

Increasing Trend of Socialization of Personal Feelings in India

Author: Dr. Paras Jain

Director, SilicobYTE Katni Degree College, Dikshabhumi Campus , Adharkap , Katni (M.P)

Keywords : Socialization , Personal Feeling , Emotions

Abstract:

Indian culture is based on respect and love, weaved in a way that every component of society may take care of another components. In past, people do not express their feelings publicly but at present such expressions have become symbol of advancement. Social network sites have provided platform to share personal emotions in the form of photographs, symbols and text. Present study is focused on finding of views of male / female and rural / urban people.

Introduction:

Feelings are personal views and reactions which are ubiquitous in all our lives. The information that they afford to each of us--about ourselves and others--is invaluable. The development of emotional competence is contributed to by others' emotion-related expressiveness, behaviors, and beliefs. Emotion socialization begins within the family and extends outward as children transition into expanded social worlds.

In past, it was believed that personal feelings are limited to only the person who bears it but at present personal feelings have become matter of other's interest. The persons who expresses their feelings publicly are more important. Children contribute to their socialization from the first years of life, so the dynamics between parents and children are reciprocal in nature. Because socialization influences are best inferred from patterns that unfold over time, longitudinal research can help to untangle these processes. Emotional balance occurs when we allow ourselves to feel whatever comes up, without stifling or being overwhelmed by it, and learn to accept our feelings without judgment.

Objective:

- Finding of views of rural male and female persons regarding socialization of personal feelings
- Finding of views of urban male and female persons regarding socialization of personal feelings

Hypothesis:

1. There are no significant views of rural male and female persons regarding socialization of personal feelings.
2. There are no significant views of urban male and female persons regarding socialization of personal feelings.

Methodology:

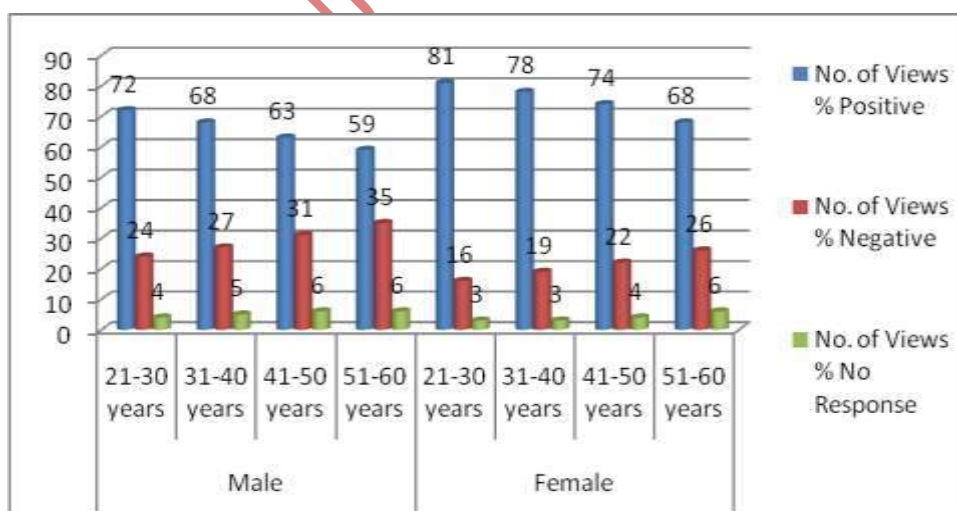
Descriptive survey method was applied for this study. 250 rural and 250 urban persons of age 31-60 years were randomly selected as sample. 50% male and 50% female were accompanied in sample. They were classified according to locality, gender and age group wise. Sample was interviewed for their views in this connection using self prepared questionnaire. Collected data was tabulated and comparatively analyzed using percentile as statistical tool.

