

ADJUSTMENT PATTERN OF ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Ms. Divya*

Assistant Professor

Sadbhavna College of Education for Women

Raikot, Ludhiana

ABSTRACT

The present study explores the adjustment patterns of adolescents in relation to their socio-economic status. A sample of 200 adolescents of Class 9th (100 girls and 100 boys) from govt. and private schools were collected from district of Ludhiana. For this study, a descriptive research approach was applied. Mean, Median, Mode, SD and T-test were used to examine the data. For data analysis, the researchers employed the adjustment inventory by Dr.A.K.P Sinha and Dr.R.P Singh (2005) and Socio-economic status by R. L. Bharadwaj.

Keywords: Adjustment, Socio economic status ,Adolescents.

INTRODUCTION

The transition to secondary school is a crucial period in a student's life, marked by significant changes in academic demands, social dynamics, and personal development. During this time, students navigate various aspects of adjustment, including academic, social, emotional, and school environment. The idea of adjustment served as a fundamental component of Darwin's theory of evolution (1859). Adaptation is the term most frequently used in biology. According to Darwin, only organisms that are best suited to adapt to the dangers of the physical environment endure generally, adjustment means the relationship that any organism establishes with respect to its environment. The term usually refers to social or psychological adjustment and when used in the sense it carries a clear positive connotation that is well adjusted. The implication is that the individual is involved in a rich, ongoing process of developing the potential reacting to and in turn changing the environment in a healthy, effective manner. In

other words adjustment is a state of compute equilibrium between an organism and its environment, a state wherein all needs are satisfied and all organismic functions are being carried out smoothly.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Talluri (2023) found that gender has no influence on the social adjustment of secondary schoolstudents, whereas type of management (government and private) has influence on the social adjustment of secondary school students.

Chitra (2022) found that female students had better adjustment than male students. There was no discernible difference between students from urban and rural areas in terms of their emotional intelligence and adjustment scores.

Ansary, Ansary & Adhikari (2022) concluded that the attitude of male and urban female undergraduate students of Purulia District towards social adjustment is better than the female and rural female undergraduate students respectively

Vyas (2021) compared the score of the three types of adjustment i.e. emotional, social and educational adjustment. He found that the level of educational adjustment is high and the other two adjustment level scores have low scale differences. It is evident from the score obtained by female students in both urban and rural areas that they have experienced more educational adjustments than male students. In female students there is also a significant scale difference between the score of other two adjustment levels i.e. emotional adjustment and Social adjustment.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the adjustment pattern of adolescents studying in private and govt. schools.
2. To study the adjustment pattern of adolescents on the basis of gender.
3. To study the socio-economic status of adolescents studying in private schools and govt. schools.

4. To study the relationship between adjustment pattern and socio- economic status of adolescents.

HYPOTHESES

1. There exists no significant difference between the adjustment pattern of adolescents studying in private and govt. schools.
2. There exists no significant difference between the adjustment pattern of adolescents on the basis of gender.
3. There exists no significant difference between the socio-economic status of adolescents studying in private schools and govt. schools.
4. There exists no significant relationship between the adjustment pattern and socio-economic status of adolescents.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A sample of 200 adolescents of Class 9th (100 girls and 100 boys) from govt. and private schools district of Ludhiana was collected for the study. Descriptive survey method was used.

TOOL

1. Adjustment inventory for school students by Dr. A.K.P. Sinha and Dr. R.P. Singh (1995)
2. Socio-economic status by R. L. Bharadwaj (2005)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hypothesis 1: There exists no significant difference between the adjustment pattern of adolescents studying in private and govt. schools.

TABLE 1: Distribution of scores of private and govt. Schools adolescents on the variable Adjustment.

N	M	SD	MD	SE _M	df	t-Ratio	Value at 0.05 level	Remarks
100 Private	48.33	8.05	3.15	1.08	198	2.91	1.97	Significant at 0.05 level
100 Govt.	45.18	7.24						

The table depicts that the mean of 100 Private school students is 48.33, SD is 8.05 and t-value is 2.91. The Mean, S.D. and t-Ratio of 100 Govt. School is 45.18, 7.24 and 2.91 respectively. The calculated value (t-Ratio) is greater than the tabulated value at 0.05 level. The result shows that there exists a significant difference between the adjustment pattern of adolescents studying in private and govt. schools. So, hypothesis no. 1 stating that there exists no significant difference between the adjustment pattern of secondary school students studying in private and govt. school is rejected.

