

INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL OCCUPATION ON CHILDREN EDUCATIONAL ADJUSTMENT IN SCHOOL: A CASE STUDY OF JAMMU DISTRICT.

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Abstract

This paper is to evaluate the adjustment of the secondary school students whose parents working in Govt. as well as private job and in this context a total sample 200 students studying in 9th class of Government and Private schools of Jammu district were selected randomly. Saxena's Adjustment Inventory was used for the purpose of data and critical ratio was computed to find out the results. The results of the study showed that there is significant difference in the adjustment of boys and girls of secondary school. Significant difference found in the adjustment of secondary school students i.e. boys and girls with parents working in Government Job and also significant difference found in the adjustment of boys with parents working in government job and girls with parents working in private job.

Key Words: - Adjustment, occupation, secondary school students, types of institutions and locality.

INTRODUCTION

An individual is said to be adjusted when he is associated to adequate environment and satisfied in it. Adjustment is an all inclusive term which means relationship between the individual and his environment. It is the interaction between a person and his environment. How one adjusts in a particular situation depends upon one's personal characteristics as also the circumstances of the situation. Both personal and environment factor work side by side in adjustment. An individual is adjusted if he is adjusted to himself and to his environment. The word adjustment means the behaviour of individuals that allows him to meet the demands of the environment. Every individual comes in this world with a different entity. Everyone has his own personality traits in him, so he differs with other in the behaviors and faces different types of problems to make his settlement in this world. The term 'Adjustment' refers to the harmonious relationship between the individual and his environment. An individual is said to be adjusted when he is related to adequate environment and satisfied in it. Adjustment is both invert and overt it needs patience and tolerate attitude of the individual.

Life of an individual represents a regular chain of agonize for existence and survival. Every one working hard day and night for satisfying his needs. So, we can say that adjustment is continuous process by which a person varies its behaviors to produce a more harmonious relationship between him and his environment. Adjustment is the process by which a living organism maintains a balance between its needs and the circumstances that influences the satisfaction of these needs. The successful pursuit of personal adjustment means that one should direct and control the development of habits and attitude. Adjustment is a process rather than condition.

Adjustment process begins right from the birth of the child and continuous till his last breathe, consistently emergence of the concept started from Darwin. At the time of Darwin period, the notion of adjustment was completely biological and he used the term adoption. Man among the living being has the highest capacities to adapt to new situation.

Parents have their own significance in the process of the adjustment of child. Parents have an equal sharing in shaping and building the career of their children. It depends upon their inter-relation and co-ordination. The child is born in a family. Family has the responsibility of giving knowledge of the children culture and to make conversant with the conditional problems and issues of changing culture. If the parents are working they have to pay proper attention towards their children. The effect of parental status is not limited to their behaviour but also to relationship that they share with their children.

To direct his behaviour effectively man must first of all acquire information about himself and his world. He must learn about his needs his potentialities and rational tendencies and many other facts of his nature so as to fill in a realistic self picture. He must learn about his dangers and his potentialities for meeting his needs and the principles inherent in its operation that will enable him to understand his world and to some extent control it.

So, Adjustment is the strong force between an individual and his surroundings. How one adjusts in a particular situation depends upon one's personal characteristics as also the circumstances of the situation. In other words we can say both absolutism and ecological factor work side by side in adjustment. An individual is adjusted if he is adjusted to himself and to his environment.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Singh & Aggarwal (2012) examined the educational adjustment among male children studying in Hindi and English medium schools. The main aim of the study was educational adjustment of English medium and Hindi medium students. A total sample consisted of 120, in which 60 Hindi medium and 60 English medium respondents were collected from the different areas of Lucknow city using the purposive random sampling method. The data were collected using a self-administered interview schedule along with

educational adjustment inventory. The data were coded, tabulated and analyzed using frequency, percentage and Chi- square. The study finding revealed that majority of respondent had highly significant difference between educational adjustments across medium.

Mahmoudi (2012) conducted a comparative study of adjustment, type of family environment and self-esteem among adolescence. A total of 560 adolescent students studying in Mysore & Yasouj cities were randomly selected. The sample consisted of 560 Students of standard IX (310 Students from Mysore city and 250 Students from Yasouj city). Findings of this study revealed that Indian and Iranian students differed significantly in all areas of adjustment. But with respect to health and emotional adjustment, Indian students were better adjusted, than their counter parts at Iran and in cases of social and home adjustment, Iranian students were better adjusted than Indian students. With respect to self-esteem, Indian students have significantly higher self-esteem scores in all the components except for Lie self- esteem than their Iranian counter parts. On the whole, Indian students had significantly better family environment than Iranian students. The interaction effect of self-esteem and family environment for various adjustments were found to be not-significant for among Indian and Iranian samples.

