

## **A Study of Adjustment with reference to variables like Gender, Types of School and Stream**

**Dr. Rajesh Rathod**

Assistant Professor

Department of Education,

Indian Institute of Teacher Education, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, Bharat.

Mo. : 94268-54534 E-mail: [raja3822@yahoo.co.in](mailto:raja3822@yahoo.co.in)

### **Abstract**

*In the present study Researcher tried to Study the Adjustment of Higher Secondary School Students with reference to Gender, Stream and Types of school. Purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the school and Random sampling technique was used for selecting the students from selected schools. The total sample was that of 412 students in which 201 students from Granted school and 211 students from Non granted school students were selected. The Researcher used Adjustment Inventory developed and standardized by Dr. Pallaviben P. Patel for measuring the adjustment of higher secondary school students. Survey method was used for the study. The collected data were analyzed by using the statistical technique t-test and F-test. According to the findings, In Granted school, Science, Commerce and Arts stream students including Boys and Girls, have good adjustment but, In Non-granted school, Science stream students have more adjustment with compare to Commerce and Arts stream students and Boys have more adjustment than girls' students. Non granted school students have good adjustment than granted school students.*

**Keywords:** Adjustment Inventory, stream, granted, Non granted etc.

## A Study of Adjustment with reference to variables like Gender, Types of School and Stream

**Dr. Rajesh Rathod**

Assistant Professor

Department of Education,

Indian Institute of Teacher Education, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, Bharat.

Mo. : 94268-54534 E-mail: [raja3822@yahoo.co.in](mailto:raja3822@yahoo.co.in)

### Introduction

Adjustment is a continuous process by which a living organism maintains or manage a balance between the needs, situations circumstances of surrounding us as well as in Society. For living a happy life adjustment is a pre-requisite condition for us. In every stage of life, starting from born to death we need adjustment. Human beings are the best creation of the God who have capacity of thinking, observing, speaking, reasoning and judging. By these assets a person can make sufficient adjustments with himself as well as his surroundings.

The concept of adjustment was first given by Darwin, who used it as an adaptation to survive in present world. Outcome of any process or action or behaviour is nothing but the result of one's or self's adjustment. Education, which does changes in their behaviour and helps them in changing their environment and consequently a person can make acceptable adjustments by changing his surroundings. Education gives direction and provide various range of experiances to every one's life. Education can cause -

- Learning to know
- Learning to do
- Learning to be
- Learning to live together

It is a compromise between the needs of the individual and the demands of the society in which they live. Adjustment is also termed as edition, wherein the individuals who are able to adjust themselves to the change situations and conditions in their environment can live in perfect synchronization and lead a happy and well-adjusted, well-mainted life.

Students have good adjustment in all aspect of their life, if there is balance between their academic-intellectual, emotional, social and other needs and their satisfaction. In the present study researcher try to do a Study of Adjustment with reference to Some variables like Gender, Types of School and stream.

### Review of Related Literature

Review of Related Literature help in acquiring information about the studies done in the related field and we find the research gap. The knowledge of related literature enables us to know the means of getting to the borderline in the field of our problems until we have learnt what others have done in our area, we cannot develop a research project that will contribute to furthering knowledge in this field.

Raju and Rahamtulla (2007) conducted a study on Adjustment Problems among School Students and found that adjustment of school children is primarily dependent on the school variables like the class in which they are studying, the medium of instruction presents in the school, and the type of management of the school. Hussain, Kumar and Husain(2008) studied Academic Stress and Adjustment among High School Students and found that magnitude of academic stress was significantly higher among the Public school students whereas Government school students were significantly better in terms of their level of adjustment. Yellaiah (2012) investigated a study of Adjustment on Academic Achievement of High School Students and concluded that adjustment and Academic Achievement cause significant difference between male and female students, Government and Private Schools students and Rural and urban school students do not cause any significant difference between Adjustment and Academic Achievement. Chauhan(2013) conducted a study on adjustment of higher secondary school students of durg district and results indicated that there is significant difference in adjustment of higher secondary school's students and female students have good adjustment level when compared to the male students.

### Statement of the Study

A Study of Adjustment with reference to variables like Gender, Types of School and Stream

### Objectives

1. To compare the mean score of adjustment between boys and girls of Granted school.
2. To compare the mean score of adjustment among Science, Commerce and Arts stream students of Granted school.
3. To compare the mean score of adjustment between boys and girls of Non-Granted school.
4. To compare the mean score of adjustment among Science, Commerce and Arts stream students of Non-Granted school.
5. To compare the mean score of adjustment between Granted and Non Granted school students.

### Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between the mean score of adjustment of boys and girls of Granted school.
2. There is no significant difference among the mean score of adjustment among Science, Commerce and Arts stream students of Granted school.
3. There is no significant difference between the mean score of adjustment of boys and girls of Non-Granted school.
4. There is no significant difference among the mean score of adjustment among Science, Commerce and Arts stream students of Non-Granted school.
5. There is no significant difference between the mean score of adjustment of Granted and Non Granted school students.

