

Adjustment among School going Adolescents: A Study in Kunnathur village, Annur Block (Coimbatore District)

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ABSTRACT: *An adolescent, in the enlightened period, is a product of refinement and culture in all dimensions. Adolescence not only brings change in the body but also in the intellectual shape. A voluminous modification around the sphere due to modernization has fetched in number of complications for the adolescents of new generation. But the outmoded approaches of the Indian parents have not altered much. This phase carries in many emotional disproportions as the adolescent children turn out to be conscious of their sexual roles at the similar spell they effortlessly get attracted to their opposite gender. Adolescents are not emotionally organized for their social tasks and roles. But their blood relations expect them to act like a fully grown for which he or she is neither psychologically set nor bodily ready. This gentle fabrication of adjustment is traced in this present study among the adolescents living in Kunnathur village of Annur Block (Coimbatore District)*

Keywords—*Adjustment, Adolescents, Personality*

I. INTRODUCTION

The term adolescence has emerged from the Latin verb “Adolescere” which means “to grow”. It is a changeover age from childhood to adulthood. Adolescence not only brings transformation in the physique but also in the knowledgeable form. These above fluctuations have noteworthy ups and downs on mental functioning. Adjustment involves health, home, and school, social and personal life. However, exact groups at specific points of progress and expansion are repeatedly studied to understand the many facts of one’s behavior which synthesize equilibrium among themselves thus making adjustment a reality.

Adolescences, as a progressive juncture is a creation of culture and refinement. Puberty is considered to be evolution period stuck between childhood and maturity which is been predictable as a short period when erotic maturity takes place. The School going adolescences come in the age between 13 to 18.

Erick. H. Erickson in his words defines adolescences as “A period of rapid change- physical, physiological and social a time when all sameness and continuities relied upon earlier is more or less questioned again”.

Herbert Spencer (1864) in his words says “Life is the continues adjustment of internal and external relations”. Adjustment comprises more of the individual desires and the temperament as it contains internal wants and anxieties.

II. ANNUR- A BRIEF OUTLOOK

Annur is a suburban which is located 28 kilometers outside the Coimbatore City. The name Annur has taken its shape from Anniyur which was called before. According to the survey of India in 2007, the inhabitants were 18,242 in which the women were more than the men. Annur is known for the fabric manufacturing units next to Tirupur. In contemporary times the other engineering units started coming up.

The excellence giving educational establishments are very fewer in no. compared to the Coimbatore City. So the standards of youngsters are also not up to the quality in all aspects. The foremost profession in the Annur block is agronomy next to the yarn mills. Many youngsters who are the native of Annur work in Coimbatore city due of their lack of employment opportunities in their hometown. The people who live in the place are Tamils. There are numerous ancient sanctuaries for Hindu people in Annur, in which Manneeswara temple was erected by the Chola Monarchs before 1000 years. Annur block contains 21 panchayat villages.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Reddy A.V. (1979) conducted a study on “Problems of concern for many of the school going adolescents” He studied more about the adjustment areas and glitches of adolescents. The study was done in city, semi-urban and rustic places. The researcher has concluded that the adolescents were finding it problematic to adjust in the area of academics shadowed by their individual life.

Gupta M. and Gupta P. (1980) studied about “The pattern of problems of girls in urban India” The researcher studied long with the money complications checklist. The utmost awkward areas were individual, societal and school connected glitches fading out with physis, sexual role and marriage.

Sajatha S., Caonkar V., Khadi P. and Katarhi P.A. (1993) have carried out their study in the Dharwad block of Karnataka state. They absorbed more on the level of adjustments between male and female adolescents of the urban and rural areas in specific to the age. So the study publicized that, the adolescents from the rural zones were more involved in studies than the adolescents from the urban zones. Also age was not constrained for the adjustment problem.

Wenz Gross, Melodic, Siperstien and Gary N. (1998) studied about “Students with learning problems at risk in middle school: Stress, social support and adjustment”. The authors researched about the stress in comparison with studies, peer group, conflicts with teachers, support from family and adjustment. The affiliation between the adjustment, social support and stress was focused more. The authors concluded that schoolchildren with learning complications experienced addition of stress, fewer peer cluster care and had pitiable adjustment level.

Jain P. and Jandu K. (1998) “A comparative study of school adjustment of adolescent girls and boys of employed and non-employed mothers in the age group of (14-18). The outcomes of z-test disclosed that (1) girls of non- employed and employed mothers had a respectable adjustment than the boys. (2) Girls of non- occupied mothers had a healthier communal adjustment but worse scholastic adjustment matched to the girls of employed mothers. (3) Compared to the boys of non-working mothers, the boys of working mothers had an overwhelming adjustment level in the society. So by appraising the investigation, the authors have stressed that there is a necessity for an fact-finding exploration on adjustment problem of school going juveniles.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Intentions of the Study

- To study the demographic details of School going adolescents in Kunnathur village, Annur Block (Coimbatore District)
- To study the shapes of adjustment made by School going adolescents in Kunnathur village
- To analyze various correlates of School going adolescent's adjustments
- To distinguish amongst the adjustments made by male and female respondents.

