



# A Study Of Effect Of Peer Pressure On Obedience/Disobedience Behavior Of Adolescents

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## Abstract

Adolescent is age in which everyone feels more peer pressure. Peer pressure is the pressure feel by someone of the same age group. After the age of six every child starts to behave like his/ her peers.

Peer pressure may be positive like strengthen good habit etc. and may be negative like smoking etc. students' obedience /disobedience behavior also affect by peer pressure. To study that effect investigator take this topic. For this descriptive survey method was done. A sample of 120 students was taken from Jaipur, Rajasthan. A self constructed tool 'peer pressure scale' will constructed by the researcher herself and Obedient-disobedient tendency scales by C.S. Mehta and N. Husnain (1984) was used for data collection. Result from this study reveals that there is significant difference on the bases of boards means CBSE student feel more peer pressure then RBSE students. On the other hand there no significant difference on the bases of gender. Investigator also despite that there is negative correlation between peer pressure and obedience/disobedience behavior of adolescents.

## Introduction

Behavior is a way in which an individual or a group acts relating to community, state, or national affairs. Behavior of an organism is entirely based upon his or her previous experiences, either they were satisfying or annoying. Behavior elicited also depends upon the types of rearing, parents, school, and community, an organism got in his/her life time. These standards are the products of the formative experiences and pressures from the groups around them. Adolescence is the most important period of human life. Poets have described it as the spring of life and an important era in the total life span. The word "adolescence" came from a Greek word "adolescere", which means to grow to maturity. But as we discussed before getting maturity he/she is under the influence of his/her peer. This is also affecting his /her behavior .A child under the pressure and when peer is good the behavior of child is also good. A Comparative Study on Obedient/Disobedient Behavior by Sharma shows that males are disobedient in their behavior due to peer

pressure whereas, females show the mixed behavior, i.e., both obedience and disobedience and bad peer group shows more disobedient behavior Investigator was not found any study which shows the relationship between peer pressure and obedience/disobedience behavior so the result of the studies based only obedience/disobedience behavior is given. According to Bierbaum, Henrich & Zigler (2004) concluded that both mental age and chronological age of comparison groups, children with intellectual disability showed increased disobedient behavior, when faced with the inappropriate level task. As per Kumar & Shravan (2006) study result depicted that boys differed significantly from girls in obedient/disobedient tendency. On the other hand Weerman et.al.(2007) concluded from his study that there is a general relationship between misbehavior inside school and delinquency elsewhere. Rachel & Daniel (2011)in his study aim to examine the conception of junior secondary school students misbehavior in classroom, The findings revealed that teachers perceived student problem behaviors as those behaviors involving rule-breaking, violating the implicit norms or expectations, being inappropriate in the classroom settings and upsetting teaching and learning, which mainly required intervention from teachers. According to Kalhotra &sharma (2013) results revealed that males are disobedience in their behavior, whereas, females show the mixed behavior, i.e., both obedience and disobedience.

### Statement of the study

**“A study of effect of peer pressure on obedience/disobedience behavior of adolescents”**

### Technical Words

#### Peer-pressure:-

It means being influenced or pushed over by friends/age fellows to do something against or in accordance with his/her wishes. It is the pressure an individual feels to conform to the ways of a social group by which he/she wants to be accepted.

#### Obedience/disobedience:-

Obedience is a form of “social influence in which a person yields to explicit instructions or orders from an authority figure.”

On the other hand disobedience is a type of behavior in which the performers or the people’s actions or deeds do not confirm to the expectations of society or an authority

### OBJECTIVES:-

Objectives of the present study is-

1. To study the Peer Pressure among adolescents.
2. To study and compare the peer pressure in the Male and Female students.
3. To study and compare the peer pressure in the RBSE and CBSE students.
4. To study the relationship between peer pressure and obedience/disobedience behavior in adolescents.

