A Study of Social Development of Children at Elementary Level

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1. Abstract

The aim of the present study is to find out the social development of children at elementary level. This study was descriptive in nature and survey type research technique was used to investigate the "Social Development (SD)" of children at basic level. All the teachers, parents and students of private and government schools of specific district were the population of the study. The convenient sampling strategy was used for sample selection. The sample size of the research was 100 students, 50 teachers and 50 parents. The quantitative approaches were used for data collection. The questionnaire was used as research instrument. The instrument of the study was "social development of children questionnaire" having seven sub scales. After the data collection, the data was entered in SPSS. The data was analyzed by using frequency analysis, descriptive analysis, mean analysis and percentage analysis. The study concluded that children at elementary level have friendly relationship with their family members. The children take part in social activities. The study, recommended that the teachers should motivate the students to come to school regularly. The teachers should recognize the abilities of everyone without having any limited view in mind. The parents should give importance to their children's opinions.

2. Introduction

The social growth is the process in which the child realizes to interact with each other. As they developed and perceived their own personality within their society. They gain expertise to correspond with other individuals and practice their actions. The *"Social Development (SD)"* most oftenly directed that how a child polishes up the friendship, other relationships and as well how a child controls conflict between peers. The "Social Development (SD)" is the process by which children obtained the standards, principles and knowledge of their society (Cole, 1993). "Socialization is the process whereby people learn the attitudes, values and actions appropriate to individuals as members of a particular culture" Schaefer (1989)

3. Agents of socialization

The agents of socialization are: "Family, School, Religion, Peer Group, Penal Systems, Legal Systems, Language and Mass Media"
According to Berns (1989) "Socialization is the process by which human infants begin to acquire the skills necessary to perform as a functioning member of their society and the most influential learning process can be experience".

4. The Family

The unit of family is a major key of socialization of the child's life because of their dependency. It is not deliberated but relied on around. Actually the gender socialization has a big affect but the relatives are also encouraged in the task of teaching, attitudes and kids' social values etc. The Children learn continuously from the environment that is provided by their elders. The Children have awareness of the class at their early age and give the different assignments & values to the difference classes.

5. The School

According to Harris (2002) the children entry into the school not only marks the beginning of important changes in cognitive skills, it also has a profound effect on children's *"Social Development (SD)"*. The school environment brings children into daily contact with their peers, year progress and peer relationships become increasingly important. The teacher in the school also contributes to the socialization process by serving as a model for children to imitate.
Bronfenbrenner said, "The school and the classroom represent a significant micro system of SD for children and also emphasized the importance of the macro system, including the factors that impact on all individuals such as the movement from the agricultural age to the industrial age to the information/conceptual age (Huitt, 2007)".

6. Religion

According to Light (1989) "Agents of socialization differ in effects across religious traditions. Some believe

religion is like an ethnic or cultural category, making it less likely for the individuals to break from religious affiliations and be more socialized in this setting. Parental religious participation is the most influential part of religious socialization; more so than religious peers or religious beliefs"

7. The Peer Company

It is a societal company, having social positions, age and wellbeing in general. The kids can avoid the administration and form the interaction with each other. The effect of this "peer group (PG)" normally high at teenage; so it is only effect the short-range benefits while the domestic persons have long term effect. The researchers was studied the connection b/w 'social academic achievement' and development since decades and conclude that: the adoption of mature person's act is not an achievement or cleverness but by the other kids "(Hartup,1992)"

The peers are the communities having some special characteristics of their level, for example, similar-age as youngsters, those made a big collection of their age-group or co-workers with the similar-age group. The friends look after the youth peers, but it is not necessary that all peers should be close-friends and developed a mutual & valued relationship "(Arnett, 2001)".

8. The System of Economics

The socialization contained by system of economic, learning process and the result of economic-decisions. The impression of decisions & socializations regarding: "acceptable alternatives for consumption, social values of consumption alternatives, the establishment of dominant values, and the nature of involvement in consumption".

9. "The Legal System"

The kids are influenced by their friends and parents and they also adopt some habits from them. The attitudes of parents toward legal system influence the children's views regarding acceptability of this system e.g. 'the parents are repeatedly in jail': acknowledge the imprisonment.

10 Panel System (PS):

The act of PS is a social representative of the guards & prisoners. They have separate situation as of a normal society. The guards and prisoners formed the group of people & societal model. The security person served by the "social control agents" and keep disciplined & give the safety measures. In respect of the prisoners, the society might be cruelled, overbearing, disobedience and disrespect the security personal as changes in culture, the shortage of exciting associations, loneliness & experience of prisoners, shortage of security, autonomy and reduce of uniqueness. The prisoners & guards both feel anxious, defensive, and fearful which produce an uneasy environment surrounded by the community.

11. Language

The people normally learned and lived to socialize in a different way with respect to the particular culture & language e.g. "switching code" in which the refugee kids learned & behaved with respect to its used in lives. The different tongues in "pear groups (PG)" & home used in school/ colleges etc. Therefore, the situation & language at the spot; the public will be socialized in a different way.

12. "The Mass Media (MM)"

means the delivery of unfriendly interactions bound for vast audience, while "media" is a "Latin", its mean "middle" and its duty is to join the public. Since, 'MM' has a massive impression to manners & thoughts, particularly in hostility and having vital role and contributes in the process of socialism.

