

ADJUSTMENT LEVEL: A STUDY OF FEMALE ADOLESCENCE LOCALITY INFLUENCE BELONGS TO DISTRICT MEERUT, UTTAR PRADESH.

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to examine the locality influence on adjustment dimensions of rural and urban female adolescence belongs to district Meerut. Purposive sampling on total 120 female adolescence (60 rural and 60 urban) were drawn from different colleges of district Meerut. In the present study data collection was conducted by applying a psychological test adjustment inventory for college students (AICS-ss) constructed by Prof. A.K.P. Sinha and Prof. R.P. Singh^[1] Keeping in view the objectives of the study for statistical analysis Mean, SD, 't' value was computed. Investigation shows that locality influence reflects in between rural and urban locality female adolescence in home adjustment, educational adjustment and overall adjustment level. Further study reveals that rural locality female adolescence were found more adoptable as compare to urban locality female adolescence in terms of home adjustment, educational adjustment and overall adjustment.

KEYWORDS: Adolescence, locality- rural urban, Adjustment level- home, health, social, educational, emotional.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence adjustment process is very complex in nature due to their certain behavioral changes. This is one of the stage of life span where the emotions is highly unpredictable and always be on high peak. Adolescence face many challenges issues in their day to day life's sometimes they have conflicts with their parents and teachers due to which they lead to anxiety stressful life. It is the stage where positive and negative emotion urge due to the psychological,

sociological, biological, environmental changes occurs in themselves. Adolescence is the stage where the individual become mature and grow to its fullest. They always have congenial relationship with the same age mates, peer group influence attract the adolescence to act and react in both negative and positive environment. It is very important for family parents and teacher to help them in learning new ways of life with full strength that spark as sunshine in their later life. Process of adjustment is not new for them but very difficult in many ways to adopt and create balance between the day to day activity. Adjustment in adolescence life plays an essential role especially in the area of home, education, social and emotional adjustment. It is a continuous process which adolescence lean with the encouragement by their parents and teachers, one can't have inherent adjustment level but it can develop progressively throughout the experience of life. Sharing communicable bond with parents also help them to learn and adopt the process of adjustment in a happy manner. Family members and their interaction pattern with their offspring mold on the behaviour and adjustment, friendly atmosphere of parents with their children develop the ability to deal in a social gathering and engage them in cooperative behaviour [2,3,4] Adjustment is not a sacrifices but an art of living in such a multifaceted society where we have every possible way to survive and live life accordingly.

Present study reviewed studies in this field emphasis that adjustment dimensions in adolescents. Further study emphasis that in adjustment pattern rural students proved better than the urban students [5]. Study stated that in educational and social adjustment, rural students showed better than urban students, study also reveals the effect of emotional adjustment in which no difference is found between rural and urban students [6]. stated that no gender difference reflect on educational and emotional adjustment, study also showed female adolescence found better on social, family and financial adjustment when compare with male adolescents. Study found that family environment has effect on the adjustment patterns of the students [4]. Study stated that family, teachers, counselors must encourage them in facing challenges of educational adjustment in their school life [7]. Study emphasis that locality as a factor shows rural area students found to be more mature in their adjustment capacity than urban area students [8].

OBJECTIVES

2.1 To find out the locality influence on adjustment dimensions of female adolescence.

2.2 To find out the adjustment level of rural and urban female adolescence.

HYPOTHESIS

There exist no significant difference between the rural and urban female adolescence with reference to their adjustment and its dimensions.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE TECHNIQUE

Total 120 female adolescence (60 rural and 60 urban) age up to 17 to 19 years were drawn from Purposive sampling belongs to different colleges of district Meerut.

TOOL

Data collection was conducted by applying a psychological test adjustment inventory for college students (AICS-ss) constructed by Prof. A.K.P. Sinha and Prof. R.P. Singh ^[1].

