity and leadership preferences among urban educated youth.
6. To study the relationship of social maturity and leadership preferences among undergraduate educated youth.
7. To study the relationship of social maturity and leadership preferences among graduate educated youth.
8. To study the relationship of social maturity and leadership preferences among post graduate educated youth.

HYPOTHESS OF THE STUDY

The problem under investigation was carried out with the following hypotheses:-

1. There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preference of educated youth.
2. There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preference of male educated youth.
3. There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preference of female educated youth.
4. There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preference of rural educated youth.
5. There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preference of urban educated youth.
6. There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preference of undergraduate educated youth.
7. There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preference of graduate educated youth.
8. There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preference of post

graduate educated youth.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The present study was a descriptive study to see the relationship of social maturity and leadership preference among educated youth of Abohar Tehsil.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

Sample of the present study was consisted of young Undergraduate/Graduate/ Postgraduate students studying in various educational institutions of Abohar Tehsil of Punjab. The size of the sample was approximately 200. The nature of the sampling was purposive.

TOOLS USED

1. Social maturity Scale by Nalini Rao.(1998)
2. Leadership by L Preference Scale.L.I. Bhushan (1995)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED

1. K-S test was used to check the normality of data.
2. Pearson Product Moment Correlation was computed to see significant relationship of social maturity and leadership preference among educated youth.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE PRESENT STUDY

- 1) The present study was delimited to young Undergraduate, Graduate, & Postgraduate students studying in various educational institutions of Abohar Tehsil in Fazilka District of Punjab.
- 2) The present study was delimited to two variables only i.e. social maturity and leadership preference.

INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results have been discussed in the light of the study on one hand and previous research findings on the other.

HYPOTHESES - I

There Exists Significant Relationship Between Social Maturity And Leadership Preferences Of Educated Youth.

To verify the above hypothesis Pearson's coefficient of correlation was computed between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of educated youth.

TABLE 1.1
COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATON BETWEEN SOCIAL MATURITY AND LEADERSHIP PREFERENCES OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Sr. No.	Sub Sample	N	r	Significance Level
1.	Social Maturity of Educated Youth	200	.171	Significant at .05 level
2.	Leadership Preferences of Educated Youth			

Table 1.1 shows that coefficient of correlation between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of educated youth is 0.171. The coefficient of correlation in order to be significant at .05 and .01 level should be .138 and .181 respectively. Obtained correlation value is

higher than the tabulated value at .05 levels but not at .01 levels. Hence, results infer that there is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of educated youth at .05 levels but not at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis I – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of educated youth is partially accepted.

HYPOTHESES - II

There Exists Significant Relationship Between Social Maturity And Leadership Preferences Of Male Educated Youth.

To verify the above hypothesis Pearson's coefficient of correlation was computed between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of male educated youth.

TABLE 1.2
COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATON BETWEEN SOCIAL MATURITY AND LEADERSHIP PREFERENCES OF MALE EDUCATED YOUTH

Sr. No.	Sub Sample	N	r	Significance Level
1.	Social Maturity of Male Educated Youth	100	.224	Significant at .05 level
2.	Leadership Preferences of Male Educated Youth			

Table 1.2 shows that coefficient of correlation between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of male educated youth is 0.224. The coefficient of correlation in order to be significant at .05 and .01 level should be .195 and .254 respectively. Obtained correlation value is higher than the tabulated value at .05 levels but not at .01 levels. Hence, results infer that there is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of male educated youth at .05 levels but not at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis II – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of male educated youth is partially accepted.

HYPOTHESES - III

There Exists Significant Relationship Between Social Maturity And Leadership Preferences Of Female Educated Youth.

To verify the above hypothesis Pearson's coefficient of correlation was computed between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of female educated youth.

TABLE 1.3
COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATON BETWEEN SOCIAL MATURITY AND LEADERSHIP PREFERENCES OF FEMALE EDUCATED YOUTH

Sr. No.	Sub Sample	N	r	Significance Level
1.	Social Maturity of Female Educated Youth	100	.118	Not Significant at .05 level
2.	Leadership Preferences of Female Educated Youth			

Table 1.3 shows that coefficient of correlation between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of female educated youth is 0.118. The coefficient of correlation in order to be significant at .05 and .01 level should be .195 and .254 respectively. Obtained correlation value is less

than the tabulated value at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence, results infer that there is no significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of female educated youth at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis III – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of female educated youth is rejected.

HYPOTHESES - IV

There Exists Significant Relationship Between Social Maturity And Leadership Preferences Of Rural Educated Youth.

To verify the above hypothesis Pearson’s coefficient of correlation was computed between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of rural educated youth.

TABLE 1.4
COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATON BETWEEN SOCIAL MATURITY AND LEADERSHIP PREFERENCES OF RURAL EDUCATED YOUTH

Sr. No.	Sub Sample	N	R	Significance Level
1.	Social Maturity of Rural Educated Youth	100	.037	Not Significant at .05 level
2.	Leadership Preferences of Rural Educated Youth			

Table 1.4 shows that coefficient of correlation between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of rural educated youth is 0.037. The coefficient of correlation in order to be significant at .05 and .01 level should be .195 and .254 respectively. Obtained correlation value is less than the tabulated value at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence, results infer that there is no significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of rural educated youth at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis IV – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of rural educated youth is rejected.