Study Plan

The scientist applied descriptive study strategy. The descriptive study plan outfits this study as the researcher has tried to label only the adjustment among school going adolescents in Kunnathur village.

Universe and Sampling

The school going adolescents living at Kunnathur village were 41. The scientist has carefully chosen 30 respondents by using purposive sampling procedure.

Tools of Facts gathering

The scientist used discussion schedule to collect data from Kunnathur place for the study.

V. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Distribution of respondents on the basis of their Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
13	3	10.0
14	7	23.3
15	2	6.7
16	8	26.7
17	10	33.3
Total	30	100

Among 30 respondents majority of the respondents 33.3% (10) fit to the age group of 17, 26.7% (8) belong to the age group of 16, 23.3% (7) belong to the age group of 14, 10.0% (3) belong to the age group of 13, 6.7% (2) belong to the age group of 15.

Distribution of respondents on the basis of their Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	14	46.7
Female	16	53.3
Total	30	100

Among 30 respondents majority of the respondents 53.3% (16) were females, 46.7% (14) were males.

Distribution of respondents on the basis of their Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	25	83.3
Christian	5	16.7
Total	30	100

Among 30 respondents majority of the respondents 83.3% (25) were Hindus, 16.7% (5) were Christians.

Distribution of respondents on the basis of their Community

Community	Frequency	Percentage
BC	8	26.7
SC	22	73.3
Total	30	100

Among 30 respondents majority of the respondents 73.3% (22) belong to the so called SC category, 26.7% (8) belong to the BC category.

Distribution of respondents on the basis of their Family

Family Type	Frequency	Percentage
Joint Family	23	76.7
Nuclear Family	7	23.3
Total	30	100

Among 30 respondents majority of the respondents 76.7% (23) were from joint family, 23.3% (7) are from nuclear family.

Distribution of respondents on the basis of their members in Family

Members in Family	Frequency	Percentage
2	7	23.3
3	8	26.7
4	10	33.3
5	5	16.7
Total	30	100

Among 30 respondents 33.3% (10) respondents have 4 members in the family, 26.7% (8) respondents have 3 members in the family, 23.3% (7) respondents have 2 members in the family, 16.7% (5) respondents have 5 members in the family.

Distribution of respondents on the basis of their members in Annual income of family

Income (p.a.)	Frequency	Percentage
1 (25000-45000)	20	66.7
2 (45001-65000)	8	26.7
3 (65001 & above)	2	6.7
Total	30	100

Among 30 respondents 66.7% (20) respondent's family earn between (25000-45000) p.a., 26.7% (8) respondent's family earn between (45001-65000) p.a., 6.7% (2) respondent's family earn more than 65001 p.a.

Distribution of respondents on the basis of their Adjustment

Adjustment	Frequency	Percentage
1 Less (112-124)	11	36.7
2 Moderate(125-137)	17	56.7
3 High (138-148)	2	6.7
Total	30	100

Among 30 respondents 56.7% (17) respondents have moderate adjustment, 36.7% (11) respondents have less adjustment, and 6.7% (2) respondents have high level of adjustment.

Association between Gender and Adjustment

Gender	Less (112-124)	Moderate(125-137)	High (138-148)	Total
Male	5(16.7%)	8(26.7%)	1(3.3%)	14
Female	6(20.0%)	9(30.0%)	1(3.3%)	16
Total	11	17	2	30

Calculated Value = .016 df= 2. Chi square test was applied to find out the association between gender and adjustment. It is proved that there is no significant association between gender and adjustment.

Association between Community and Adjustment

Community	Less (112-124)	Moderate(125-137)	High (138-148)	Total
BC	3(10.0%)	5(16.7%)	0(0%)	8
SC	8(26.7%)	12(40.0%)	2(6.7%)	22
Total	11	17	2	30

Calculated Value = .795 df= 2. Chi square test was applied to find out the association between community and adjustment. It is proved that there is no significant association between community and adjustment.

Association between Type of Family and Adjustment

Type of Family	Less (112-124)	Moderate (125-137)	High (138-148)	Total
Joint family	7(23.3%)	14(46.7%)	2(6.7%)	23
Nuclear family	4(13.3%)	3(10.0%)	0(0%)	7
Total	11	17	2	30

Calculated Value = 1.960 df= 2. Chi square test was applied to find out the association between type of family and adjustment. It is proved that there is no significant association between type of family and adjustment.

