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SOCIAL INTERACTION PATTERNS OF B.SC. STUDENTS OF MANUU, HYDERABAD

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ABSTRACT :

Social Psychology is the scientific study of how people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of the others. The socio-psychological aspects on which the social interaction depends upon, forms the basis of social interaction patterns in this study. Among the several interaction patterns only five bipolar social interaction patterns have been selected for the research here as extroversion vs. introversion, cooperativeness vs. competitiveness, friendliness vs. hostility, shyness vs. sociability, and adjusted vs. maladjusted. The objectives of the study are to find out the social interaction patterns of B.Sc students and to find out the relationship between academic achievement and social interaction patterns of secondary school students with respect to select bipolar aspects. 38 samples (15 boys and 23 girls) were selected using simple random sampling technique. Research-constructed tool- Bi-polar Social Interaction Patterns Check-list was used for data collection. Chi-square statistical technique was used to analyze the data. The result revealed that 20 students have exposed same social interaction patterns Ex-Fr-Cop-So-Ad. 7 students have shown same social interaction patterns Ex-Fr-Cop-So-Mad. Students have exhibited the same social interaction patterns Ex-Fr-Com-Sh-Ad. 9 other patterns exhibited by one student each. Gender does not impact the social interaction patterns.

KEYWORDS : *Social Interaction Pattern, Introversion vs. Extroversion, Cooperativeness vs. Competitiveness, friendliness vs. hostility, shyness vs. sociability and Adjusted vs. Maladjusted.*

❖ INTRODUCTION

Social Psychology is the scientific study of how people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of the others. In this definition, scientific refers to the empirical method of investigation. The term thoughts, feelings and behaviors include all psychological variables that are measurable in a human being. (Social Psychology, from Wikipedia free encyclopedia)

Social Interaction Pattern is a conglomeration of three words social+ interaction+ patterns. The word, social taken from society that means a group of people, who live together in an organized way. The word, interaction is a collection of two words inter and action that means 'mutual action'. If these two words are joined then these have become social interaction that means mutual action of people, who live together.Meaning of patterns is the regular way in which something happens or is done. The socio-psychological aspects on which the social interaction depends upon, forms the basis of social interaction patterns in this study. Among the several interaction patterns only five bipolar social interaction patterns have been selected for the research here as extroversion vs. introversion, cooperativeness vs.

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competitiveness, friendliness vs. hostility, shyness vs. sociability, and adjusted vs. maladjusted. These are defined as:

1) **Introversion vs. Extroversion:** According to Kendra Cherry "**i**ntroversion is one of the major personality traits identified in many theories of personality. People, who are introverted tend to be ***inward turning***, or focused more on internal thoughts, feelings and moods rather than seeking out external stimulation." Extraversion has emerged as one of the fundamental dimensions of personality (Costa and McCrae, 1992; Digman, 1990). Extraversion has the potential to explain the co variation of a wide variety of behaviors, which is one of the central concerns for the field of personality (Funder, 2001). Extroversion predict effective functioning and well-being across a wide variety of domains (Ozer and Benet-Martinez, 2006) from cognitive performance (Matthews, 1992) and social endeavors (Eaton and Funder, 2003) to social economic status (Roberts, Kunce;, Shiner, Caspi, and Goldberg, 2007). Extroversion predicts risk and also resilience for different forms of psychopathology (Trull andSher, 1994; Widiger, 2005).

2) **Competitiveness vs. Cooperativeness:** Many researchers have discussed the possibility and necessity of the coexistence of cooperativeness and competitiveness within an individual (Su Lu and others 2013). Bonta (1997) revealed that people are able to behave cooperatively and competitively at the same time.Cooperative students like to interact, to share ideas, plane and information what they have to others and seek more and additional information and express their decision and opinions. On the other hand, competitive students hide the same he does not like to share.

3) **Friendliness vs. Hostility:** According to online dictionary "Friendly, describes people who are kind, caring, and make you feel comfortable. You might be new to town, but the people are so *friendly* that you'll soon feel right at home." Those qualities of an individual on which basis he can be called a friendly nature is habitual of smiling, and behaves politely. He is an open minded person. He can talk every one keeping eye contact.Doctor Steve Abel (2016) has called the hostile as personality trait. According him "people high in hostility are not necessarily violent or outwardly aggressive. They are not necessarily even assertive or demanding of others. Instead, such people are likely to react disagreeably to disappointments, frustrations, and inconveniences."

