Study of Emotional, Social and Educational Adjustments of Senior Secondary Students from Moradabad City

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सारांश

यह अध्ययन मुरादाबाद जिले के वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय के छात्रों पर समायोजन के प्रभाव की जांच करने के लिए किया गया था। जिले के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थित सरकारी और निजी 10+2 स्कूलों से 11वीं कक्षा के 220 छात्रों का नमूना चुना गया था। डेटा एकत्र करने के लिए उपकरण में स्कूली छात्रों के लिए समायोजन सूची शामिल है जो ए.के.पी. द्वारा निर्मित और मानकीकृत है। सिन्हा और आर.पी. सिंह (1971)। डेटा का वर्णन वर्णनात्मक और विभेदक आंकड़ों का उपयोग करके किया गया था। अध्ययन के निष्कर्षों से पता चला है कि लिंग (पुरुष और महिला), स्थानीय (ग्रामीण और शहरी), शैक्षणिक स्ट्रीम (विज्ञान और सामाजिक विज्ञान) और स्कूल के प्रकार (सरकारी और निजी) में वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूल के छात्रों के समायोजन में महत्वपूर्ण अंतर है। अध्ययन के निष्कर्षों को व्यक्ति की आवश्यकता और परिस्थितियों के बीच सामंजस्य विकसित करने के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम तैयार करने में उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

INTRODUCTION

Education is a complex and comprehensive process of bringing out psychological and behavioral changes in individual. It plays a transformative role as it fosters, in some sense, change, and adaptation and helps individuals in developing a harmoniously adjustable personality. Each and every situation of life demands that the person concerned should be able to perform effectively in accordance with some guiding principles and should be able to strike a balance among various forces. It helps one to keep out basic impulses at tolerable levels, to believe in one's own abilities and to achieve desired goals. Psychologically, adjustment helps the human to cope with the demands and pressures of the outside world and conflicts experiences from within. Adjustment helps for self-initiated growth and development along intellectual, emotional, social, physical, and vocational dimensions. Herbert Spencer (1864) in his words says "Life is the continuous adjustment of internal and external relations". Lack of proper adjustment not only affects the normal growth but also their academic growth. It is an established fact that adjustment to school and educational achievement of the child is immensely influenced by a variety of personal, family characteristics and social trends. In the words of Coleman, James C. "Adjustment is the outcome of the individuals attempt to deal with the stress and meet hisneeds, also his efforts to maintain harmonious relationship with the environment." The present century is an era of revolutionary changes and to cope up and adjust with such dynamic environment, one has to make changes in self or his environment. If the individual does not keep pace with the changing time and make changes in self then he succumb to the environmental pressure.

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Review of The Related Literatures

Kaur (2012) investigated the problems of adjustment in relation to achievement, sex and locality found that girls have more adjustment power than boys while locality does not influence adjustment power. Sangeeta and Chirag (2012) found that female college students have more adjustment problems incomparison to male college students. Gul and Ganai (2015) found that female graduate students have more problems related to their overall adjustment than male students. Enochs and Roland (2006) studied 511 male and female university students in the first year, where he studied the nature of the environment, gender and their relation with the level of social adjustment in the university, the result indicate that males are more adjusted than females. Gupta and Sadh's (2012) reported that no significant difference exists between boys and girls regarding different dimensions of adjustment as well as in total adjustment. Basu, S. (2012) conducted a study on adjustment of secondary school students and found that adjustment of female secondary school students is significantly better than that of male secondary school students. Chauhan (2013) conducted a study on adjustment of higher secondary school students of Durg district. The t-test results indicate that there issignificant difference in adjustment of higher secondary school's students and female students have goodadjustment level when compared to the male students. Lama (2010) reported that there is a great tendency for female students to experience adjustment problems more than males. This finding implies that male students are better adjusted in overall adjustment on the campus as compared to female students. Kurvilla (2006) reported thaturban were well adjusted than rural students in all areas of adjustment problems. Chamyal and Manral (2017) have reported that (i) urban students are better adjusted than rural students. (ii) private school students are better adjusted than government school students. Peerzada (2013) designed a study to compare the adjustment of science and social science higher secondary school teachers in different area like home adjustment, school adjustment, emotional adjustment etc. and showed that the social science teachers have more adjustment problems than science teachers. Sherafat and Murthy (2016) in a study found that private school students are more adjusted than government school students on overall adjustment measure. The review of the related literatures indicates the inconsistencies in the findings of the earlier researches.

This compels the present researcher to carry this investigation to ascertain the relationships and differences between the variables in hand. The present investigation will fill the void of knowledge.

Objectives

In the light of the review of the literatures, the researcher wishes to conduct the study with the following objectives:

1. To measure the adjustment among various secondary school students across gender (boys and girls) in Moradabad City.

2. To measure the adjustment among various secondary school students across locale (rural and urban) in and around Moradabad City.