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

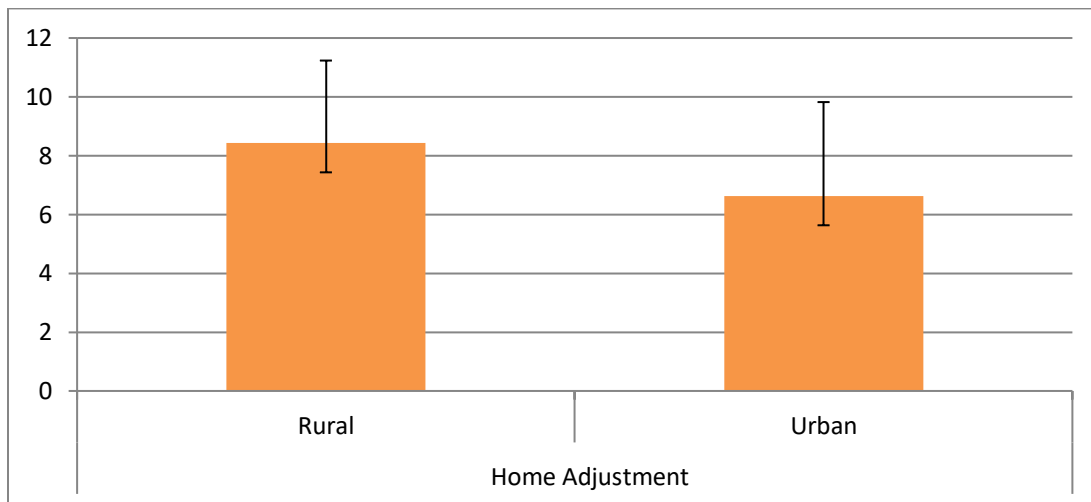
Mean-Standard Deviation and 't' test were applied to analysis the significance level of rural and urban adolescence in adjustment with its 5 dimensions viz. Home, Health, Social, Emotion, Education.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION**Table 1**

Shows Mean, Standard Deviation and t values of rural and urban female adolescence for

Home adjustment.

Variable	Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	't'- Value	Level of significant	df
Home Adjustment	Rural	60	8.43	2.80	3.285304338	Significant at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels	118
	Urban	60	6.63	3.18			

Figure 1**Home adjustment of rural and urban female adolescence**

From the above table 1, it is clearly indicates that mean score of home adjustment in rural locality female adolescence are 8.43 and in urban locality female adolescence are 6.63. “t” value for home adjustment is significant at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels with df 118. Thus there is significant difference in home adjustment between the rural and urban female adolescence, hence it is concluded that the null hypothesis is rejected.

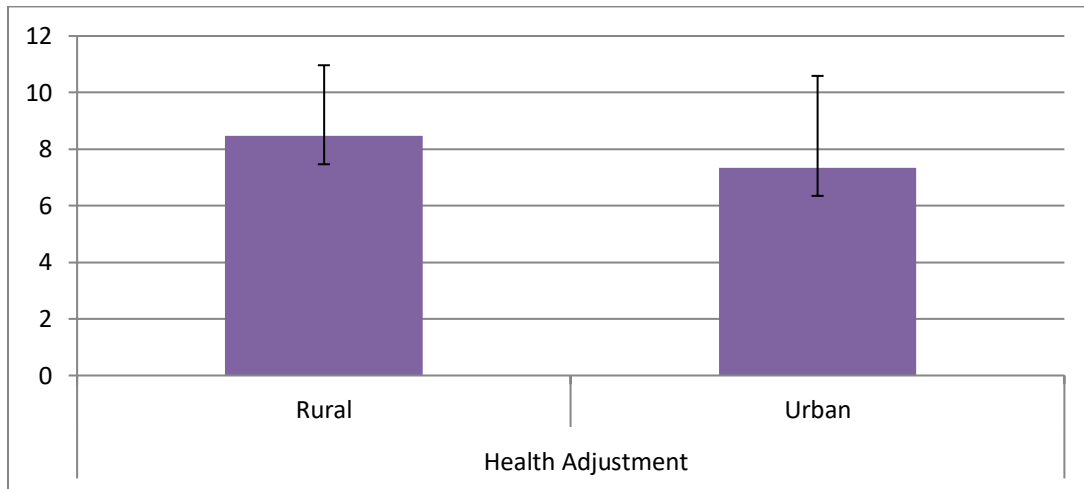
Table 2

Shows Mean, Standard Deviation and t values of rural and urban female adolescence for Health adjustment.

