A Comparative Study on Social Adjustment within Rural and Urban Adolescent Students

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Abstract: *An adolescent in the enlightened period is a product of reinforcement and culture in all dimensions. Adolescent stage is one of the best and significant period within human being. In this stage of human life development, different types of change are generate among adolescent. The present study is focused on 'a comparative study on social adjustment within rural and urban adolescent students' with respect to their habitation. This study has been conducted 140 subjects classified as 70 rural (35 Male & 35 Female) and 70 urban (35 Male & 35 Female) adolescent student of south 24 Pargana District (Include Baruipur).* ***Methodology:*** *The present study investigates to compare on social adjustment within rural and urban adolescent students. For sample selection, the investigator used purposive sampling technique. Data were collected by Social Adjustment Inventory (SAI), (Dr. Roma Pal, 1985). The data were analyzed by using S.D, 't' test.* ***Result:*** *Major findings revealed through the present study, that there are significant mean difference exists among the school going adolescents' when social adjustment is considered (p>0.05).*

Key wards: Social Adjustment, Habitat, Adolescent Students.

Introduction:

Social adjustment is the achievement of balance in social relationship usually aided by the appropriate application of social skills. The purpose of the study is to find out the significance difference of social adjustment level among rural and urban adolescent students in the relation of male and female. This study is contributed to those rural and urban adolescent students who have different social adjustment pattern. Social adjustment humans results from interactions between persons and their environment that are perceived as straining or exceeding their adaptive capacities and threatening their well-being. Anxiety is an unpleasant state of inner turmoil, often accompanied by nervous behaviour. Makwana & Kaji (2014) conducted a study on adjustment of secondary school students in relation to their gender and result shows that there is significant difference in social adjustment of boys & girls secondary school students at 0.05 levels. It means boy are social adjustment better than girls. Velmurugan and Balakrishnan (2011) studied 'study on self constant on higher secondary student in relation to social adjustment' shows that the relation between the self concept and social adjustment is dependent upon gender and locality. Sujatha et.al (1993) studied social adjustment problems among urban & rural college students and reported a significant difference in the social adjustment of urban and rural students. Raddy (1979) conducted a study on

'problems of concern for many of the school going adolescent' he studied more about the adjustment areas and glitches of adolescents. The study was done in city, semi-urban and rustic places. The researcher has concluded that the adolescents were finding it problematic to adjust in the area of academics shadowed by their individual life. Kannan (2006) found that female students are better adjusted than male students. Students belongs to nuclear family showed better adjustment than students belongs to joint family.

Basu (2012) aimed to investigate the adjustment abilities of secondary school students and found that there exist highly significant differences between the adjustment of secondary school students when compared on the basis of gender and family structure. Kaur (2012) investigated the problems of adjustment in relation to sex and locality. He found that girls have more adjustment power than boys while locality dose not influence adjustment power.

Review of Literature:

Roy & Mitra (2012) conducted a study on the 'pattern of adjustment among early and late adolescent school students' examined the adjustment problems among early and late adolescent school students using Bell adjustment inventory adopted by Mohsin- Shamshad. The test was administered on a sample of sixty adolescents (30 early adolescents & 30 late adolescents). The study revealed that early and late adolescents group differed significantly from each other in the home, health and social area of adjustment. Girls showed better adjustment than boys.

Kasinath (2003) studied interactive effect of mental health, school adjustment and socio economic status on academic achievement with the objective to find out the difference among students who were well adjusted and male adjusted to school environment differ in their academic achievement by sample of 200 students (102 boys and 98 girls) with the age range of 15- 16 years and found that mental health had significant determinant effect on achievement in school subjects, students having better social and emotional adjustment attain good academic scores.

Statement of the Problem:

The problem selected for the present study is entitled '*Social Adjustment of Adolescent School Learners*.'

Objectives:

The following are the major objectives of the study-

- ➢ To find out measure whether a significant difference exists in the social adjustment of adolescents learners in terms of Age.
- ➢ To measure whether a significant difference exists in the social adjustment of adolescents learners in terms of Gender.
- ➢ To measure whether a significant difference exists in the social adjustment of adolescents learners in terms of Caste.
- ➢ To measure whether a significant difference exists in the social adjustment of adolescents learners in terms of Birth order.