HYPOTHESES - V

There Exists Significant Relationship Between Social Maturity And Leadership Preferences Of Urban Educated Youth.

To verify the above hypothesis Pearson’s coefficient of correlation was computed between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of Urban educated youth.

TABLE 1.5
COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATON BETWEEN SOCIAL MATURITY AND LEADERSHIP PREFERENCES OF URBAN EDUCATED YOUTH

Sr. No.	Sub Sample	N	r	Significance Level
1.	Social Maturity of Urban Educated Youth	100	.312	Significant at .01 level
2.	Leadership Preferences of Urban Educated Youth			

Table 1.5 shows that coefficient of correlation between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of urban educated youth is 0.312. The coefficient of correlation in order to be significant at .05 and .01 level should be .195 and .254 respectively. Obtained correlation value is more than the tabulated value at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence, results infer that there is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of urban educated youth

at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis V – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of urban educated youth is accepted.

HYPOTHESES - VI

There Exists Significant Relationship Between Social Maturity And Leadership Preferences Of Undergraduate Educated Youth.

To verify the above hypothesis Pearson’s coefficient of correlation was computed between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of undergraduate educated youth.

TABLE 1.6
COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATON BETWEEN SOCIAL MATURITY AND LEADERSHIP PREFERENCES OF UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATED YOUTH

Sr. No.	Sub Sample	N	r	Significance Level
1.	Social Maturity of Undergraduate Educated Youth	66	.118	Not Significant at .05 level
2.	Leadership Preferences of Undergraduate Educated Youth			

Table 1.6 shows that coefficient of correlation between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of undergraduate educated youth is 0.118. The coefficient of correlation in order to be significant at .05 and .01 level should be .241 and .313 respectively. Obtained correlation value is less than the tabulated value at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence, results infer that there is no significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of undergraduate educated youth at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis VI – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of undergraduate educated youth is rejected.

HYPOTHESES - VII

There Exists Significant Relationship Between Social Maturity And Leadership Preferences Of Graduate Educated Youth.

To verify the above hypothesis Pearson’s coefficient of correlation was computed between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of graduate educated youth.

TABLE 1.7
COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATON BETWEEN SOCIAL MATURITY AND LEADERSHIP PREFERENCES OF GRADUATE EDUCATED YOUTH

Sr. No.	Sub Sample	N	r	Significance Level
1.	Social Maturity of Graduate Educated Youth	67	.285	Significant at .05 level
2.	Leadership Preferences of Graduate Educated Youth			

Table 1.7 shows that coefficient of correlation between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of graduate educated youth is 0.285. The coefficient of correlation in order to be significant at .05 and .01 level should be .241 and .313 respectively. Obtained correlation value is more than the tabulated value at .05 levels but not at .01 levels. Hence, results infer that there is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of graduate

educated youth at .05 levels but not at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis VII – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of graduate educated youth is partially accepted.

HYPOTHESES - VIII

There Exists Significant Relationship Between Social Maturity And Leadership Preferences Of Postgraduate Educated Youth.

To verify the above hypothesis Pearson’s coefficient of correlation was computed between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of postgraduate educated youth

TABLE 1.8
COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATON BETWEEN SOCIAL MATURITY AND LEADERSHIP PREFERENCES OF POSTGRADUATE EDUCATED YOUTH

Sr. No.	Sub Sample	N	r	Significance Level
1.	Social Maturity of Postgraduate Educated Youth	67	.155	Not Significant at .05 level
2.	Leadership Preferences of Postgraduate Educated Youth			

Table 1.8 shows that coefficient of correlation between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of postgraduate educated youth is 0.155. The coefficient of correlation in order to be significant at .05 and .01 level should be .241 and .313 respectively. Obtained correlation value is less than the tabulated value at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence, results infer that there is no significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of postgraduate educated youth at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis VIII – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of postgraduate educated youth is rejected.

CONCLUSIONS

Hypotheses wise findings are as follows:-

1. There is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of educated youth at .05 levels but not at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis I – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of educated youth is partially accepted.
2. There is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of male educated youth at .05 levels but not at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis II – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of male educated youth is partially accepted.
3. There is no significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of female educated youth at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis III – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of female educated youth is rejected.
4. There is no significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of rural educated youth at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis IV – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of rural educated youth is rejected.
5. There is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of urban educated youth at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis V – There exists significant

relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of urban educated youth is accepted.

6. There is no significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of undergraduate educated youth at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis VI – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of undergraduate educated youth is rejected.

7. There is significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of graduate educated youth at .05 levels but not at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis VII – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of graduate educated youth is partially accepted.

8. There is no significant relationship between the scores of social maturity and leadership preferences of postgraduate educated youth at .05 levels and at .01 levels. Hence hypothesis VIII – There exists significant relationship between social maturity and leadership preferences of postgraduate educated youth is rejected.

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