

Patterns of Socialization in Post Covid-19 Era Among Students of Calabar Education Zone, Cross River State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: Given a grim to the understanding of the key component of this work, one can say it is factor towards identifying the outlook of pattern of socialization among students in post covid-19 era within the confine of Calabar education zone, in Cross River State, Nigeria. The study used the expost-facto research design. The study was conducted using three secondary schools, two located in Calabar Metropolis and one in Akpabuyo Local Government Area, in Calabar education zone, Cross River State, Nigeria. The population of the study comprise all 680 JSS 1-3 students of social studies classes in the study area, a sample of 162 students were purposively drawn while the instrument for data collection was a 4-point Likert Scale type questionnaire titled: Patterns of Socialization Among Social Studies Students Questionnaire (PSASSSQ). The reliability of the instrument was determined using the Cronbach alpha method with reliability of 0.68 indicating a high reliability. Data generated were analyzed using frequency count, percentage, mean and standard deviation. In the analysis of students' responses, it was discovered that the mean and standard deviation of socialization among students in schools, worship centres, family, social media was relatively low, hence it was recommended that efforts should be made by people to use the covid-19 blockers like washing of hands, sanitization of hands and tools, and wearing of nose masks, before coming in contact with other people.

Keywords: Patterns, Socialization, Post Covid-19 Era, Students, Calabar Education Zone

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INTRODUCTION

We can easily note that man is not born social but becomes social by the process of socialization. social setting controls man to be the social being he is, that is why groups, institutions, activities and even technology affects man's appearance, lifestyle, sexuality, morality and his entire composition to achieving congruent socialization. The social processes man is born into in the society do not fade away, rather they upgrade to influence man constructively, hence we see society evolving. Socialization is the process through which the human neophyte evolves into a human being through series of interactions first with the family, then the peers

and later with the wider world (Ihejiamaizu, 2012). According to RASMED, (2014), socialization converts man from the biological being he is to a social being, develops man's personality, discipline man, provide for man's knowledge, roles, right aspirations and provides man with a stabilized social order of doing things. Above all, socialization helps reduce social distance and bring people from different, race, regions, countries and even profession together. Socialization have more in common with culture, which we could say there are two sides of the same coin. The culture of the people of Cross River state is faced with the necessity to make responsible

members out of each individual living in and around the state. The expectation of the society is to properly socialize its members meaningfully in terms of groups norms, hence what take place in the family, school, churches/mosques and social media is sacrosanct to her. As observed by Ihejimaizu, (2012), all human society place premium on proper socialization of the young given that it a recognized process whereby individuals acquire the social and cultural heritage of his society. Through socialization the major normative tenets that defines a society are built into the individuals thinking, knowledge, behavior, attitudes, morality, etc. And culture which is part of how human being do things helps unite and order the social processes in the society. However, with the advent of the novel covid-19 virus, the rules, way and manner society are held together seem to be seriously jeopardized.

From pandemic to crisis, Covid-19 has become what has push people into their cocoons, observing social distance rather than embracing socialization processes that abridge social gaps and bring people together. Since declared a worldwide emergency in January 2020, by World Health Organization (WHO), Eggers, Flynn, O'Leary and Chew, 2020, opined that the rapid spread of the covid-19 virus is challenging government to act in ways normally reserved for war, depressions, and natural disasters. Covid-19 is a new virus that is unpredictable, with symptoms presentation almost like pneumonia, typhoid and malaria. The fast spread nature of the virus has in the past year, months and months ahead had put the public in mandatory social distancing, bringing the world into a halt, overwhelming health care facilities thereby pressurizing government to build and equip hospital with more facilities; mandating and working out with pharmaceuticals companies to produce drugs and more equipment. Regardless, all these measures have somewhat proved useful to curtail the spread of the virus, yet there are still far more greater consequences the covid-19 measures have on students' socialization process.