Lajwanti and Sharma (2013). Conducted a study on the effect of internet use on study habits and adjustment of higher secondary students. The sample consisted 480 (240 boys and 240 girls) studying in various secondary schools of Agra city in India were selected by using purposive sampling method. Self developed S.H.I.C.S. was used to know the study habits of higher secondary students. Through this tool study habits of students from eight areas are studied: Comprehension, Concentration, Task-Orientation and Sets, Interaction, Drilling, Writing, Supports and Recording and Adjustment Inventory for College Students by A. K. P. Sinha and R.P. Singh have been taken for data collection. For the analysis and interpretation of the data, descriptive and inferential modes of treatments were adopted. CR-test was applied for testing the significance of Hypotheses. The results revealed that the mean of study habits and adjustment scores of internet users and non-users differ significantly.

Gihar & Sharma (2015) studied Impact of Personality traits on Adjustment and Education Aspiration of Secondary Students. There are vast differences in practices conducted in the secondary schools affiliated to both scholastic and co-scholastic areas between Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi and state Governments such as Board of High School and Intermediate Education Uttar Pradesh Allahabad

Kaur and Kaur (2016) studied Adjustment among Adolescent Girls Studying in Co-Educational and Non Co-educational Schools. The sample comprised of 200 adolescent girls studying in various co-educational and non co-educational schools of district Ludhiana. The tool used for the present investigation was Adjustment inventory for school students (AISS) by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh (1984). Significant differences were found between the Adjustment of adolescent girls studying in co-educational and non co-

educational schools for all the dimensions of adjustment i.e emotional, social and educational respectively. The study indicated the better adjustment of the adolescent girls studying in co-educational schools in totality.

Bhagat Pooja (2017) studied educational-adjustment and self-efficacy of secondary school students in relation to their gender and type of school and found that female students of secondary schools are found educationally less adjusted than male students whereas Govt. school students are found educationally less adjusted than private school students.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The adjustment plays a significant role in the life of students. It inculcates self confidence, and makes them more disciplined, well adjustment in the society lead to development of personality and intellectual quality. It develops co-operation among the students. Parent's inter-relation lays a significant role in the way of children's adjustment at home and in the society. Parents who are well adjusted themselves and who show affection toward wards, infuse self-confidence and self respect among them. Parental occupation plays a very significant role in the life of children as it is responsible for better adjustment in every sphere of life whether school or outside the school. Parents doing different job make a great impact on the achievement and adjustment in student's life while some are not. The researcher decided to find the adjustment in the secondary school students belonging to parents working in Govt. as well as private job. Another task of this study was to find the difference in the adjustment of boys and girls studying in the secondary school whose parents work in Govt. and private job, the researcher intends to suggest the educational implications based on finding of research towards adjustment.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To find whether there is significant difference in the adjustment of boys and girls studying in secondary schools.
- ❖ To find whether there is significant difference in the adjustment of boys and girls of secondary school with parents working in government job.
- ❖ To find whether there is significant difference in the adjustment of boys and girls of secondary school with parents working in private job.
- ❖ To find whether there is significant difference in the adjustment of girls with parents working in govt. job and boys with parents working in private job.
- ❖ To find whether there is significant difference in the adjustment of boys with parents working in govt. job and girls with parents working in private job.

- ❖ To suggest educational implication based on finding of research towards adjustment.

HYPOTHESES

- ❖ There will be no significant difference in the adjustment of boys and girls studying in secondary schools.
- ❖ There will be no significant difference in the adjustment of boys and girls of secondary school with parents working in government job.
- ❖ There will be no significant difference in the adjustment of boys and girls of secondary school with their parents in private job.
- ❖ There will be no significant difference in the adjustment of girls with parents working in government job and boys with parents working in private job.
- ❖ There will be no significant difference in the adjustment of boys with parents working in government job and girls with parents working in private job.

METHODOLOGY

In the present research descriptive survey method of educational research was used.

POPULATION

Population of the present study was consists of all Govt. and Private secondary school of Jammu district.

SAMPLE

Sample for the study consists of 200 students from 08 secondary schools of Jammu District. In the present research 100 Boys and 100 girls' students whose parents working in Government and Private Job were selected by employing simple random technique.

Tool used

The data for the present study was collected with the help of "Adjustment Inventory" constructed and standardized by M.S.L. Saxena.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED

The critical ratio was computed to find the results.

VARIABLES TO BE STUDIED

The following variables were studied in the present research.