Association between Members in family and Adjustment

Members	Less (112-124)	Moderate (125-137)	High(138-148)	Total
2	2(6.7%)	5(16.7%)	0(0%)	7
3	4(13.3%)	3(10.0%)	1(3.3%)	8
4	3(10.0%)	7(23.3%)	0(0%)	10
5	2(6.7%)	2(6.7%)	1(3.3%)	5
Total	11	17	2	30

Calculated Value = 4.871 df= 6. Chi square test was applied to find out the association between members in family and adjustment. It is proved that there is no significant association between members in the family and adjustment.

Association between Age and Adjustment

Age	Less (112-124)	Moderate (125-137)	High (138-148)	Total
13	1(3.3%)	2(6.7%)	0(0%)	3
14	3(10.0%)	4(13.3%)	0(0%)	7
15	1(3.3%)	1(3.3%)	0(0%)	2
16	4(13.3%)	3(10.0%)	1(3.3%)	8
17	2(6.7%)	7(23.3%)	1(3.3%)	10
Total	11	17	2	30

Calculated Value = 3.601 df= 8. Chi square test was applied to find out the association between the age and adjustment. It is proved that there is no significant association between the age and adjustment.

Association between Income and Adjustment

Income (p.a.)	Less (112-124)	Moderate(125-137)	High (138-148)	Total
1(25000-45000)	8(26.7%)	10(33.3%)	2(6.7%)	20
2(45001-65000)	1(3.3%)	7(23.3%)	0(0%)	8
3(65001& above)	2(6.7%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2
Total	11	17	2	30

Calculated Value = 7.155 df= 4. Chi square test was applied to find out the association between income and adjustment. It is proved that there is no significant association between income and adjustment.

Association between Religion and Adjustment

Religion	Less (112-124)	Moderate(125-137)	Highly(138-148)	Total
Hindu	9(30%)	14(46.7%)	2(6.7%)	25
Christian	2(6.7%)	3(10.0%)	0(0%)	5
Total	11	17	2	30

Calculated Value = .430 df= 2. Chi square test was applied to find out the association between religion and adjustment. It is proved that there is no significant association between religion and adjustment.

Significance T Test for Adjustment based on the type of family and Gender

S.No.	Adjustment	N.	Mean	S.D.
Gender	Male	11	1.55	.522
	Female	17	1.53	.514
Family	Joint	11	1.36	.505
	Nuclear	17	1.18	.393

	t	df
Gender	.080	26
	.080	21.263
Family	1.101	26
	1.043	17.688

A significant T test was applied to find out whether there is a significant difference between gender, type of family and adjustment. Hence it is proved that there is significance between gender, type of family and adjustment. Compared to the Female Children the Male children have a better adjustment. Children from the joint family had a better adjustment level compared to the children from nuclear family.

Significance test (ANOVA) for Adjustment score based on Age

Age	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Significance
Between groups	2.583	2	1.291	.613	.594
Within groups	56.917	27	2.108		
Total	59.500	29			

Among the age category ANOVA results show that calculated F value is .613. Hence it is not significant.

Significance test (ANOVA) for Adjustment score based on Income

Income	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Significance
Between groups	.355	2	.178	.442	.647
Within groups	10.845	27	.402		
Total	11.200	29			

Among the income category ANOVA results show that calculated F value .442. Hence it is not significant.

VI. MAJOR FINDINGS

- Among 30 respondents, 17 respondents have modest adjustment, 11 respondents have fewer adjustment and 2 respondents have great level of adjustment.
- There is no significant difference amongst the gender of the respondents and adjustment
- There is no significant difference between the community of the respondents and adjustment.
- There is no significant difference between family type of the respondents and adjustment.
- There is no significant difference between the No. of family members of the respondents and adjustment.
- There is no significant difference between the age of the respondents and adjustment
- There is no significant difference between the family income of the respondents and adjustment
- There is no significant difference between the religion of the respondents and adjustment
- There is a significant difference between gender, type of family and adjustment. Compared to the female Children the male children have a better adjustment. Children from the joint family had a better adjustment level compared to the children from nuclear family.

- The ANOVA test shows that there is no significant difference between adjustment and the age of respondents.
- The ANOVA test shows that there is no significant difference between adjustment and the family income of respondents.

VII. CONCLUSION

The summary of the vital discoveries and expressive supposition drawn on the foundation of the statistical experiments have been fleetingly presented in this research study. Adolescents, in general and of the shantytown zone in specific are been considered as vulnerable and hence forth they are deserted. Their progressive requirements will necessitate superior consideration in order to formulate them for the advanced roles. It is well gotten that adjustment among the adolescents is principally ruled by their level of education. The psychosomatic progression of adjustment comprises learning of tolerable and eradication of intolerable behaviors. This progression is closely allied to the base of learning provided by the school. There are sufficient opportunities opened to the adolescents through education which empowers him/her to attain adjustment far healthier than the one who has certainly not stepped schools. The communication with the friends circle and educators qualify the children in the course of adjustment. Greater exposure permits healthier adjustment.

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