4) **Shyness vs. Sociability:** Shyness is defined as social withdrawal-related tendencies in social situations reflected by active avoidance and an anxious preoccupation with the self in response to real or imagined social interactions. In contrast, sociability is defined as social approach tendencies or a preference to be with others rather than being alone. According to PhilipZimbardo (1998) "Shyness may be defined experientially as discomfort and/or inhibition in interpersonal situations that interferes with pursuing one's interpersonal or professional goals. It is a form of excessive self-focus, a preoccupation with one's thoughts, feelings and physical reactions."

5) **Adjusted vs. Maladjusted:** According to Dr. Nirmala Devi (2011) "adjustment is the course of behavior, an individual follows in relation to the demands of internal, external and social environment. For this study, adjustment is a satisfactory relationship between individual and environment". Gudakunst (2010) refers to the inability to react successfully and satisfactorily to the demands of one's environment. It encompasses a wide range of physical, psychological and social conditions but most often implies an individual's failure to meet social or cultural expectations.

❖ **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Education is one of the primary needs for human being for pursuing a successful life. To provide suitable facilities and to give suitable responsibilities that the academic life of the students may be successful it is necessary to know the students' social interaction patterns and hence the researcher has chosen the topic "Social Interaction Patterns of B.Sc. Students of MANUU, Hyderabad."

This study will helpin identifying the patterns of social interaction of B.Scstudents that wouldhelp teachers as well as academic managers to plan curricular and co-curricular activities. This research will also help teachers to categorize the students for any activities on the basis of their interaction patterns to

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achieve a fruitful result of the activities.This research also will help to provide inputs to teachers to provide educational guidance and counseling.

❖ **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**
The objectives of the study are the following: -
1) To find out the overall social interaction patterns of B.Sc students with respect to select bipolar aspects i.e., Extroversion vs. Introversion (b) Cooperativeness vs. Competitiveness (c) Friendliness vs. Hostility (d) Shyness vs. Sociability and e) Adjusted vs. Maladjusted.
2) To find out the relationship between academic achievement and social interaction patterns of secondary school students with respect to select bipolar aspects i.e. (a) Extroversion vs. Introversion (b) Cooperativeness vs. Competitiveness (c) Friendliness vs. Hostility (d) Shyness vs. Sociability and (e) Adjusted vs. Maladjusted

❖ **HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY**
      There exists no significant association between gender and social interaction patterns of secondary school students with respect to select bipolar aspects i.e., (a) Extroversion vs. Introversion (b) Cooperativeness vs. Competitiveness (c) Friendliness vs. Hostility (d) Shyness vs. Sociability and (e) Adjusted vs. Maladjusted.

❖ **METHODOLOGY**
• **Sample and Sampling**: 38 B.Sc. students were chosen as sample to find out the objectives of this study. The sample comprises on 23 female 15 male students ofMANUU Hyderabad.The sample has been chosen using simple random sampling technique.
• **Method of Study:**A survey is a research method for collecting information from a selected group of people using standardized questionnaires or interviews and the researcher found it to be most suitable method for data collection.
• **Data Gathering Tool**: Researcher prepared a questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire has 50 items. There are 10 items from each bi-polar social interaction patterns.For example:
When my teacher asks a question in the classroom, I reply…
a) Only if she points towards me and asks me   (Indicates-Introversion)
b) Immediately whether I am asked or not   (Indicates-Extroversion)

❖ **ANALYSIS OF THE DATA:**
      The meaning of data analysis is to test and observe keenly and deeply of collected data from the different point of view, consequently, the new facts come on the surface. According toWikipedia, the free encyclopedia"data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decisions making."χ^2test(Chi square) is used as the statistical technique to analyze the collected data to find out the association between selected independent variables and social interaction patterns.

• **Overall Social Interaction Patterns**
      The major objective of the study was to find out the social interaction patterns of students pursuing B.Sc. in MANUU, Hyderabad campus and data relating to it is presented in table-1.The bipolar check-list was used for data collection and that enabled the researcher to categories the student as either (1) Extrovert-Ex or Introvert-In (2) Competitive-Com or Cooperative-Cop (3) Friendly- Fr or Hostile-Ho (4) Shy-Sh or Sociable-So (5) Adjusted-Ad or Maladjusted-Mad.Each student was them given a pattern showing their individual

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social interaction of the five bipolar areas, and the overall patterns were grouped and table 1 shows patterns distribution.

