

A COMPARITIVE STUDY OF ADJUSTMENT OF DESTITUTE AND NON-DESTITUTE FEMALE ADOLESCENT STUDENTS

Dr. Mukesh Kumar

Assistant Professor, Babe Ke College of Education, Daudhar, Moga (Pb.)

Abstract: *Aims of the study is to investigate the adjustment problem of destitute and non-destitute female adolescents. A sample of 120 (60 destitute and 60 non-destitute female) adolescent students was selected from Moga and Amritsar districts of Punjab state. The adjustment inventory by Srivastava & Tiwari was used in this study. Mean, Standard deviation, SED and t-value were used for analysis and interpretation of the data. The research showed that 1) Non- destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of social adjustment. 2) Non- destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of emotional adjustment. 3) Non-destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of educational adjustment. 4) Non-destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of total adjustment.*

Keywords: *Adjustment, Destitute, Non- Destitute and Adolescents.*

INTRODUCTION

Life is a long and continuous process of adjustment to the social and physical environment. Every individual is a part of the society and he/she has to live. The concept of adjustment means adaptations to physical environment as to social demand. No human being can live apart from physical environment. There is action and reaction chain going on between the individual and his environment. So there is social pressure and demand of socialization. The process of adjustment becomes still more complicate when his interaction with one situation, comes into conflict with the requirement of the other situation. One situation may give rise to pleasure while the other may give rise to pain. The resulting tension may causes disturbance in his psyche, produce uncomfortable physical symptoms or may even give birth to abnormal behavior.

The term adjustment is broadly used for varying conditions of social for interpersonal relations in the society whereby adjustment means reaction to the demands and pressures of social environment imposed upon the individual. The demands may be external to which the individual has reacted. Adjustment may be defined as a process by which individual attempt to maintain a level of physiological and psychological equilibrium. Observe the life of a child, he is asked to do this and not to do other things. He has to follow certain beliefs and set of values which the family follows. His personality develops in the continuous process of interaction with family environment. There are other demands we feel uncomfortable, with the development of the child, these physiological demands go on inversing and become more complex.

It is the right of each and every child to get full opportunities for his /her all round development. The parental home is the actual place for the physical, mental and cultural development of the child along with fulfillment of economic, social, religious and educational needs. The family, in general and parents in particular have often been considered as the most important support for the child. Unfortunately, all children are not able to get such kind of environment where they can grow as perfect human beings. Such children come under the category of destitute children.

Adolescence is the most and critical period of individual's development with which the teacher has to deal. Adolescence has to face various difficult situations and education should be organized to enable them to face all these problems of life. The adolescents have to be so educated that they build up their life in a way which successfully bring about the welfare of the society. Adolescence is the chronological period of individual's growth and development beginning with the onset of puberty (about 13 years). The adolescent has lost childhood but yet not an adult.

A perusal of the studies reveals that destitute children show more adjustment problems as compared to non-destitute children (Gupta, 1984; Nagar,1985;and Brown, 1967; Anglin, 1998; Sheikh, 1978; Singh 1979; Hiremani et al ,1994 ; Votta, 2001 ; Kumar ,2010 ;) Hence, the present study is a humble attempt in this direction. The investigator feels that the finding of this study will be helpful for destitute home children, especially, the girls, in solving their adjustment problems.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- O1. To investigate the significant difference between destitute and non-destitute female adolescents in the area of social adjustment.
- O2. To investigate the significant difference between destitute and non-destitute female adolescents in the area of emotional adjustment.
- O3. To investigate the significant difference between destitute and non-destitute female adolescents in the area of educational adjustment.
- O4. To investigate the significant difference between destitute and non- destitute female adolescents in the area of total adjustment.

METHODOLOGY

In the present study, Descriptive Survey method was employed.

SAMPLE

A sample of 120 (60 destitute and 60 non-destitute female) adolescent students was selected from Moga and Amritsar districts of Punjab state.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

- Adjustment

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

- Destitute Adolescent
- Non- Destitute Adolescent

TOOL USED

The adjustment Inventory by Srivastava & Tiwari was used.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

Mean, Standard deviation, SED and t-value were calculated for analysis and interpretation of the data.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**HYPOTHESIS-1**

H. There will be a significant difference between destitute and non-destitute female adolescents in the area of social adjustment.

Table 1.**Mean, SD, SEM, t-ratio of social adjustment among destitute and non- destitute female adolescents**

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	SE _D	t-ratio	Level of significance
Destitute	100	5.5	4.02	0.47	2.55	0.05
Non-Destitute	100	4.3	2.75			

$p > 0.05 = 1.97$, $p < 0.01 = 2.60$ at df. 198.

Above table shows that obtained t-value (2.55) is more than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. So the Non-directional hypothesis "There is significant difference between Destitute and Non-Destitute female adolescents in the area of social adjustment" is **accepted**. Hence, it may conclude that non-destitute female adolescents' are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of social adjustment.

HYPOTHESIS-2

H. There will be a significant difference between destitute and non- destitute female adolescents in the area of emotional adjustment.

Table 2**Mean, SD, SEM, t-ratio of emotional adjustment among destitute and non-destitute female adolescents**

Group	N	Mean	S. D	SE _D	t-ratio	Level of significance
Destitute	100	9.16	3.89	0.52	2.42	0.05
Non-Destitute	100	7.9	3.74			

$p > 0.05 = 1.97$, $p < 0.01 = 2.60$ at df. 198.