Hypothesis 2: There exists no significant difference between the adjustment pattern of adolescents on the basis of gender.

TABLE 2: Distribution of scores of adolescents on the basis of gender on the variable Adjustment.

N	M	SD	MD	SE _M	Df	t-Ratio	Value at 0.05 level	Remarks
100 boys	47.27	8.23	1.03	1.10	198	0.93	1.97	Not Significant at 0.05 level
100 girls	46.24	7.35						

The table depicts that the Mean is 47.27, SD 8.23 is and t-value is 0.93. The value of Mean of 100 girls is 46.24, SD is 7.35 and t-ratio is 0.93. The calculated value (t-Ratio) is less than the tabulated value at 0.05 level. The result shows that there exists no significant difference between the adjustment of adolescents on the basis of gender.

So, hypothesis no. 2 stating that ‘there exists no significant difference between the adjustment of adolescents on the basis of gender’ is accepted

Hypothesis 3: There exists no significant difference between the socio-economic status of adolescents studying in private and govt. schools.

TABLE 3: Distribution of scores of private and govt. schools with variable Socio-Economic Status.

N	M	SD	MD	SE _M	df	t-Ratio	Value at 0.05 level	Remarks
100 Private	97.96	11.72	0.04	1.57	198	0.025	1.97	Not Significant at 0.05 level
100 Govt.	97.92	10.47						

The table depicts that the value of Mean is 97.96, SD is 11.72 and t-value is .025. The value of the Mean of 100 Govt. School is 97.92, SD is 10.47 and t-Ratio is 0.025. The calculated value (t-Ratio) is less than the tabulated value at 0.05 level. The result shows that there exists no significant difference between the socio-economic status of adolescents studying in private adolescents of govt. schools. So hypothesis no. 3 stating that ‘there exists no significant difference between the socio-economic status of adolescents studying in private and govt. schools’ is accepted.

Hypothesis 4: There exists no significant relationship between the adjustment pattern and socio-economic status of adolescents.

TABLE: 4: Coefficient of correlation between the adjustment pattern of adolescents in relation to their socio-economic status.

Variables	r-value	Value at 0.05 level	Remarks
1. Adjustment	-0.027	0.138	Not Significant Relationship at 0.05 level
2. Socio-Economic status			

Table 4 reveals that the value of correlation is -0.027 which is not significant at 0.05 level. The value shows that there exists a negative and not significant relationship between Adjustment and Socio-Economic Status of adolescents. Thus hypothesis no.4 stating that ‘There exists no significant relationship between the adjustment pattern and socio-economic status of adolescents’ is accepted.

CONCLUSION

1. The result shows that there exists a significant difference between the adjustment pattern of adolescents studying in private and govt. schools.
2. The result shows that there exists no significant difference between the adjustments of adolescents on the basis of gender.
3. The result shows there exists no significant difference between the social- economic status of adolescents studying in private and govt. schools.
4. It is revealed that there exists no significant relationship between the adjustment pattern and socio-economic status of adolescents.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The knowledge of the dimensions of adolescent's adjustment would help the teachers, parent's school administrations to support them to overcome their limitations in the adjustment process. The low scores of secondary school students of private management schools suggest the need to modify the day to day school practices to help the students to adjust in the school environment.

As there is strong association between personality, adjustment and socioeconomic status of secondary school students, school practices and procedures are to be ascertained for the holistic development of secondary school students.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

1. The study is conducted in Ludhiana district so it may be conducted in different districts of Punjab.

2. The present study is confined to only 200 students of private and government schools. It can also be extended to a large sample of schools.
3. Similar studies may be undertaken by taking other variables like academic achievement, personality dimensions, personal values and home environment etc.
4. Further studies may focus on how teachers, parents and principals perceive the adjustment styles of secondary school students.

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