In Cross River State, the Covid-19 outbreak has substantially changed the way we live our lives. In fact, the covid-19 virus is such a pandemic that has change the view of people, generally, the fear of whether life will go back to be the same or be brought to what the WHO director-general called "The New Normal" is what has gripped the minds of people. Observing social distancing has become a well acknowledge social practice today. Accordingly, the government of the state did under mind the societal norms of social gathering since the pandemic was an emergency more restrictions are placed on social gatherings, night clubbing, burials, wedding, religious activities, schools and interstate travels. From one phase of the pandemic to another, what has become of the reciprocal responses of social processes children are expected to learn from associations in our society and schools given the new order, is not known. As we can

see the covid-19 has already cause disparity on social activities as some agencies of socialization are badly affected while others are given premium. Covid-19 has created a kind of social change in schools, peer grouping, churches/mosques, as well as media usage; with physical distancing measures, wearing of face mask and use of hand sanitizers. Instead of family which is an unavoidable social unit, rather it is media activities and communities that had become a normal way of doing things. Meaning that outside that, social interaction on a regular basic can only be done on a radius of two meters apart, thereby reducing the similarities, identification and attachment close interaction brings.

Apart from the severe health challenges and death covid-19 has cause the entire world, there is much it does on socialization. According to Edinyang, Ogbaji and Iwara, (2020), Socialization is people's way of life, particularly in the way they relate to each other and the way they participate in social activities. Therefore, socialization is usually referred to the process of social control by which a person acquires its community or locality / environment culture or subculture. The self and personality of the individual are developed during the learning of these cultural elements (Edinyang, Ogbaji and Iwara, 2020). During the process of socialization, enduring pattern of behaviours are inculcated like the feeling of right and wrong, patience, team spirit, attachment and more. In other words, almost all acceptable norms that are internalized by society are done so through the process of socialization by an individual. However, with the advent of covid-19 pandemic this has and is still been disintegrated in society and could never be recreate with the current social distancing approach, covering of the face with masks, being discrete in exchanging pleasantries, and online activities advocated for use over physical contacts. It is no more news that covid-19 has caused widespread disruption in the social-strata of the world's community. Who would have believed that disasters like Covid-19 are represented just as much as natural events are physical, disturbing the everyday lives of man, and how they behave in their social roles, and how people organize their social networks says Jeronimus, (2020).

It should be observed that the risk pattern covid-19 brings on families, schools, religion worship and media units is much; we have noticed a huge turn to the digital world for solutions to peoples' daily needs. However, what the online activities offer could definitely out weight the benefit as time goes on; particularly as access to technology widen, as people stay more at home, as classroom and school yard atmosphere are created online, as younger children are being exposed to social networking tools not meant for them, and as children and families are turning to online facilities as help to learning and socialization, the uncertainties become more a mirage (OECC, 2020). According to WCF, ITU, EVAC, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC, WePROTECT and WHO,

(2020), increased online activity supports children's learning, socialization and play, but also puts them at heightened risk. Increased internet use can put children at greater risk of online harms such as sexual exploitation and cyberbullying; and the more vulnerable children are those with forms of disabilities. Hence the study accesses the covid-19 effect on socialization of children in schools, family, churches/mosques and the media in Calabar education zone, Cross River State, Nigeria.

Statement of the problem

Nearly all facet of human life has now been grossly affected by the dreaded corona virus (covid-19). It is now more than a year and some months since World Health Organization first announce the Covid-19 pandemic as a world health emergency and since then close to hundreds (100) of millions of people have lost their lives to the diseases, there had been and still is, a wide spread of the disease, and novel kinds of the disease are also appearing. The spread had led to closure and lockdown of schools, worship centers, site-out and other forms of social activities. Initially, people were asked to stay at home there by threatening small- and large-scale businesses, it has dwindled and cause recession in many nations' economy, health workers and facilities have been over stressed, food in consumption level even though they is no increase work activities to replace the food, hence, government decisions have become worrisome.

Putting some defensive measures, government has relaxed some regulations to expedite actions that are towards understanding how the disease work and how to tackle it. Digital companies have developed tools that facilities contact tracing to identify infected people or those who have come in contact with an infected person, government has also asked people to stay more in doors but this they have quickly discovered is not the best option, thus work and schools are resumed with stringent laws. However, in some placed where schools and other activities has been ease-up there still remains the need for people to thread with caution as they maintain a lot of health tips and social distancing with each other if there must do anything in group. The entire State is now turning for solution to their educational needs on the digital world, and little attention is given to how this "New Normal" has affected the socialization of our society. Despite the production and use of vaccine, there is still fear about the disease because the vaccine does not guarantee complete freedom from the infection or reinfection.