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3. To measure the adjustment among various secondary school students across academic stream (science and social sciences) in and around Moradabad City.

4. To measure the adjustment among various secondary school students across type of schools (government and private) in and around Moradabad City.

Research Methodology

Research in a common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. Research is an art of scientific investigation. Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. The term research refers to systematic method consist of enunciating the problem, formulating a hypothesis, collecting the data, analyse the facts and reaching certain conclusions either in a form of solution towards the concerned problem or in certain generalization for some theoretical formulation. The system of collecting data for research projects is known as research methodology. Research Methodology represents the design of the research work.

Sampling Technique	:	Simple Random Sampling
Sample Unit	:	Students of 11th&12th Grade
Sample Size	:	220 students
Sampling Area	:	Moradabad City
Research Type	:	Descriptive
Tools used for Analysis	:	Mean, Standard Deviation, T-Test

Hypothese Involved

It is important to have set hypothese before one starts the research as they provide the testing grounds for the research and enable the researchers to identify the correctness of the research procession. Following are the hypothese for this research paper:

H_{01}: There is no significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students acrossgender (boys and girls).

H_1: There is significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students across gender (boys and girls).

H_{02}: There is no significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students acrosslocale (rural and urban).

H_2: There is significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students acrosslocale (rural and urban).

H_{03}: There is no significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students across academic stream (science and social sciences).

H_3: There is significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students across academic stream (science and social sciences).

Analysis and Findings

The researcher has done extensive work to gather data from various schools in and around Moradabad city. The data so collected is as below:

Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis One:

H_{01}: There is no significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students across gender (boys and girls).

H_1: There is some significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students across gender (boys and girls).

Table 1: Adjustment across Gender

	Group Statistics				
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
AVGSCR	BOY	119	8.1597	.78095	.07159
	GIRL	101	7.9109	.77587	.07720

		Independent Samples Test								
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
AVGSCR	Equal variances assumed	.318	.573	2.362	218	.019	.24877	.10534	.04115	.45639
	Equal variances not assumed			2.363	212.661	.019	.24877	.10529	.04123	.45631

From Table 1, we can make out that Average score of Boys is 8.1597 and that of girls is 7.9109, also standard Deviation is calculated to be 0.78 and 0.77 for Boys and Girls respectively. Upon careful inspection of the T-calculation we find that P-Value is 0.019 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance. **So we can state that Null Hypothesis H_{01} is rejected and Alternate hypothesis H_1 is accepted.**

Hypothesis Two:

H_{02}: There is no significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students across locale (rural and urban).

H_2: There is significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students across locale (rural and urban).

Table 2: Adjustment Across Area

Group Statistics					
	Area	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
AVGSCR	Urban	98	8.0816	.83325	.08417
	Rural	122	8.0164	.74947	.06785

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
AVGSCR	Equal variances assumed	5.539	.019	.610	218	.542	.06524	.10687	-.14539	.27587
	Equal variances not assumed			.603	197.258	.547	.06524	.10812	-.14797	.27845

From Table 2, we can make out that Average score of Urban area is 8.0816 and that of Rural areas is 8.0164, also standard Deviation is calculated to be 0.83 and 0.74 for Urban and Rural areas respectively. Upon careful inspection of the T-calculation we find that P-Value is 0.542 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. **So we can state that Null Hypothesis H_{02} is accepted and Alternate hypothesis H_2 is rejected.**

Hypothesis Three:

H_{03}:   There is no significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students across academic stream (science and social sciences).

H_3:   There is significant difference in the adjustment of senior secondary school students across academic stream (science and social sciences).

Table 3: Adjustment across streams

Group Statistics					
	Stream	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
AVGSCR	Science	107	8.0187	.76456	.07391
	Commerce	113	8.0708	.80973	.07617

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
AVGSCR	Equal variances assumed	1.938	.165	-.490	218	.625	-.05210	.10631	-.26162	.15741
	Equal variances not assumed			-.491	217.999	.624	-.05210	.10614	-.26129	.15708

From Table 3, we can make out that Average score of Science stream students is 8.0187 and that of Commerce stream students is 8.0708, also standard Deviation is calculated to be 0.76 and 0.80 for Science and commerce stream students respectively. Upon careful inspection of the

T-calculation we find that P-Value is 0.625, which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. So we can state that Null Hypothesis H_{03} is accepted and Alternate hypothesis H_3 is rejected.

CONCLUSSION

The researcher has now come to this conclusion that in case of adjustment across genders the Boys and girls have different levels of adjustments; in case of Rural and Urban area schooling the students doesn't have much difference in the Test done for Adjustment; in case of academic streams also not major difference was discovered as the students from both the streams Science and Commerce showed similar test results. The simple reason could be the aptitude of the students which enables the students to have better learning capacity which is clearly indicating in their test scores. Further the researcher wish to have more understanding of the students' Intelligence, Creativity and Adjustment levels in her future works.

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