Table No. I
Whole Sample Social Interaction Patterns

S.No.	Social Interaction Patterns	N
1	Ex-Fr-Cop-So-Ad	20
2	Ex-Fr-Cop-So-Mad	7
3	Ex-Fr-Com-Sh-Ad	2
4	Ex-Fr-Cop-Sh-Mad	1
5	Ex-Fr-Cop-Sh-Ad	1
6	Ex-Ho-Cop-Sh-Ad	1
7	Ex-Ho-Cop-So-Ad	1
8	In-Fr-Com-So-Ad	1
9	In-Fr-Com-So-Mad	1
10	In-Fr-Cop-Sh-Ad	1
11	In-Fr-Cop-So-Ad	1
12	In-Ho-Com-So-Mad	1
Total		38

Table no.1 revealed twelve social interaction patterns out of 38 students of B.Sc MANUU. 20 of them have shown that their pattern is Ex-Fr-Cop-So-Ad and seven students have exhibited Ex-Fr-Cop-So-Mad and two students have displayedpatterns Ex-Fr-Com-Sh-Ad. There are 9 other patterns exhibited by one student each.

The patterns show that will respect to being Extrovert there are 7 patterns and 5 are with respect to being Introvert. Similarly out of 12 patterns, there are 9 patterns involving Friendliness and only 3 with Hostility. In the case of competitiveness it is shown in 4 patterns while remaining 8 are involving cooperativeness and 7 patterns are involving Shyness while 5 patterns are involving Hostility. Out of 12 patterns, 8 patterns are having adjusted polarity and 4 patterns having Maladjusted polarity. Over all the bipolar aspects are present in at least one pattern.

- **Social Interaction Patterns Gender Wise**
The second objective of the research was to find out the relationship between academic achievement and social interaction patterns of secondary school students with respect to select bipolar aspects i.e., (a) Extroversion vs. introversion (b) Cooperativeness vs. competitiveness (c) Friendliness vs. hostility (d) Shy vs. Sociable and (e) Adjusted vs. maladjusted and data pertaining to it is presented in table 2.

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Table No.2

S.N.	Social Interaction Patterns	Boys	Girls	N.	χ^2
1	Extroversion	14	18	32	0.230[NS]
	Introversion	1	5	6	
2	Friendly	14	20	34	0.531[NS]
	Hostile	1	3	4	
3	Shy	3	3	6	0.565[NS]
	Sociable	12	20	32	
4	Cooperative	14	17	31	0.131[NS]
	Competitive	1	6	7	
5	Adjusted	10	18	28	0.428[NS]
	Maladjusted	5	5	10	

NS: Not significant at 0.05 level.

Data from Table-2 reveals that obtained χ^2(Chi square) value of all social interaction patterns is lower than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level, so it can be inferred that there is no significant association between gender and social interaction patterns and the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus it can be said that gender does not affect the social interaction patterns of B.Sc. students of MANUU.

❖ **CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY**
1) 20 students have exposed same social interaction patternsEx-Fr-Cop-So-Ad.
2) 7 students have shown same social interaction patternsEx-Fr-Cop-So-Mad.
3) 2 students have exhibited the same social interaction patternsEx-Fr-Com-Sh-Ad.
4) 9 other patterns exhibited by one student each.
5) Gender does not impact the social interaction patterns.

The hearting finding is that more than 50% of students have a pattern, which shows they have good socio-psycho interaction pattern. In other words it can be said that they have such patterns (Ex-Fr-Cop-So-Ad) that a good and successful student should have. The patterns have value and need of a developing society. Many researches revealed that these are better for good academic achievement also as E.B. Kolawole (2008) has proved through his research that students of mathematics taught with cooperative learning strategies performed better than those taught with competitive learning strategy. Khalid Mahmood (2015) presented through his study negative significant correlation between psychological adjustment and academic achievement. Matthew D. Lieberman (2000) predicted that extrovert have better memory skills than introvert. The result of the study ofSaba Ghayas and Farah Malik (2013)demonstratedthat sociability and academic achievement are significant predictors of level of creativity.

The hypothesis of this study is that 'there exists no significant association between gender and social interaction patterns of secondary school students with respect to select bipolar aspects i.e. (a) Extroversion vs. introversion (b) Cooperativeness vs. competitiveness (c) Friendliness vs. hostility (d) Shy vs. Sociable (e) Adjusted vs. maladjusted.' This null hypothesis is also accepted and many previous studies related to this topic also concluded the same Dr. SubhashSarkar and SangitaBanik (2017) displayed that girls and boys are not significantly differ in adjustment. Augustine Adjei1 and Samuel Dontoh (2018) claimed that there is no significant relationship between gender and personality (extrovert and introvert).

This would be a good tool for the teachers because it becomes easy to handle the students and to categorize them. There are less number of students those patterns are different so they may join with their peers having acceptable interaction patterns. Consequently, they also can do good and try to change their

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negative psycho socio patterns. All of them will go ahead and forward in hand to hand that illuminate the name of the university along with the name of our country.

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