It is my observation that the people of Calabar socialize with one another, through various kind of close contact during ceremonies like wedding, worshipping, burials, gaming, meetings and when exchanging pleasantries. They believe in the courtesy of hand shaking, embrace and other forms of body contacts; but with the advent of

covid-19 and government regulations, all these freewill exchanges are halted. Also, as schools and work place are working maximally with thses rules, the amount of time and resources spend in attempts to learn and connect with friend online is extravagantly huge compare to periods this was done normally. Events and other activities that takes part of the time and resources are rarely available, and people can't play, hang-out, huge, dance, eat and do things together. And also, they were cases of domestic violence, burglary and shady deals as people idle themselves doing nothing during the lockdown period, which the side effects have not fadeout. Hence, this study on covid-19 effect on the socialization of people in schools, churches/mosques, family and the media, in Calabar education zone, Cross River State, Nigeria.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the patterns of socialization of students in post Covid era in Calabar Education Zone, Cross River State, Nigeria.

Research Question

To what extent does covid-19 influence socialization in schools, worship centers, family and social media in post covid era in Calabar education zone, Cross River State, Nigeria.

Literature review

Basically, there was lockdown for school, churches, event centres and other social gathering in Cross River except for the examination class. Religious gathering and other social activities were allowed only people to gather within small number as a result of Covid-19. The sudden entrant of Coronavirus at the tail end of 2019 did not meet any one prepared, however, if it has sounded a warning who would have been more prepared than the highly industrialized China were it was first discovered, yet, no world power can tackle and vanish the virus which according Donald Trump is an invisible virus up until today, there are still new recorded cases in China and USA and other places of the world. In Nigerian, more than five (5) new cases are still being recorded and deaths daily. As it stands, most government are in their respond phase while other have long pass that level to the recovery phase and few are thriving to ensure that their responses are effective enough to handle future crisis, hence most countries and battling to resolve cases of reinfection. According to Eggers, Flynn, O'Leary and Chew, 2020, the short and long term responses to a fast moving crisis as this are specific government policies that are fast and by pass typical procedure of doing things as we have here experienced business, market, schools and work closures, curtailing movement, reallocation of

companies to meet urgent health needs, offering of palliatives, shortcutting some traditional controls or lifestyles, production of vaccines and improving public operations for futuristic purposes by becoming more digitally inclined. All these regulations have brought unwarranted distortion in the social life of the people especially indigene of Calabar; the way people socialization in schools, churches/mosques, family and the media are in disequilibrium.

Udoh, (2010), has observed that socialization is much more important than formal education, it is the total upbringing of the human organism to acquire the total way of life of his community; and in this sense, education is a cluster of values, beliefs, skills knowledge, and techniques. Nevertheless, education manifest its important as a process of socialization that makes society and culture maintain its social system, and enhance the capabilities and self-realization of the individual. As a matter of fact, socialization is the way people learn, since nothing culturally is biologically inherited; it is a way at which the infant develops a wide range of belief skills and values about the world around them; and a way the infant human completely depends on people around him to develop his personality, and so does education. Thus, the sociological concept of education emphasized the relationship aspects between the learner and his various environments which educational socialization experience will continually reconstruct, but with the lockdown of schools and redirection of learning into the digital world due to covid-19 man's social action and relationships revealed through close association will be eroded.

OECD, (2020), noted that "The COVID-19 crisis that forced school closures in 188 countries, heavily disrupting the learning process of more than 1.7 billion children, youth, and their families. Other elements that happen during the traditional schooling system, such as educational aspirations and socialization were put on hold. According to executive report on Policy Briefing: Education during covid-19 and beyond, (2020), Closures of schools and other learning spaces have impacted 94 per cent of the world's student population, up to 99 per cent in low and lower-middle income countries. Iwedi, Kocha, and Anderson, (2020), unravel the phenomenon which perhaps is the most ubiquitous and impactful occurrence in history: COVID-19 pandemic, in a study along the dimension of global trade wars and impact on the Nigeria economy as the single largest economic block in sub-Sahara Africa. The study reveals that corona virus is crippling the Nigeria economy in term of social, religious and economic activities.