Variable	Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	‘t’- Value	Level of significant	df
Health Adjustment	Rural	60	8.46	2.50	0.175241909	Not significant at 0.05 level	118
	Urban	60	7.35	3.24			

Figure 2

Health adjustment of rural and urban female adolescence



From the above table 2, shows that mean score of health adjustment in rural locality female adolescence are 8.46 and in urban locality female adolescence are 7.35. “t” value for health adjustment is not significant at 0.05 level with df 118. Thus there is no significant difference in health adjustment between the rural and urban female adolescence, hence it is concluded that the null hypothesis is accepted.

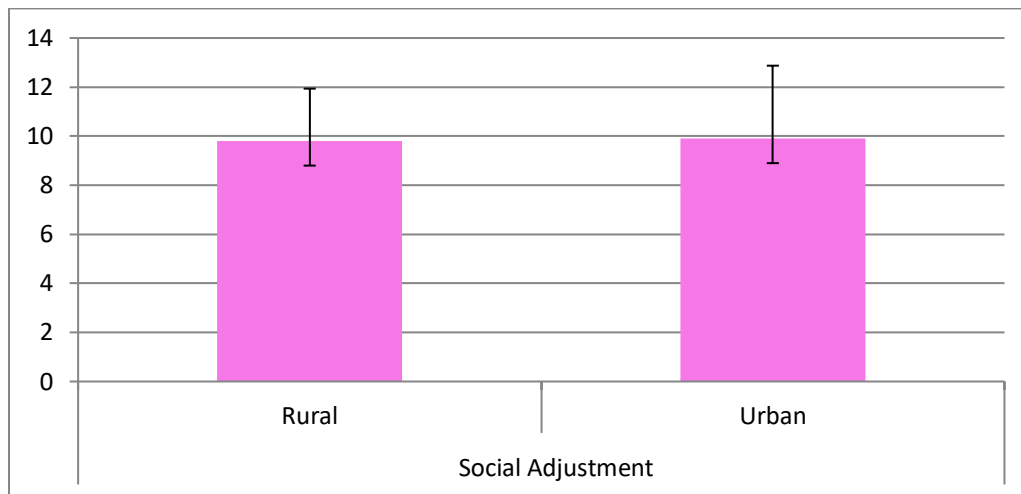
Table 3

Shows Mean, Standard Deviation and t values of rural and urban female adolescence for Social adjustment.

Variable	Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	‘t’- Value	Level of significant	df
Social Adjustment	Rural	60	9.8	2.137	-0.211550175	Not significant at 0.05 level	118
	Urban	60	9.9	2.972			

Figure 3

Social adjustment of rural and urban female adolescence



From the above table 3, data reveals that mean score of social adjustment in rural locality female adolescence are 9.8 and in urban locality female adolescence are 9.9. “t” value for social adjustment is not significant at 0.05 level with df 118. Thus there is no significant difference in social adjustment between the rural and urban female adolescence, hence it is concluded that the null hypothesis is accepted.