Sample:

The population for the present study includes IX – XII standard students studying in South 24 Pargana District. The present study conducted on the purposive sample of 200 adolescents' school learners (N=200), 100 male and 100 female of a few higher secondary schools of south 24 Pargana District. The age of the subject of class IX – XII ranged between 14 – 19 years. The researcher has chosen survey method to study the social adjustment of adolescents' school learners.

Variables	Standard	Number	Mean
Age	14-16 Years	120	72.18
	17-19 Years	80	74.10
Gender	Boys	100	69.71
	Girls	100	72.80
Caste	SC	105	74.09
	General	95	73.88
Birth order	$1^{st} – 2^{nd}$	108	70.71
	3rd and Above	92	74.25

Tool used:

The following scale was used for collecting data-

The investigator has used the *Social Adjustment Inventory*; standardized by Roma Pal (1985) the purpose of the personal data sheet is to collect data regarding variables such as Age, Gender, Caste, Birth order etc. This reliability coefficient was 0.82 and correlation coefficient was 0.87. The validity of the inventory had come out to be 0.77 and 0.80 respectively. For this study 60 items was considered in the light of the description of the variable. The statement are followed by 'Yes' (2 score) and 'No' (1 score) though the inventory has no time limit but usually a subject had taken 40-45 minutes to complete this inventory. 60 items were followed by Yes or No responses.

Statistical techniques used:

Statistical techniques are necessary for understanding of the general tends and measures like mean and standard deviation are calculated for each variable. The investigator, S.D, 't' test is calculated to find out the significant difference between two means.

Analysis of Data:

Variables	Standard	Number	Mean	S.D	t- Value	Table Value	Remarks 5% level
Age	14-16 Years	120	72.18	9.75	2.59	1.96	S
	17-19 Years	80	74.10	11.12			
Gender	Boys	100	69.71	10.16	2.91	1.96	S
	Girls	100	72.80	9.75			
Caste	SC	105	74.09	8.95	2.76	1.96	S
	General	95	73.88	9.10			
Birth order	$1^{st} – 2^{nd}$	108	70.71	10.90	3.00	1.96	S
	3rd And Above	92	74.25	9.81			

The calculate 't' value (2.59) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 5% level of significance. The hypothesis, "there is no significant difference exists in the social adjustment of adolescents learners in terms of age" is rejected. While comparing the mean scores of age standard students, 17-19 age level students (74.10) are better than 14-16 age level students (72.18) in the social adjustment.

The calculate 't' value (2.91) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 5% level of significance. The hypothesis , "there is no significant difference exists in the social adjustment of adolescents learners in terms of gender" is rejected. While comparing the mean scores of gender (boys & girls), girls (72.80) are better than boys (69.71) in the social adjustment.

The calculate 't' value (2.76) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 5% level of significance. The hypothesis, "there is no significant difference exists in the social adjustment of adolescents learners in terms of caste" is rejected. While comparing the mean scores of caste standard in students, SC students (74.09) are better than General students (73.88) in their social adjustment.

The calculate 't' value (3.00) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 5% level of significance. The hypothesis, "there is no significant difference exists in the social adjustment of adolescents learners in terms of birth order" is rejected. While comparing the mean scores of birth order, 3rd and above level students (74.25) are better than 1st – 2nd level students (70.71) in their social adjustment.

Findings & Discussion:

On the above analysis and interpretation, the findings are – the adolescent students who are belong in the age group of 17-19 year, they successfully socially adjusted in their society with positive interaction between different conditions, than age group of 14-16 year students.

On the basis of gender we showed that female adolescents' students (Mean=72.80) are better than male adolescents students (Mean=69.71) in their social adjustment.

In difference caste system, there is no significantly mean difference between SC and General Caste adolescents students. But the result is significance, null hypotheses is not accepted. SC students are better (Mean=74.09) than General students (Mean=73.88) in the mean score on social adjustment.

On other hand we found that mean score are significantly difference on the basis of birth order. 3rd and above adolescents students (Mean=74.25) are successfully adjusted with their society than 1st-2nd adolescent students (Mean=70.71).

Suggestions for Further Research:

➢ Studies may be taken up to study the social adjustment and social adjustment of pre-service teachers considering their age, sex, qualification, etc

➢ Study may be taken up to identify the influence of societal factors on job satisfaction, social adjustment and teaching aptitude.

➢ Studies may be taken up to study the compare between urban and rural adolescent learners in social adjustment.

➢ Studies may be taken up to study the compare between adulthood and adolescent learners in social adjustment.

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