Alison & others, (2020) revealed in their study on "Learning during the lockdown: real-time data on children's experiences during home learning", that higher-income parents were much more likely than the less well-off to ensure that their children school provides online classes and access to online videoconferencing with teachers. They found out that 64% of secondary pupils in

state schools from the richest households were being offered active help from schools, such as online teaching, compared with 47% from the poorest fifth of families. And 82% of secondary school pupils attending private school were offered active help, with 79% being provided with online classes. VIVIAN and Abayomi, (2020), observed that Over 90% of the students were been affected by the movement restriction to curb the transmission of the novel coronavirus, which was culminated into shutting down of all school activities. In their study on "the impact of socio-demographic factors and parents' life orientation on enforced learning", expo-facto design was adopted, using purposive sampling technique 642 parents with children in primary schools were picked. An online semi-structured questionnaire containing socio-demographic section, Life Orientation Test –Revised (LOT-R) developed by Scheier and Carver (1992) was used to measure parents' implementation and commitment to children learning. Data obtain data from the respondents were analyzed and the study revealed that parents' socioeconomic status significantly impacted enforced learning in pupils during pandemic lockdown ($\chi^2 = 48.57$; $df = 4$; $p < 0.001$). Also, marital status significantly impacted enforced reading plan ($\chi^2 = 45.29$; $df = 5$; $p < 0.01$); home coaching ($\chi^2 = 24.12$; $df = 5$; $p < 0.01$), and enforced eLearning participation ($\chi^2 = 17.02$; $df = 5$; $p < 0.01$). Similarly, parents' education qualification impacted enforced reading plan ($\chi^2 = 56.10$; $df = 7$; $p < 0.01$), arranged home coaching ($\chi^2 = 88.43$; $df = 7$; $p < 0.01$), enforced eLearning participation ($\chi^2 = 35.24$; $df = 7$; $p < 0.01$). It was revealed in the study that parents' life orientations impacted enforced learning in pupils during pandemic lockdown ($\chi^2 = 12.42$; $df = 2$; $p < 0.01$). In conclusion, parents' personal characteristics and personality impacted enforced learning during the covid-19 lockdown in Nigeria. Therefore, government and stakeholders should initiate an intervention to aid learning among the vulnerable pupils.

However, in a descriptive survey research on "Covid-19 and its effect on secondary school students learning in Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria" Oboh and Oboh, (2020) investigated that secondary school students don't often utilized online question and answer method and they occasionally utilized online teaching and learning process such as WhatsApp, SMS message, radio, television, e-mails, internet as medium of e-learning. And that, the e-learning for secondary school students in developing countries especially Nigeria is rated very poor method of assessment is not effective, but also observed that other assessment methods are ineffectively utilized for the teaching and learning processes. The study used descriptive survey design, 100 students as sample comprising 28 male and 72 female senior secondary school students (SS1-SS3). A five-point Likert scale questionnaire was structured and used as the instruments for data collection. The instruments were designed for the study, for both male and female

secondary school students. The reliability coefficient was 0.75 Cronbach alpha respectively. Three research questions were answered using mean and Standard Deviations.

Alison & others, (2020) findings also revealed that “Many parents of both primary and secondary school students report struggling with supporting home learning. Almost 60% of the parents of primary school children and nearly half of the parents of secondary school children report that they are finding it quite or very hard to support their children’s learning at home. Therefore, school closures are almost certain to increase educational inequalities. ... Higher-income parents are reported being more willing for their child to go back to school. This risks a situation where the children struggling the most to cope with home learning remain at home while their better-off classmates are back in the classroom”.

The educational effect of the covid-19 pandemic is far from over as the disruption has and will continue to have substantial impact beyond schools. According to Jenny and others, (2020), The COVID-19 pandemic has forced families to try to maintain work-family balance with few supports. With schools and daycare facilities closed, parents are solely responsible for childcare and perhaps even homeschooling. Yet, many parents are also working their paid jobs from home, while others have heightened financial concerns due to losing their job, and yet others involved in healthcare may be living away from their families to reduce exposing them to the virus. Whatever the circumstance, work-family balance has become increasingly challenging. Also, there has been much discussion on how the pandemic will likely exacerbate gender inequalities, with women being forced to do even more domestic labor given the circumstances says Jenny and others, (2020). Alison and Other, (2020) did a survey also on the time use, home learning practices and economic circumstances of families with children during the COVID-19 lockdown and find considerable heterogeneity in children’s learning experiences -and the amount of time spent learning, activities undertaken during this time and availability of resources to support learning. Concerningly, but perhaps unsurprisingly, this heterogeneity is strongly associated with family income and in some instances more so than before lockdown they said.

