A STUDY OF ADJUSTMENT AMONG YOUTHS

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Abstract: This Study purpose that a Study of Adjustment among youths. Objectives:- 1) To Study of the level of adjustment of Male and Female youths. 2) To Study of the level of adjustment of Urban and Rural youths. 3) To Study of There is no significant Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on social adjustment among Youths. Hypotheses: - 1) There is no significant difference between Male and Female youths with Dimensions on Adjustment. 2) There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural youths with Dimensions on Adjustment. 3) There is no significant Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on Adjustment on Youths.

Methodology: Sample: Total sample of present study 100 youths, in which 50 were Male youths (25 Urban and 25 rural youths) and 50 Female youths (25 Urban and 25 rural youths) from Aurangabad Dist. in Maharashtra. The subject selected in this sample will be used in the age group of 18 years to 25 years and Ratio 1:1. Variables- The independent variables are Gender (1) Male Youths 2) Female Youths), Area of Residence (1) Urban Youths 2) Rural Youths) and Dependent variables are Adjustment. Research Design: the present study a balanced 2x2 factorial design will be used. Research Tools- Revised Adjustment Inventory (1999) by Dr. Pramod Kumar. Statistical Treatment: Mean SD and ANOVA. Conclusions: 1) Female youths high Adjustment than Male youths. 2) Urban youths high Adjustment than Rural youths. 3) Male Rural Youths high Adjustment than Urban Male youths, Urban Female youths and Rural Female youths.

Keywords: Adjustment, Youths, Male, Female, Urban, Rural.

1. INTRODUCTION

Adjustment is the process of finding and adopting modes of behavior suitable to the environment. It is in the nature of human destiny that at every stage of life and every stratum of society there are problems to be solved so that further progress and development is attained. Adjustment is defined as a process involving both mental and behavioral responses, by which an individual strives to cope with inner needs, tensions, frustrations and conflicts and to bring harmony between these inner demand and those imposed upon him by world in which he lives. To be a good student it is necessary to achieve first of all, a high level of personal adjustment in which problems of a physical, emotional, sexual, moral and spiritual nature are reduced to a minimum.
3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
To study of adjustment among youths.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
- To Study of the level of adjustment of Male and Female youths.
- To Study of the level of adjustment of Urban and Rural youths.
- To Study of Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on adjustment among Youths.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY
- There is no significant difference between Male and Female youths with Dimensions on Adjustment.
- There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural youths with Dimensions on Adjustment.
- There is no significant Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on Adjustment on Youths.

4. METHODOLOGY
SAMPLE
Total sample of present study 100 youths, in which 50 were Male youths (25 Urban and 25 Rural youths) and 50 Female youths (25 Urban and 25 Rural youths) from Aurangabad Dist. in Maharashtra. The subject selected in this sample will be used in the age group of 18 years to 25 years and Ratio 1:1.

Table No- 01- Sample Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESEARCH DESIGN

Table 02- 2x2 Factorial designs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>A1,B1</td>
<td>A2,B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>A1,B2</td>
<td>A2,B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A – Gender A1- Male Youths A2- Female Youths
B- Area of Residents B1- Urban Youths B2- Rural Youths

RESEARCH TOOLS

Table No- 04- Revised Adjustment Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Name of the Test</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Item - 40 (Social adjustment -10 items and emotional adjustment 10 items)</th>
<th>Scoring “yes” and “No”</th>
<th>Reliability - 0.88</th>
<th>Validity - 0.81 for male and 0.74 for Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>Revised</td>
<td>Dr. Pramod</td>
<td>Adjustments Inventory (1999)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>Kumar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROCEDURES OF DATA COLLECTION
The Youths were called in a small group of 10 to 15 Youths. The Youths provided the Revised Adjustment Inventory. To fill the inventories subjects were given general instructions belongs to each Inventory.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES
Mean, S.D and ANOVA were Youths to analyses the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

GENDER ON ADJUSTMENT
Hypothesis:
- There is no significant difference between Male and Female youths with Dimensions on Adjustment.

Table No.05 Show the Mean, SD and F Value of Gender on Adjustment.

Observation of the table No.05and Figure No.01 indicated that the mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Adjustment. The mean and SD value obtained by the Male youths was 20.74, SD 3.52 and Female youths was 26.34, SD 4.21. Both group ‘F’ ratio was 77.60 at a glance those Female youths shows high score than Male youths.
The F value between Male and Female youths on Adjustment is observed 77.60 at 98 degree of freedom. The table value of F value is 0.05 = 3.94 and at 0.01 = 6.90 levels of significance, this is null hypothesis is Rejected and Alternative hypothesis (There is no significant difference between Male and Female youths with Dimensions on Adjustment) is Accepted because table value Low than calculated value. It means that Female youths high Adjustment than Male youths

AREA OF RESIDENCE ON ADJUSTMENT

Hypothesis:-2

- There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Youths with Dimensions on Adjustment.

Table No.06 Show the Mean, SD and F Value of Area of Residence on Adjustment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Area of Residence</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>F Value</th>
<th>Sign.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>Urban youths</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>21.10</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural youths</td>
<td>22.08</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure No.02 Mean of Area of Residence on Adjustment

Observation of the table No.06 and Figure No.02 indicated that the mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Adjustment. The mean and SD value obtained by the Urban youths was 25.00, SD 5.40 and Rural youths was 22.08, SD 3.55. Both group ‘F’ ratio was 21.10 at a glance those Urban youths shows high score than Rural youths.

The F value between Urban and Rural youths on Adjustment is observed 21.10 at 98 degree of freedom. The table value of F value is 0.05 = 3.94 and at 0.01 = 6.90 levels of significance, this is null hypothesis is Rejected and Alternative hypothesis (There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Youths with Dimensions on Adjustment) is Accepted because table value Low than calculated value. It means that Urban youths high Adjustment than Rural youths.

INTERACTION BETWEEN GENDER AND AREA OF RESIDENCE ON ADJUSTMENT

Hypothesis:-03

- There is no significant Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on Adjustment on Youths.

Table No.07 Show the Mean, SD and F Value of interaction between gender and area of residence on adjustment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>GENDER AND AREA OF RESIDENCE</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>F Value</th>
<th>Sign.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>Urban Male youths</td>
<td>20.48</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>29.28</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban Female youths</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>29.28</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Male youths</td>
<td>29.52</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>29.28</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Female youths</td>
<td>23.16</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>29.28</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure No.03 Mean of interaction between gender and area of residence on adjustment

Observation of the table No.07 and Figure No.03 indicated that Interaction A x B (Gender and Area of Residence), first Mean of Urban Male youths was 20.48 & SD 3.46, Second Mean of Urban Female youths was 21.00 & SD 3.64, third Mean of Rural Male youths was 29.52 & SD 2.25 and Fourth Mean of Rural Female youths was 23.16 & SD 3.17 on Adjustment. The F value between Gender and Area of Residence on Adjustment is observed 29.28 at 96 degree of freedom. The table value of F value is 0.05 = 3.94 and at 0.01 = 6.90 levels of significance, this is null hypothesis is Rejected and Alternative hypothesis (There is significant Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on Emotional Adjustment on Youths,) is Accepted because table value Low than calculated value. It means that Male Rural Youths high Adjustment than Urban Male youths, Urban Female youths and Rural Female youths.

5. CONCLUSIONS

1) Female youths high Adjustment than Male youths.
2) Urban youths high Adjustment than Rural youths.
3) Male Rural Youths high Adjustment than Urban Male youths, Urban Female youths and Rural Female youths.

REFERENCES