Above table shows that obtained t-value (2.42) is more than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. So the Non-directional hypothesis "There is significant difference between Destitute and Non-Destitute female adolescents in the area of emotional adjustment" is **accepted**. Hence it may conclude that non-destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of emotional adjustment.

HYPOTHESIS – 3.

H. There will be a significant difference between destitute and non-destitute female adolescents in the area of educational adjustment.

Table 3.**Mean, SD, SEM, t-ratio of educational adjustment level among destitute and non-destitute female adolescent**

Group	N	Mean	S. D.	SE _D	t-Ratio	Level of significance
Destitute	100	5.56	3.84	0.43	5.30	0.01
Non-Destitute	100	3.28	2.16			

$p > 0.05 = 1.97$, $p > 0.01 = 2.60$ at df. 198

Above table shows that obtained t-value (5.30) is more than the table value at both levels of significance i.e. 0.05 and 0.01 at df. 198. So the Non-directional hypothesis "There is significant difference between Destitute and Non-Destitute female adolescents in the area of educational adjustment" is **accepted**. Hence it may conclude that non-destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of educational adjustment.

HYPOTHESIS – 4.

H. There will be a significant difference between destitute and non-destitute female adolescents in the area of total adjustment.

Table 4.**Mean, SD, SEM and t-ratio of total adjustment level among destitute and non-destitute female adolescents**

Group	N	Mean	S. D.	SE _D	t-ratio	Level of significance
Destitute	100	27.55	11.77	1.38	6.13	0.01
Non-Destitute	100	19.08	7.26			

$p > 0.05 = 1.97$, $p > 0.01 = 2.60$ at df. 198.

Above table shows that obtained t-value (6.13) is more than the table value at both levels of significance i.e. 0.05 and 0.01 at df. 198. So the Non-directional hypothesis "There is significant difference between Destitute and Non-Destitute female adolescents in the area of total adjustment" is **accepted**. Hence it may conclude that non-destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of total adjustment.

MAJOR FINDINGS, DISCUSSION AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

MAJOR FINDINGS

- F1. Non- destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of social adjustment.
- F2. Non- destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of emotional adjustment.
- F3. Non-destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of educational adjustment.
- F4. Non-destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than destitute female adolescents in the area of total adjustment.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULT

This study primarily aimed at studying 'Adjustment' of destitute and non-destitute of female adolescents. The aim of study was to see whether the adjustment level in female adolescents of destitute and non- destitute is similar or not. The investigator has analyzed all data manually and found that Non-destitute female adolescents are more adjusted than the destitute female adolescents.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the study states that there is significant difference between social, emotional, educational and total adjustment of destitute and non- destitute female adolescents. The teaching strategies should be made so as to understand the different levels of destitute and non-destitute adolescents. The teacher should frame such policies which are in accordance with their normal behavior, home environment, etc. Co-curricular activities should be provided to them to help them in their adjustment. New strategies of education must be used to understand the individual behavior of the adolescent students. Discussions may be arranged on their general problems. The Government must provide more facilities for education of destitute children. To promote good social adjustment, it is suggested that destitute and non-destitute children should be treated equally by teacher and general public. Non-destitute children should be made to feel that destitute children are normal children and should be accepted by them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Anglin, B. F. (1998). "What are the effect on Homelessness on children socially". International Journal. 59(3), 12-26.
- [2] Bhan, R. (2012). "A comparative study of adjustment of destitute and non-destitute female adolescent". BRICS journal of educational Research. 2(2&3) 139-142.
- [3] Brown, A.W. et al (1967) Influence of Affectionate family Relationship on character Development. Mayor, W.J. (Ed). Reading in the psychology of childhood and Adolescence, London: Blaisdell publishing Company, 361-366.
- [4] Gupta, P. (1984). "Self-concept, Dependency and Adjustment pattern of abandoned institutionalized preadolescents". Ph.D. Thesis. Appl. Psy. Cal. U. Fourth Survey of research in Education, 1, 369.
- [5] Hunshal, S.C. and Gaonkar (2007). "A study on adjustment of institutionalized children". Ph.D. Thesis. Karnataka J. Agric. Science. Dissertation Abstract International, 21(4),548-552.
- [6] Koul, L. (1998). "Methodology of Educational Research", New Delhi : Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- [7] Kumar, S. (2010). "Study of various aspects of adjustments of male and female adolescent destitute children in District Shimla of Himachal Pradesh". M. Phil Thesis, Education.
- [8] Mangle, S.K. (2008) Advanced Educational psychology, PHI Learning private limited, NEW DELHI, 399.
- [9] Nagar, D. (1985). A study of the socio-psychological problems and personality pattern of the deprived children living in destitute homes of Rajasthan. Ph.D. Thesis, Education, M. Sckh. U.
- [10] Sheikh, K. (1978). "Intelligence, Adjustment and orphan". Journal of psychological researcher, 22, 46-48.
- [11] Srivastava, D.N. & Tiwari, G. (1986). The Adjustment Inventory Manual. Agra: Psychological Research cell.
- [12] Votta, E.A. (2001). "Impact of copying style, Negative life-events, self-esteem and social support on the psychological adjustment of homeless adolescent males". Dissertation Abstract International, 63(4) 2079.