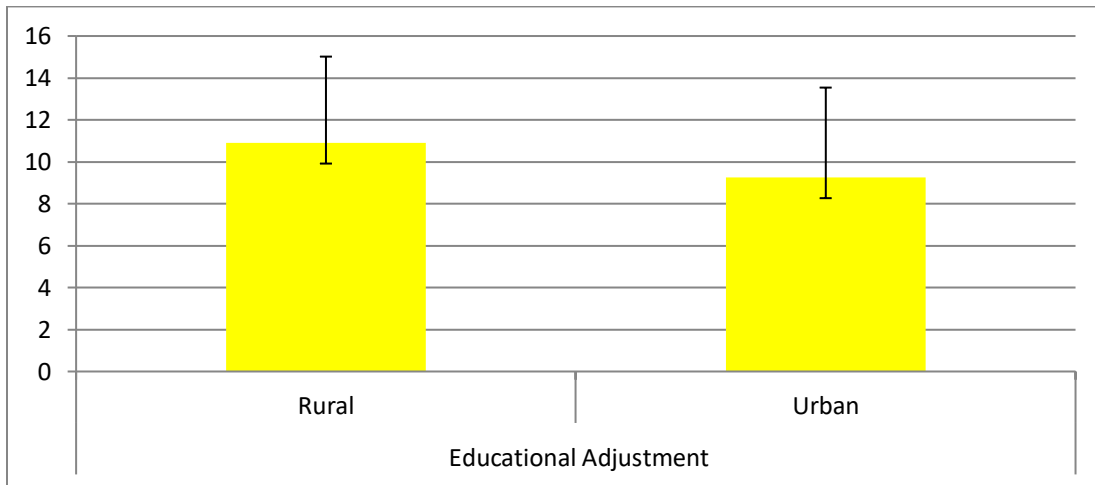
Table 4

Shows Mean, Standard Deviation and t values of rural and urban female adolescence for Educational adjustment.

Variable	Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	‘t’- Value	Level of significant	df
Educational Adjustment	Rural	60	10.91	4.10	2.157581383	Significant at 0.05 level	118
	Urban	60	9.26	4.27			

Figure 4

Educational adjustment of rural and urban Adolescence



From the above table 4, clearly reflect that mean score of educational adjustment in rural locality female adolescence are 10.91 and in urban locality female adolescence are 9.26. “t” value for educational adjustment is significant at 0.05 level with df 118. Thus there is significant difference in educational adjustment between the rural and urban female adolescence, hence it is concluded that the null hypothesis is rejected.

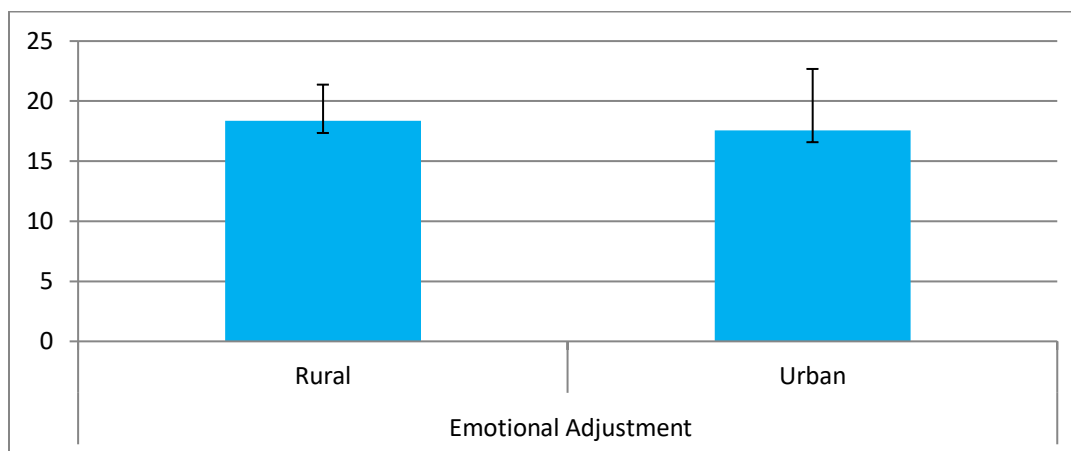
Table 5

Shows Mean, Standard Deviation and t values of rural and urban female adolescence for Emotional adjustment.