Edinyang, Ogbaji and Iwara opined that the impact of covid-19 on different facets of life cannot be overemphasized, especially on socialization. In the study on “The influence of Covid-19 on the socialization of the people of Calabar Metropolis in Cross River State, Nigeria. A simple survey design was used for the study. A total of 200 respondents were systematically sampled from the study area. Mainly, data were collected from respondents in their residents using a questionnaire designed by the researcher to determine the effect of Covid-19 on the socialization of the metropolitans. The survey had ten items that were used to elicit responses,

of which some were open-ended while some were close-ended questions. Data were collected within 18 days. Data collected were sorted, coded, credited, and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 software. The hypothesis set was tested using simple regression analysis significant at a 95% Confidence Interval (0.05). The results were presented using descriptive and inferential statistics. The following were the identified effects of Covid-19 on socialization: people relationship 135(67.5%), affecting religious worship life 167(83.5%), buying pattern 110(55.0%), people’s exercise and physical activity 134(67.0%), outing patterns 200(100%), health consciousness 89(44.5%), and personal hygiene 98(49.0%). People avoided handshakes 140(70.0%), embrace 102(51.0%), and hospitals for fear of being diagnosed of Covid-19 of contacting it from health workers or patients 65(32.5%) while increased frequent hand washing 70(35.0%), the use of face mask 180(90.0%) and use of hand sanitizers 83(41.5%). The hypothesis stated showed that there is a significant influence of covid-19 on socialization ($P < .000$). Continuous adherence to precautionary social measures was recommended, among others.

Agents and processes of socialization are the sources of learning about society and ourselves, as Mezieobi, (2017), aptly put it that of all the elements which give meaning to humanization, the process of becoming, and actually becoming a human being, the most significant is socialization. That, socialization is a life-long process that begins at birth and terminates at death. At birth the individual finds himself in the family, the primary and chief agent of socialization; the family provides the child the first social construct to be able to relate with others. As time goes on the child widen his/her socializing cycle through school where he learns a more formal impersonal type of relationship that is the requirement for integration into the society. In the process too, the child comes in contact with his peers, here he learns to influence and be influence by others based on common interest, activities, status and play. Also, within the confines of this social agents, the child meets another powerful influenza: the media and religion. According to RASMED, (2014), all these socialization agents and processes help abridge social distances.

However, to handle the covid-19 pandemic, the most commendable approach is to practice self-isolation and social distancing as much as possible. According to World Health Organization (WHO) Everyone has a crucial role to play in stopping COVID-19: The individuals, communities, Government, private companies should adhere to the practice of washing hands, avoiding touching their face, practicing good respiratory etiquette, individual level distancing, isolating in a community facility or at home if they are sick, identifying themselves as a contact of a confirmed case when appropriate, and cooperating with physical distancing measures and

movement restrictions when called on to do so. Religious wise too, World Health Organization has urged religious leaders to acknowledge that they too play roles in this covid-19 season by educating, preparing and responding to their followers through: sharing evidence-based information about COVID-19, avoid large group gatherings and rituals of faith-related activities, strengthening mental and spiritual health, well-being and resilience of member through individual physical distancing of at least 1m apart; or use social and other communications media. as well as ensuring human-rights-based approach to advocacy, messaging, and service delivery, addressing stigma, violence, hate-speech; but promoting ecumenical and interfaith collaboration, and peaceful coexistence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Children and families who are turning to digital solutions to support children's learning, socialization and play should note that although digital world provide huge opportunities for sustaining and promoting children's rights, these same tools may also increase children's exposure to online risks (WCF, END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, ITU, WHO, WePROTECT, UNODC, UNICEF, UNESCO, 2020). Jing, Lin & Karen, (2020), opine that in the circumstance of the covid-19 the most proven successful method to minimizing the spread of the virus is social distancing steps which has been in place for months now. Consequently, the Calabar education zone communities have been gasping for when life will go back to normal, for them enjoy their communal life in which there are fun of, particularly the normal way of hand shaking and embracing to exchange pleasantries, since, the dynamic nature of communal living is to find human organism interacting and sharing needs, resources, belief, preferences, work and play together, (Effiom, 2016). Although, it is believed that the digital world is community on its own, but it cannot build such togetherness the people of Calabar has when there come physically together to display their traditional culture, in weddings ceremonies, dance, dressing and life style. According to Edinyang, Ipoule, Iwara, (2020), Nigerians in general and the people of Calabar Metropolis in particular are used to embrace, and handshakes as a way of socializing, but social distancing has brought about a social change resulting from the Covid-19 outbreak.