Finding and Analysis:**Table-1: Status of Views of Rural Persons Regarding Socialization of Personal Feelings**

Gender	Age Group	No. of Views %		
		Positive	Negative	No Response
Male	21-30 years	72	24	4
	31-40 years	68	27	5
	41-50 years	63	31	6
	51-60 years	59	35	6
Female	21-30 years	81	16	3
	31-40 years	78	19	3
	41-50 years	74	22	4
	51-60 years	68	26	6

Table-2: Status of Views of Urban Persons Regarding Socialization of Personal Feelings

Gender	Age Group	No. of Views %		
		Positive	Negative	No Response
Male	21-30 years	77	21	2
	31-40 years	74	23	3
	41-50 years	72	24	4
	51-60 years	69	27	4
Female	21-30 years	84	13	3
	31-40 years	81	15	4
	41-50 years	79	17	4
	51-60 years	76	18	6

**Chart-1: Status of Views of Rural Persons Regarding Socialization of Personal Feelings**

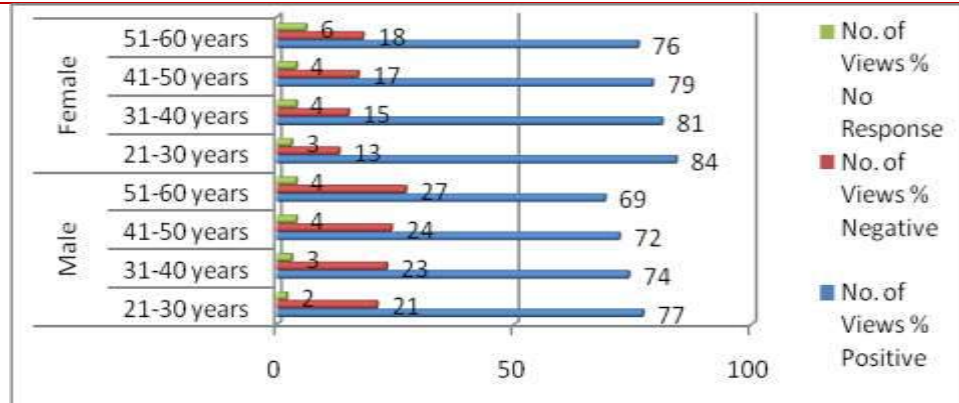


Chart-2: Status of Views of Urban Persons Regarding Socialization of Personal Feelings

Data related to rural male shows that among age group 21-30 years positive views obtained 72% while among age group 31-40 years it is 68%, for age group 41-50 and 51-60 years positive views obtained 63% and 59% respectively. For females similar trends observed. Among female of 21-30 years 81%, 31-40 years 78%, 41-50 years 74% and 51-60 years 68% exhibited positive response. Therefore hypothesis 1, there are no significant views of rural male and female persons regarding socialization of personal feeling is rejected.

Data related to urban male shows that among age group of 21-30 years, 77%, from age group 31-40 years 18%, from age group 41-50, 72% and from 51-69 years 69% indicated positive views. For urban females, 84%, 81%, 79% and 76% positive views found. Hence hypothesis 2, there are no significant views of urban male and female persons regarding socialization of personal feelings is rejected.

Conclusion:

Socialization of personal feelings is important phase of society development in which people feel boldness to express their views before others. It is a way to understand other's feelings. It makes us responsible for others as viewers express their liking and views. Negative aspect of socialization of personal feelings is that this trend has taken a form of competition to get higher no. of likings and to prove oneself as bold person. For this objective people do unfair activities so that they may get cheap popularity.

References:

1. Waxler, C.Z., Socialization of emotion: who influences whom and how? New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development, June 2010.
2. <https://www.researchgate.net>
3. Denham, S.A., & Grout, L., Socialization of emotion: Pathway to preschoolers' emotional and social competence, Journal of Nonverbal Behavior, Volume 17, Issue 3, Sep. 1993
4. Mager, D., Moving Toward Emotional Balance, <https://www.psychologytoday.com>, 21 Oct 2014