### Sample

For the present study, Purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the school. Total sample of 412 students in which 201 students according to Gender (117 Boys and 84 Girls) and according to Stream (84 Science, 79 Commerce and 38 Arts) from Granted school and 211 students according to Gender (85 Boys and 126 Girls) and according to Stream (82 Science, 111 Commerce and 18 Arts) from Non granted school students were selected by adopting simple random sampling technique.

### Tools

Researcher used Adjustment Inventory developed and standardized by developed and standardized by Dr. Pallaviben P. Patel for measuring the adjustment of higher secondary school students. The inventory contains 63 items, in which 15 positive and 48 negative items is there. Five Major components were included in this Adjustment Inventory which were Educational adjustment, Social adjustment, Vocational adjustment, Family adjustment and Individual Adjustment.

### Research Method

As the data were to be collected from the sample, Survey method was used for the study.

### Statistical Techniques Used

In the present study, collected data were analyzed by using the statistical technique t-test and F-test for comparison of various mean score of Adjustment.

### Results

1. Comparison of mean score of adjustment between boys and girls of Granted school.

Table: 1

Comparison of mean score of adjustment between boys and girls of granted School

Gender	N	Mean	SE <sub>D</sub>	t-value	Significance
Boys	117	150.73	1.55	1.93	Not Significant at 0.05
Girls	84	153.75			

Table-1 reveals that, calculated t-value is 1.93 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, the null hypothesis no.1 is not rejected and we can say that Boys and Girls students have good adjustment everywhere.

### 2. Comparison of mean score of adjustment among Science, Commerce and Arts stream students of Granted school.

Table: 2

Comparison of mean score of adjustment among Science, Commerce and Arts stream of granted School

Variable	df	SS	MS	F value	Significance
Between Group	2	666.59	333.29	2.82	Not Significant at 0.05 level
Within Group	198	233394.39	118.15		

Table-2 reveals that, calculated F-value is 2.82 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, the null hypothesis no.2 is not rejected and we can say that there is very good adjustment among Science, Commerce and Arts stream students of Granted higher secondary school.

### 3. Comparison of mean score of adjustment between boys and girls of Non-Granted school.

Table: 3

Comparison of mean score of adjustment between boys and girls of Non granted School

Gender	N	Mean	SE <sub>D</sub>	t-value	Significance
Boys	85	156.95	1.34	2.28	Significant at 0.05 level
Girls	126	153.59			

Table-3 reveals that, calculated t-value is 2.28 which is significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, the null hypothesis no.3 is rejected and we can say that Boys students have more adjustment than girls' of Non-Granted higher secondary school.

#### 4. Comparison of mean score of adjustment among Science, Commerce and Arts stream students of Non-Granted higher secondary school.

Table: 4

Comparison of mean score of adjustment among Science, Commerce and Arts stream of Non-Granted School

Variable	df	SS	MS	F value	Significance
Between Group	2	778.30	389.15	4.31	Significant at 0.01 level
Within Group	208	18753.23	90.16		

Table-4 reveals that, calculated F-value is 4.316 which is significant at 0.01 level. Therefore, the null hypothesis no.4 is rejected and we can say that Science stream students have more adjustment with compare to Commerce and Arts stream students in Non-Granted higher secondary school.

#### 5. Comparison of mean score of adjustment between Granted and Non-Granted school.

Table: 5

Comparison of mean score of adjustment between Granted and Non-Granted school students

Types of School	N	Mean	SE <sub>D</sub>	t-value	Significance
Granted	201	151.99	1.016	3.03	Significant at 0.05 level
Non Granted	211	155.12			

Table-5 reveals that, calculated t-value is 3.03 which is significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, the null hypothesis no.5 is rejected and we can say that Non granted higher secondary school students have more adjustment than Granted higher secondary school students.

#### Findings of the Study

On the basis of above results, researcher derive the findings as under:

1. Boys and Girls students of Granted school have good adjustment everywhere.
2. There is very good adjustment among Science, Commerce and Arts stream students of Granted school.
3. Boys students have more adjustment than girls' of Non-Granted school.
4. Science stream students have more adjustment with compare to Commerce and Arts stream students in Non-Granted school.

5. Non granted higher secondary school students have more adjustment than Granted school students.

### Conclusion

For the better adjustment, Parents, teachers and society should be find out the adjustment related issues and try to solve it. School provide proper guidance and counseling services for the adjustment related issues. There should be proper provision of co-curricular activities in the school. Teachers and school collectively provide pleasant environment and equal opportunities to all students.

### References

- Best, J. W. and Kahn, J.V. (2001). *Research in Education*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- Chauhan, V. (2013). A study on adjustment of higher secondary school students of durg district. *IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education (IOSR-JRME)*,1(1), p.50-52. Retrieved www.iosrjournals.org
- Hussain, Kumar and Husain. (2008). Academic Stress and Adjustment Among High School Students. *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, Vol. 34, Special Issue, p.70-73.
- Raju and Rahamtulla, (2007). Adjustment Problems among School Students. *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, 33(1), p.73-79.
- Yellaiah, (2012). A Study of Adjustment on Academic Achievement on Higher School Students, *International Journal of Social Sciences and Interdisciplinary Research*, 1(5), 84-94.

Paper Received : 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2018

Paper Reviewed : 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2018

Paper Published : 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019