## HYPOTHESES:-

Hypotheses of the present study is-

- There is no significant effect of peer pressures among adolescents.
- There is no significant difference between the peer pressure in male and female students.
- There is no significant difference between the peer pressure in RBSE and CBSE students.
- There is no significant relationship between peer pressure and obedience/disobedience behavior of adolescents.

## RESEARCH METHOD:-

It is a descriptive survey study

## SAMPLE OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM:-

The sample of the research problem consists of the random selected CBSE and RBSE schools. For similarly in the number of students we consist of random selected 120 total students.

## TOOLS USED:-

- For measuring the effects of peer pressure a self constructed tool 'peer pressure scale' will constructed by the researcher herself. Peer pressure scale is a five point scale consisted 25 items for measuring the peer pressure in adolescents aged 13 to 19 years
- For measuring the obedience-disobedience a tool 'obedient-disobedient tendency scales' by C.S. Mehta and N.Husnain(1984) will used. This test has 36 items.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### 1. To study the Peer Pressure among Adolescents :-

In order to see the peer pressure among undergraduate students the researcher has calculated the mean, and standard deviation of peer pressure Scores which are exhibited in the table

**Table -Showing Mean and standard Deviation of Peer Pressure Scores**

Group	N	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D.	SK	Ku
Adolescents of 9 <sup>th</sup> standard Students	120	62.52	61	60	14.36	.317	.148

**Table – showing percentage of peer pressure in different levels**

Low level (up to 55)	Average level (56-72)	High level (greater than 72)
30%	41.66%	28.33%

**Interpretation:** The mean value of peer pressure scores was found 62.52 it is clear that the sample have average level of peer pressure. The value for standard deviation was found 14.36. For seeing the nature of distribution mean, mode and median were calculated that were found to be lie on the same point in the curve.

## 2. To compare the Peer Pressure between the Male and Female Students

For analyzing the above objective the researcher has used the statistical techniques *viz.* mean, standard deviation and also applied test of significance.

**Table** – compare peer pressure between the male and female students

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	T-Value	Level of Significance	Remark
Male Students	60	62.83	15.13	0.236	P < .05	significant
Female Students	60	62.21	13.54			

**Interpretation:** it is depict from the table that the computed 't' value of peer pressure is 0.2364 and critical value is 1.980 at 0.05 level of significance with 118 df. Calculated 't' value is less than t-value, so that the null hypothesis 'there exists no significant difference between the peer pressure of different board students', is accepted. Hence it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in peer pressure in girls and boys.

## 3. Comparison of adolescents on the basis of types of boards.

**Objective** – To study and compare the peer pressure in the RBSE and CBSE students

**Table** – compare peer pressure between the RBSE and CBSE students

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	T value	Level of significance	Remark
RBSE	60	57.35	15.31	4.238	P < 0.05	Significant
CBSE	60	67.70	11.11			

