ADJUSTMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO LOCALE FAMILY TYPE AND TYPE OF MANAGEMENT

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Abstract
The present study aims at finding out the Adjustment of Higher Secondary Students in Relation to their locale, family type and type of management of district Shopian (Kashmir Valley). Adjustment inventory by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh was used for collection of the required data. 500 (269) Boys and (231) Girls higher secondary students were randomly selected as the sample of the study. The study reveals that there is significant difference between rural and urban area in respect their adjustment. Also, there is significant difference between Nuclear and Joint family students in respect to their adjustment. And also, their significant difference between government and private management in respect to their adjustment.

Keywords: Adjustment, locale, Type of management, Secondary School Students,

Introduction

Adjustment consists of psychological processes by means of with the individual manages or cope up with various demands or pressure, both internal and external. Adjustment to environment and self-constitute the basis of personality development. The extent to which an individual is able to achieve successful life adjustment depends on

The environment stimuli to which he is successively exposed during his life span.

His inherited or acquired power to make changes within himself that serves as the basis of constructive thinking.

Definition of Adjustment

James Driver “Adjustment means the modification to compensate for or meet special needs”

Shaffer “Adjustment is the process by which a living organism maintains a balance between its needs and circumstances that influence the satisfaction of these needs”
Adjustment power of man is important for all the sectors of his life – personal social, professional and educational etc. In every one of the roles, he has to perform; he has to pass through a process, which is known as adjustment. By achieving adjustment which goes on continuously these people learn the art of living; attain harmony rather than bitterness, coordination and mental satisfaction rather than tension.

**Review of Related Literature**

**Makwana and Kaji** (2014) conducted a study on Adjustment of Secondary School Students in Relation to their gender boys and girls. The result of the study shows that there is no significant difference in Home, School and Emotional adjustment of boys and girls secondary school student. **Rani (2017)** conducted a study on the personality and adjustment at higher secondary level in relation to their gender. The findings with regards to personality and adjustment of male and female students reveal that their adjustment for all said dimensions were not differing significantly. They were showing almost equal pattern of adjustment in different areas. **Shah and Mattoo** (2017) conducted a study on secondary school students in the Kashmir Division. The descriptive and inferential statistics was used to find and generalize the results. The result indicated that secondary school students who are highly adjusted can perform very well in the school subjects

**Objectives**

1. To study whether there is any significant difference between rural and urban students with respect to their adjustment.
2. To study whether there is any significant difference between nuclear and joint family students with respect to their adjustment.
3. To study whether there is any significant difference between government and private higher secondary students with respect to their adjustment.

**Hypothesis**

1. There is significant difference between rural and urban students with respect to their adjustment
2. There is significant difference between nuclear and joint family students with respect to their adjustment
3. There is significant difference between government and private higher secondary students with respect to their adjustment
**Research Method**

In the present study the investigator used Normative Survey Method to gather information and analyses the data.

**Sample of The Study**

500 higher secondary school students were selected from Shopian District Jammu & Kashmir by using random sampling technique.

**Tool Used for The Study**

The following tools were used.

Adjustment inventory by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh.

**Statistical Techniques Used**

Descripive analysis – Mean and standard Deviation

Differential analysis – ‘t’ test and ‘F’ test

**Delimitations of The Study:**

The present study is confined to the higher secondary students studying in the schools of Shopian District Jammu & Kashmir State.

Among higher secondary students’ XI standard students only were selected for this study due to administrative constraints.

**Description of Data**

*Adjustment scores of rural and urban area students*

One of the important objectives of the present study is to find out whether there is any significant difference between rural and urban area students with respect to their adjustment.

**Table.1**

*Showing the significant difference between rural and urban area students in their adjustment scores*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S. D</th>
<th>‘t’ value</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>17.89</td>
<td>4.216</td>
<td>3.645</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to find out whether there is any significant difference between rural and urban area students with respect to their adjustment 't' value is calculated. The table value is found to be 3.645 at 0.01 level and it is represented in Table. The calculated ‘t’ value is greater than the table value. Hence it is concluded that, there is a significant difference between rural and urban area students in their adjustment. Thus, the hypothesis that there is significant difference between rural and urban area students in respect of their adjustment was accepted.

**Adjustment scores of nuclear and joint family students**

One of the important objectives of the present study is to find out whether there is any significant difference between nuclear and joint family students with respect to their adjustment.

**Table.2**

**Showing the significant difference between nuclear and joint family students in their adjustment scores**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Type</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S. D</th>
<th>‘t’ value</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint Family</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>17.69</td>
<td>3.906</td>
<td>2.969</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>23.31</td>
<td>4.996</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to find out whether there is any significant difference between nuclear and joint family students in their adjustment. Thus, the hypothesis that there is significant difference between nuclear and joint family students in respect of their adjustment was rejected.
Adjustment scores of government and private management students

One of the important objectives of the present study is to find out whether there is any significant difference between government and private management students with respect to their adjustment.

Table.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Management</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S. D</th>
<th>‘t’ value</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>19.06</td>
<td>4.865</td>
<td>2.997</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>26.98</td>
<td>1.896</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to find out whether there is any significant difference between government and private management with respect to their adjustment ‘t’ value is calculated. The table value is found to be 2.997 at 0.01 level and it is represented in Table. The calculated ‘t’ value is greater than the table value. Hence it is concluded that, there is a significant difference between government and private management students in their adjustment. Thus, the hypothesis that there is significant difference between government and private management students in respect of their adjustment was accepted.

MAJOR FINDINGS

1. There is significant difference between rural and urban students with respect to their adjustment
2. There is significant difference between nuclear and joint family students with respect to their adjustment
3. There is significant difference between government and private school students with respect to their adjustment
CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the higher secondary students are having satisfactory school environment and satisfactory adjustment particularly the students from joint family are having better adjustment than their counterpart. Teachers, principal and policy planers should provide equal opportunities and the same environmental facilities so as to develop the desirable pattern of adjustment among them. These opportunities will help them to develop social adjustment along with personality.

References