- A) **Dependent variable:** Adjustment Inventory scores
- B) **Independent variables:-**
 - i) Sex: Boys and Girls
 - ii) Type of Job: Govt. & Private

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:-**Table No 1. Showing the critical ratio for the adjustment of Boys and Girls.**

Groups	N	Mean	S.D	SE _M	SE _{DM}	C.R.	Level of Significance
Girls	100	55.08	8.43	0.86	1.33	2.62*	Significant
Boys	100	58.87	10.54	1.03			

* Significant at.01 level

INTERPRETATION

The C.R. value between boys and girls came out to be 2.62 which is higher than the table value at.01 level of significance. This shows that boys and girls differ significantly from each other in adjustment. The mean value of girls is come out to be 55.08 and mean value for Boys is 58.87. This means that the mean value of boys is higher than the mean value of girls. It indicates that boys are more adjusted than girls. Hence, hypothesis first of no difference is rejected.

Table No 2 showing the critical ratio for Boys and Girls of secondary school with parents working in Govt. Job.

Groups	N	Mean	S.D	SE _M	SE _{DM}	C.R.	Level of Significance
Girls	43	54.52	8.23	1.25	2.02	2.76*	Significant
Boys	51	60.10	11.36	1.59			

* Significant at.01 level

INTERPRETATION

The C.R. value between girls and boys belonging to parents working in Govt. Job is 2.76 which is higher than the table value at.01 level of significance. This shows that boys and girls differ significantly from each other in their adjustment. The mean value of girls and boys with their parents working in Govt. Job come out to be 54.52 and 60.10 respectively. This means that mean value of boys is higher than girls. It indicates that boys whose parents working in Govt. job are more adjusted than girls. Hence, hypothesis 2nd stating that there will be no difference is rejected.

Table No 3 showing the critical ratio of Boys and Girls of secondary school with parents working in Private Job.

Groups	N	Mean	S.D	SE _M	SE _{DM}	C.R.	Level of Significance
Girls	53	55.96	8.86	1.21	2.85	0.56	Not significant
Boys	53	57.56	8.66	1.18			

INTERPRETATION

The C.R. value between boys and girls with their parents working in Private Job come out to be 0.56 which is lower than the table value at .05 level of significance. This means that no significant found between boys and girls with parents working in Private Job. Hence, hypothesis 3rd stating that no difference is accepted.

Table No 4 showing the critical ratio between Girls of secondary school with parents working in Govt. Job and boys with parents working in Private Job.

Groups	N	Mean	S.D	SE _M	SE _{DM}	C.R.	Level of Significance
Girls	43	54.52	8.23	1.25	1.71	1.77	Not Significant
Boys	53	57.56	8.66	1.18			

INTERPRETATION

The C.R. value for Girls with parents working in Govt. Job and boys with parents working in private job is 1.77 which is lower than the table value at .05 level of significance. This means that no significant found between boys with parents working in private job and girls with parents working in Govt. Job. Hence, hypothesis 4th stating that no difference is accepted.

Table No 5 Showing the critical ratio between Boys with parents working in Govt. Job and Girls with parents working in Private Job.

Groups	N	Mean	S.D	SE _M	SE _{DM}	C.R.	Level of Significance
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Girls	53	55.96	8.86	1.21	1.99	2.08*	Significant
Boys	51	60.10	11.36	1.59			

* Significant at.01 level

INTERPRETATION

The C.R. value for girls with parents working in private job and Boys with parents working in Govt. Job come out to be 2.08 which is higher than the table value at .05 level of significance. The mean for Girls with parents working in Private Job is 55.96 and mean of Boys with parents working in Govt. Job is 60.10. This means that boys are more adjusted than girls. Hence, hypothesis 5 of no difference is rejected.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from the results of present investigation: -

1. There is significant difference found in the adjustment of secondary school students i.e. boys and girls.
2. There is significant difference found in the adjustment of secondary school students i.e. boys and girls with parents working in Government Job.
3. There is no significant difference found in the adjustment of boys and girls belonging to parents working in private job.
4. There is no significant difference found in adjustment of girls belonging to parents working in government job and boys belonging to parents working in private job.
5. There is significant difference found in the adjustment of boys with their parents working in government job and girls with parents working in private job.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Adjustment is a lifelong process and on every step of life individual has to adjust himself, but if his/her hindrances are not removed he may develop a mal-adjusted personality. From the conclusions and the inferences drawn from the present investigation, it has been found that boys are more adjusted than girls so parents and teachers have to pay more attention towards their girls so that girls also make proper adjustment. For this following steps need to be taken by the school and parents.

- ❖ There should be seminars /workshops where the teachers can discuss the problems and find the solution with the help of experts, psychologists, child counsellors and parent counselors.

- ❖ Special attention should be given to those groups of children having poor adjustment causes to be found and remedial measures suggested so that they can easily adjust themselves in a normal atmosphere.
- ❖ Parents should be guided so that they should treat their children sympathetically and equally. No discrimination is to be done between boys and girls. They should try to find out why the girls have adjustment problems and suggest suitable remedial measures thus to improve adjustment of students conducive school and home environment is to be provided so that the students are able to adjust properly at home and at school.

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