Variable	Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	‘t’- Value	Level of significant	df
Emotional Adjustment	Rural	60	18.35	3.024	1.002048828	Not significant at 0.05 level	118
	Urban	60	17.58	5.096			

Figure 5

Emotional adjustment of rural and urban female adolescence



From the above table 5, data reveals that mean score of emotional adjustment in rural locality female adolescence are 18.35 and in urban locality female adolescence are 17.58. “t” value for emotional adjustment is not significant at 0.05 level with df 118. Thus there is no significant difference in emotional adjustment between the rural and urban female adolescence, hence it is concluded that the null hypothesis is accepted.

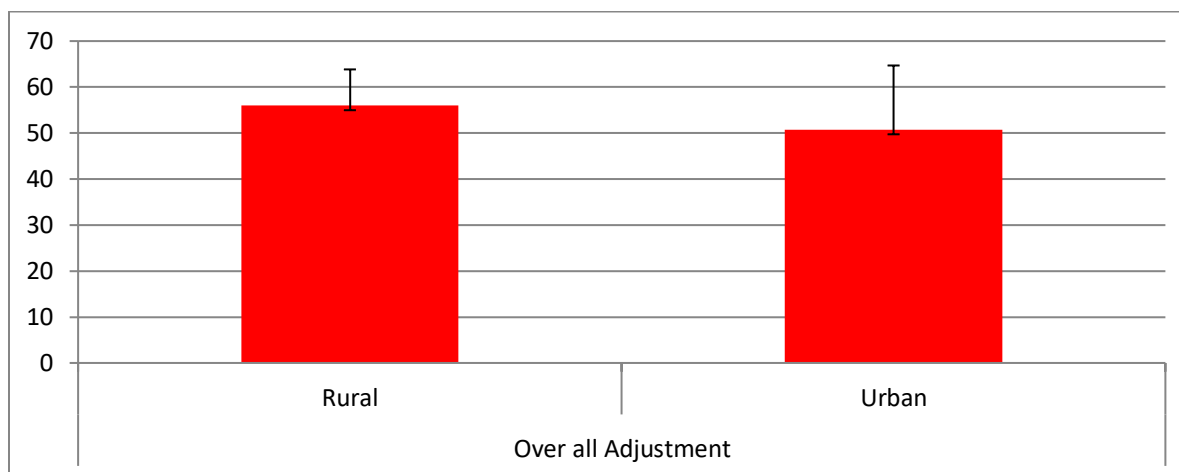
Table 6

Shows Mean, Standard Deviation and t values of rural and urban female adolescence for over all adjustment.

Variable	Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	‘t’- Value	Level of significant	df
Over all Adjustment	Rural	60	55.96	7.87	2.528420341	Significant at 0.05 level	118
	Urban	60	50.73	13.96			

Figure 6

Overall adjustment of rural and urban female adolescence



From the above table 6, shows that mean score of over-all adjustment in rural locality female adolescence are 55.96 and in urban locality female adolescence are 50.733. “t” value for over-all adjustment is significant at 0.05 level with df 118. Thus there is significant difference in over-all adjustment between the rural and urban female adolescence, hence it is concluded that the null hypothesis is rejected and it is proved that rural female adolescence showed more mature in their over-all adjustment as compare to urban female adolescence. Study is in the line by researchers [5, 8] suggest that rural locality were more adaptable than urban locality significant difference exist in between rural and urban locality adolescents .

CONCLUSION

The current study is sought to investigate the locality Influence on adjustment level of rural and urban female adolescence belongs to district Meerut. To investigate the adjustment level of adolescence Prof. Sinha and Prof. Singh adjustment inventory for college students (AICS-ss)^[1] were applied, further study investigates that by calculating “t” test to analysis the level of significant. Study suggests that influence of locality between the rural and urban female adolescence has significant at home adjustment, educational adjustment and overall adjustment, thus hypothesis is rejected. On the other side, study shows no significant influence of locality between rural and urban female adolescence in health adjustment, social adjustment and

emotional adjustment thus hypothesis is accepted. Study conjointly reveals that rural locality female adolescence found to be more adoptable as compare to urban locality female adolescence in overall adjustment and with dimensions of adjustment viz. home adjustment and educational adjustment.

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