



A study of socio metric status on the girls group in the hostel

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Abstract

Education is one of the important factors of social transformation and an effective input for nation's building. It is regarded as a powerful instrument of social change. It has rightly been stated by Faure (1972) in the Report of International Commission on Education that as far back as we can go in the history of education - which is administered not very far, it (education) emerges as a natural characteristics of human societies. It has contributed to the destiny of societies in all phases of their development. Every individual has right to education, and every individual is free to grow, and to develop. Education should be used as an agent of basic change in the status of woman. In order to neutralise the accumulated distortions of the past, there will be a well-conceived edge in favour of women. The national education system will play a positive, interventionist role in the empowerment of women. It should foster the development of new values through redesigned curricula, textbooks, the training and orientation of teachers, decision-makers and administrators and the active involvement of educational institutions. This would be an act of faith and social engineering. Women's studies should be promoted as a part of various courses and educational institutions encouraged to take up active programmes to further women's development. finally, in the paper A Study of Sociometric Status On The Girls Group in The Hostel. It is important in our Indian society.

Keywords: sociometry, peer group, peer rejection

1. Introduction

Ever since India became independent in 1947, the National and State Governments have been endeavoring to bring about social transformation through education by providing equal educational opportunities in terms of access and Use copula I in for success for /til Irrespective of cast, creed, color, sex, disabled and economic conditions or social status. In the Initial phase of planned development, it was hoped that linear expansions of educational facilities would automatically reduce inequalities in education. While phenomenal expansion of education did take place at different stages of educational ladder, the objective of equality in education could not be achieved to any appreciable degree. On the other hand due to differential availing capacity inherent in an already stratified society, existing inequalities became further accentuated. To correct the distortion a shift in favor of equality became the watchword in planning strategies and provision of educational facilities. The concern for equality and diversity in education has been reflected in the various provisions of the Indian constitution. Removal of illiteracy and Universalization of Elementary Education (U.F.F.) have been the goals of Educational Policy in India since independence. Article 45 of the Constitution enjoins upon the state "to strive to provide within a period of 10 years from the commencement of the constitution free and Compulsory education up to age 14 years."

Sociometric status is the social status or social acceptance of the child in the peer group. Social status; Social acceptance, social popularity (loved by the child's peers), and social rejection (not liked by their peers) (Kaya, 2005: 11) ^[4]. Sociometry is used to determine the social status of the

individual, which is also defined as the place and the location of the individual in the group.

In general, sociometry is the task of numerically determining within a group which people are accepted and who are rejected according to certain criteria. Briefly sociometry is the name given to the activity of measurement of friendship relations. Sociometry testing is used to measure this relationship. Sociometry testing is about asking who they want to be friends with in a group they belong to. Thus, the social structure of the group is learned by looking at the choices and rejections of the subjects. Sociometry tests can also be applied to the members of a group who are living together (Dökmen, 2013) ^[10] by interpersonal interactions. In sociometry tests, individuals are asked to rank three classmates they want to spend the most and least time with. In the evaluation of the test; Plus (+) for those who want to spend the most time, and minus (-) values for those who want to spend the least amount of time. Positive preferences are scored as +3, +2 and +1 respectively; Negative values are scored as -3, -2 and -1, and are added together. The total negative scores are subtracted from the total positive scores and the sociometric scores of the subjects are reached. Those who score above zero are referred to as popular (peer acceptance-peer acceptance), those who score below zero, those who are not popular (peer rejection-peer rejection), and those who score zero are referred to as abstracted (hatipoğlu and Sümer, 1999 Safoz and Güven, 2008, Akt. Akkan, 2012: 46-47). (TODAİE, 2015). The most important factor in determining the popularity of an individual is its behavior. Popular children, according to others, are children who have social skills and exhibit less problematic behavior. These children are also children who are skilled in

social interaction, have leadership skills and are loved by their friends. (Akkan, 2012: 30)

2. Methodology

This research is descriptive and aims to examine the academic motivation levels of students and girls in different sociometric stats Descriptive research is a research approach aimed at describing the past and present as it exists (Karasar, 2012: 49) [18]. In such researches, the main purpose is to be able to accurately observe and determine the observed state. (Karasar, 1984, 79) A total of 100 girls bharti bhawan girls hostel kuk-2017 and the sample of the study are composed of 50 students who are determined by unselected method.

When determining the study universe of the research, they are based on different socio-cultural environments and easy accessibility criteria. A sample of the research was created by selecting four branches in each school in this school with unselected method. Identification information for the sampling group is given in

Table 1: Descriptive statistics on sampling

Gender	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
	Girls -	100
Class (pHD)	Class (pHD)	50
	Class (M.Phil)	50
	Sociometric Status - peer acceptaion	(8.0) %
Sociometric Status - peer Rejection	(2.0)%	

According to Table 1, 50% of the sample consists of female Ph. D students and 50% of M.Phil students. In terms of sociometric status change, it is seen of the PhD female students receiving peer acceptance, 8.0 % of the students receiving the peer rejection and 2.0 % of the abstracted students. According to this, the majority of the students who are accepted to the peer. The obtained data were subjected to independent groups T-test.

3. Conclusion

In this research, the PhD and Phil female students' sociometric status levels is examined. In the research, students were asked whether there was a meaningful relationship sociometric status. And levels of peer acceptance and disappearance in terms of gender change. According to the findings obtained within the scope of these questions; Statistically, there is a meaningful difference students' sociometric status and levels in favor of students who receive peer acceptance. Peer acceptance is high, peer rejection is moderate, and isolation is low. According to this finding; While sociometric scores of students are influenced positively by academic motivation at the level of acceptance, It is seen that there is a meaningful difference between the level the sociological status of the sexes, with or without peer acceptance. In the third question of the research, it is seen that the sociometric status of the students has a positive effect on academic motivation in the level of receiving peer acceptance. In this research. According to the sociometric status variable, it is stated that there is a difference between phd female and Mp hill female gender variation receiving peer acceptance.it is stated that there is a significant difference between students' academic motivation level and gender variation in students who do not receive peer

acceptance according to the sociometric status variable.

4. References

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