There are some theorists and cultural sociologists acknowledged the strength of socialization in mass communication. DenisMc-Quail identifies the arguments that the "media" can educate the values and standard by punishment and representative incentive for diversified varieties of actions as seemed by it. Another vision is that the learning behaved in an environment differently although the expectations are always there. "(McQuail 2005)".

13. Population

The population for this research is the students of elementary schools of Lahore .

14. Sample selection

10 elementary schools of Lahore were selected randomly and out of these schools 100 students and 25 teachers and 25 parents are selected as sample of this study. There were different sections in schools.

15. Tool of research

The use of any tool of research depends upon the nature of the research. In present study questionnaire is used as a tool of research.

16. Preparation of questionnaire
The questionnaire was developed with instrument in the light of literature review consulted with experts

17. Summary
The aim of this research: the study of SD of children at elementary level. The current study was surveyed. The sampling strategy was used for sample selection. The sample size of the research was 100 students at elementary level 25 teachers and 25 parents. The questionnaire approaches were used for data collection. The questionnaire was used as research instrument. The questionnaire was divided into three parts, the first part for students and 2nd part for teachers and third for parents. Researcher personally visited the different schools and distributed the questionnaire in every department and collected back questionnaire personally. After the data collection, the data was entered in SPSS for analysis. The data was analyzed by using frequency, percentage and mean.

18. Findings
The greater part of the students is agreed with the statement that their parents take care of the children and love them at home.
The greater part of teachers is agreed with the statement that students give positive response when teacher offers individual support.
The maximum students are agreed with the declaration that they like to play with their friends.
The maximum students are agreed with the declaration that they do their work themselves.
The maximum students are agreed with the declaration that they have friendly relation with their brothers and sisters.

19. Conclusion
Frequency and percentage of students score indicate that maximum students agreed that their parents take care of them and maximum students agreed that their parents love them at home and maximum students agreed that their parents, brothers and sisters help them in studies. The maximum students agreed that they have friendly relations with their brother and sisters and maximum students liked to go the home of their relatives. The response of the most students like to go for outing, maximum students liked to go to school regularly and liked to answer when questions asked in the classroom.

20. Recommendations for teachers
1. Teacher should motivate the students to come to school regularly.
2. Teacher should recognize the abilities of everyone without having any limited view in mind.
3. Teachers should create positive and progressive internal working atmosphere in school.

21. Recommendations for parents
1. Parents should give importance to their children's opinion.
2. Parents should share their problems with their children.
3. Parents should listen the problems of their children, and then guide them properly to overcome their difficulties in a better way.

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Table 1

My parents take care of-me.

		Frequency	Percent	Mean	Std. Deviation
"Valid"	"Strongly Disagree"	6	6.0	4.48	1.096
	"Disagree"	3	3.0		
	"Undecided"	2	2.0		
	"Agree"	15	15.0		
	"Strongly Agree"	74	74.0		
	"Total"	100	100.0		

According to the above table: the majority of the students, 89% are agreed   with the statement that their parents take care of them.

Table 2

My parents love me at home.

		Frequency	Percent	Mean	Std. Deviation
"Valid"	"Strongly Disagree"	5	5.0	4.35	1.104
	"Disagree"	6	6.0		
	"Undecided"	1	1.0		
	"Agree"	25	25.0		
	"Strongly Agree"	63	63.0		
	"Total"	100	100.0		

According to the above table: the majority of students, 88% are agreed with the statement that their parents love them at home.

Table 3

I have friendly relation with my brother and sisters.

		Frequency	Percent	Mean	Std. Deviation
"Valid"	"Strongly Disagree"	6	6.0	4.16	1.117
	"Disagree"	5	5.0		
	"Undecided"	4	4.0		
	"Agree"	37	37.0		
	"Strongly Agree"	48	48.0		
	"Total"	100	100.0		

According to the above table: the majority of students, 85% are agreed with the statement that they have friendly relation with their brothers and sisters.

Table 4

I do my work myself

		Frequency	Percent	Mean	Std. Deviation
"Valid"	"Strongly Disagree"	7	7.0	4.19	1.098
	"Disagree"	3	3.0		
	"Undecided"	1	1.0		
	"Agree"	42	42.0		
	"Strongly Agree"	47	47.0		
	"Total"	100	100.0		

According to the above table: the majority of students, 89% are agreed with the statement that they do their work them self.

Table 5

I like to play with my friends

		Frequency	Percent	Mean	Std. Deviation
"Valid"	Strongly Disagree	5	5.0	4.59	5.107
	Disagree	5	5.0		
	Undecided	9	10.0		
	Agree	37	37.0		
	Strongly Agree	43	43.0		
	Total	100	100.0		

According to the above table: the majority of students, 80% are agreed with the statement that they like to play with their friends.

Table 6

He gives positive response when you are offering individual support

		Frequency	Percent	Mean	Std. Deviation
"Valid"	"Strongly Disagree"	1	4.0	4.24	.970
	"Disagree"	1	4.0		
	"Agree"	12	48.0		
	"Strongly Agree"	11	44.0		
	"Total"	25	100.0		

According to the above table: the majority of teachers, 92% are agreed with the statement that students give positive response when teacher offers individual support.

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