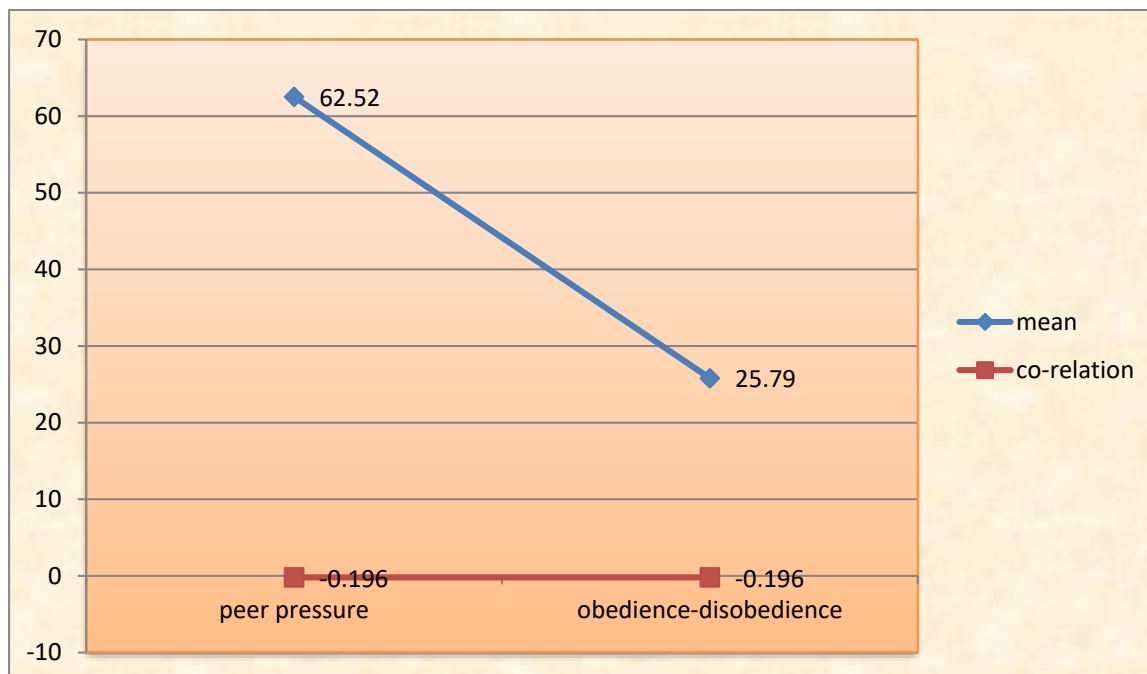
**Interpretation:** it is depict from the table that the computed 't' value of peer pressure is 4.238 and critical value is 1.980 at 0.05 level of significance with 118 df. Calculated 't' value is greater than t-value, so that the null hypothesis 'there exists no significant difference between the peer pressure of different board students', is rejected. Mean score of RBSE students is 57.35 whereas mean score of CBSE students is 67.70. So mean's difference is trustworthy. Which depict that the students of CBSE schools have higher mean value.

## 4. Find out the relationship between peer pressure and obedience-disobedience behavior of adolescents.

**Objective:** To study relationship between peer pressure and obedience/disobedience behavior in adolescents.

**Table** –mean and correlation values related to peer pressure and obedience-disobedience behavior of adolescents.

Group	N	Mean	Co-relation	Level of significance	Remark	Relationship
Peer pressure	120	62.52	-0.196	At 0.05	Significant	Slightly negatively co-related
Obedience-disobedience behavior	120	25.79				



**Graph** –mean and correlation values related to peer pressure and obedience-disobedience behavior of adolescents.

**Interpretation:** it is evident from the table that relationship between peer pressure and obedience-disobedience behavior is significant. The calculated co-relation(r) is 0.196 which is more than table value of co-relation i.e. 0.139 at level of significance. So the hypothesis “there exists no significant relationship between peer pressure and obedience/disobedience behavior of adolescents of 9<sup>th</sup> standard.” is rejected. It may be concluded that as peer pressure increase automatically obedience decrease and vice-versa.

**Table - To study the obedience/disobedience among Adolescents: -**

Category	Score	
Obedient	Above 34	0%
Obedient-disobedient	Between 30 to 34	31.67%(38 students)
Disobedient	Below 30	68.33%(82 students)

**Interpretation - :** It is depict from the table that none of students are completely obedient, 31.67% students show mixed behavior where 68.33% students show disobedient behavior.

**CONCLUSION**

It can be concluded that on the whole most of adolescents experienced moderate peer pressure. There was significant difference among the RBSE students and CBSE Students but there was no significant difference found among male and female Students with reference to their Peer Pressure. 15% students are disobedient and feel high peer pressure. There is negative co-relation between peer pressure and obedience-disobedience behavior.

## EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS -

1. The results can be used in the awareness programmes that can be carried out in the schools.
2. Peer groups can also be taking under consideration, to which certain project works can be assigned so that the youth can engage in fruitful activities.
3. Classroom discussions, debates, competitions must be organized related to the ill effects of peer pressure.
4. The various bodies, which are related with the Education system like Village Education and Development Committee, Parent Teacher Association etc., can contribute in developing proper attitude, values and habits.

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