METHODOLOGY

The study used the expost-facto design to enable the researcher physically obtain in-depth data from respondent with low cost, within a manageable time frame. The study was conducted in Calabar education zone using two secondary school located in Calabar Metropolis and one in Akpabuyo Local government Area, in Calabar education zone, Cross River State, Nigeria. As at the time of the research all secondary school students

are in full academic session normal school activities going on. The choice of these three secondary schools is to enable the researcher get a good number of students that could represent the entire population. The population of the study comprise all JSS 1-3 students in two unity and one demonstration secondary schools Calabar Metropolis and Akpabuyo Local government Area, Cross River State, Nigeria. As at the time of the study there were 680 JSS1-3 students in the three secondary schools. (Source: schools database report, 2020). Out of the 680 students, a sample of 162 students were purposively drawn using purposive sampling technique. The instrument for data collection was a 4-point Likert Scale type questionnaire titled: Patterns of Socialization Among Social Studies Students Questionnaire (PSASSSQ). In the analysis of students' response Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D), and Strongly Disagreed (SD), was coded as 4,3,2,1 for strongly worded answers, and 1,2,3,4 for weak worded answers to any of the questions. The instrument was in two sections A and B. Section A elicited information on demographic variables: school, age, sex, and class, while section B elicited information on the social life of students at school, family, church/mosques and media units. The 16 items questionnaire was validated by experts' assessment. The reliability of the instrument was determined using the Cronbach alpha method with reliability of 0.68 indicating a high reliability. Data generated were analyzed using frequency count, percentage, mean and standard deviation tool.

Hypothesis 1

To what extent does covid-19 influence socialization in schools, worship centers, family and social media in Calabar education zone in post covid era Cross River State, Nigeria. The results of the frequency distribution and descriptive data analyses are presented **Tables 1 and 2** respectively. The data presented in table 1 showed that 58 respondents representing 32.6% were from school 1, 62 respondents representing 34.8% were from school 2, while 42 i.e. (23.6%) of the respondents were from school 1. This shows that there are more respondents from school 2 in the study area than are in other schools in study area. The data further showed that 93 (57.4%) of respondents were 9-12 years of age; 69 (42.6%) respondents were between 13-15 years of age. This shows that there are more lower age students in the study area than those between 13-15 years in the study area. Further examination of the data revealed that 121 (74.7%) respondents were located at Calabar Metropolis while 41 (25.3%) comes from schools located in Akpabuyo. The data showed also that 41 respondents representing 25.3% were males while 121 i.e. (71.2%) of the were females. This shows that there are more females in the study area than males.

Table 1: Composition of demographic variables by school, age of students, location of schools and sex (n=162).

Variables	Frequency	Percent (%)
Schools		
1	58	32.6%
2	62	34.8%
3	42	23.6%
Age of students		
9-12years	93	57.4%
13-15years	69	42.6%
Location of school		
Calabar Metropolis	121	74.7%
Akpabuyo L.G. A	41	25.3%
Sex		
Male	41	25.3%
Female	121	71.2%
Total	162	100%

Table 2: Distributive statistics of post covid-19 pattern of socialization in schools, worship centers, family and social media (N = 162)

Variables	N	$\bar{x}$	SD
Schools	162	13.12	1.819
Worship centers	162	11.67	2.129
Family	162	11.44	2.178
Social media	162	11.89	3.713

The descriptive analysis of the means ($\bar{x}$) and standard deviations (S^2) of the variables can be interpreted by comparing the calculated mean of the variables with the population mean of the instrument. The data is presented in Table 1, from a sample of 162 respondents. The response mean of socialization pattern among students in schools is 13.12. If this calculated mean is compared with the population mean of the instrument of 48.12, it can be deduced that socialization patterns is in a very low extent. In a similar vein the means of socialization in worship centres, family, social media are 11.67, 11.44 and 11.89 respectively. This implies that socialization pattern in schools, worship centres, family and social media for students in Calabar education zone is relatively low.

Conclusion

The result from the data analysis was well presented for better understanding of the result. Therefore, the result is presented and interpreted according to the analysis from the data collected for the research question. The descriptive analysis of frequency count, percentages (%), mean ($\bar{x}$), and standard deviation (S^2) were employed for each item under the sub-variable to answer the research question.

Recommendation

Although, the venom of covid-19 has come and gone, the pains, as well as the fear of the virus have not suddenly

disappeared with it. This is even so true as new forms of the virus are emerging, hence government and the efforts of people should be made toward using the covid-19 blockers like washing of hand, sanitization of hands and tools, toys, etc and wearing of nose masks, before coming in contact with other people.

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