

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.

Adjustment is relative in character since there is no such thing as perfectly adjusted person. It is evaluated in terms of individuals capacity to change and to cope with demands that are encountered and these capacities vary from person to person with development level adjustment is relation also because it varies to some extent with social cultural norms because of individual variation in behavior. Adequate personal and social adjustment and the ability and willingness to learn to meet the requirements of home and school are of fundamental importance to academic success.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Srinivastava et al. (1979) studied that the adjustment problems of rural and urban adolescents and found that rural boy have superior adjustment than their urban counterparts. Sangeeta and Chirag (2012) this study found that Female college students have more adjustment problems than their male Students. Raut Rameshwar Babasaheb, (2019) this study found that Female Students Better Home, Social, Emotional and Health Adjustment than Male Students. Thiyam Kiran Singh et. All, (2014) this study found that there is no significant difference between boys and girls in the domains of home adjustment, health adjustment, social adjustment, emotional adjustment and overall adjustment. Dutta et. All. (1998) this study found that there is no significant difference between the boys and girls in the area of social adjustment. Anita (1994) this Study found that girls better adjusted in emotional, social, educational and total areas of adjustment areas of adjustment compared to boys. Priyanka Sharma and Nisha Saini, (2013) this study concluded that girls are average in health and social adjustment and unsatisfied in emotional adjustment. The boys are average in social adjustment and unsatisfied in health and emotional adjustment. The girls and boys do not differ significantly in health, social and emotional adjustment. Raju and Rahamtulla (2007), Kashinath (1990) and Pradhan (1993) this study found that Boys are significantly better adjustment than Girls. Sujatha, Gaonkar, khadi and Katarki, (1993) this study found that there is no significant difference between urban and rural Students on Adjustments.

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

	Gender			Total
		Male	Female	
Area of Residents	Urban	25	25	50
	Rural	25	25	50
Total		50	50	100

RESEARCH DESIGN

Table 02- 2x2 Factorial designs

		A	
		A1	A2
B	B1	A1,B1	A2,B1
	B2	A1,B2	A2,B2

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

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Table No- 03

Variable	Type of variable	Sub. Variable	Name of variable
Gender	Independent Variables	02	1) Male Youths, 2) Female Youths
Area of Residents	Independent Variables	02	1) Urban Youths, 2) Rural Youths
Adjustment	Dependent Variables		Adjustment

RESEARCH TOOLS

Table No- 04- Revised Adjustment Inventory

Aspect	Name of the Test	Author	
Adjustment	Revised Adjustment Inventory (1999)	Dr. Pramod Kumar	Item- 40 (Social adjustment -10 items and emotional adjustment-30 items)
			Scoring- "yes" and "No"
			Reliability - 0.88
			Validity - 0.81 for male and 0.74 for female

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

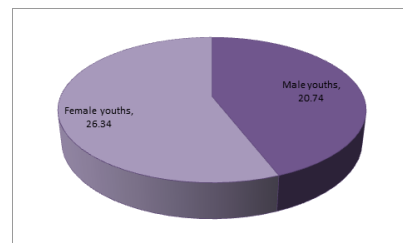
Hypothesis:-01

- 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.

Factor	Gender	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Sign.
Adjustment	Male youths	20.74	3.52	50	98	77.60	0.01
	Female youths	26.34	4.21	50			

Figure No.01 Mean of Gender on Adjustment



Observation of the table No.05 and 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

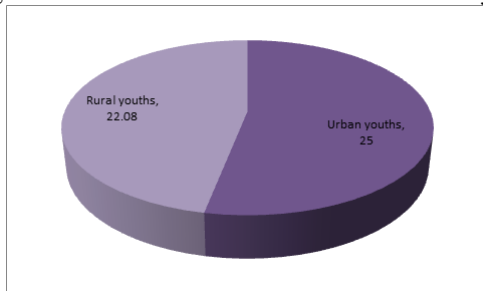
Hypothesis:-2

- 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

Factor	Area of Residence	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Sign.
Adjustment	Urban youths	25.00	5.40	50	98	21.10	0.01
	Rural youths	22.08	3.55	50			

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

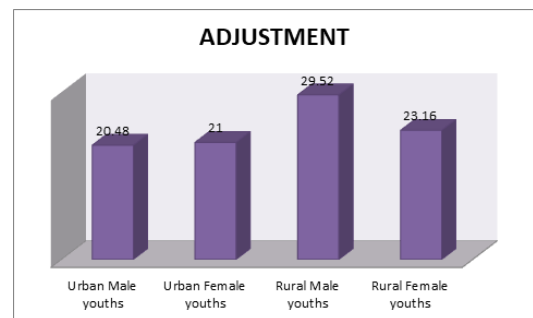
Hypothesis:-03

- 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

Factor	GENDER AND AREA OF RESIDENCE	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Sign.
Adjustment	Urban Male youths	20.48	3.46	25	94	29.28	0.01
	Urban Female youths	21.00	3.64	25			
	Rural Male youths	29.52	2.25	25			
	Rural Female youths	23.16	3.17	25			

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.

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