EFFECT OF BIRTH-ORDER, GENDER AND MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION OF THE ADOLESCENTS ON THEIR ADJUSTMENT

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ABSTRACT

Education is the need of the time. A child is admitted in the school at the age of 3 or 4 years and he passes through several stages of education to develop himself into a social human being and a worthy citizen. During these stages he also passes through the different life stages as such the childhood, adolescence, and youth. The adolescence is that stage of development whereby he feels several changes related to the physical, mental, moral, psychological, social, and emotional development. In the present study adjustment means a constant harmonious interaction between a person and his environment. The objectives of the study were to study the effect of birth order, gender and the medium of instruction of the adolescents on their adjustment. The Multi-stage sampling was used. Four high schools of Ahmedabad district were randomly selected of which two schools were from the rural area whereas other two were in the urban area. Thus 120 students of high schools were selected. Survey method was used and a Standardised adjustment inventory prepared by K. G. Desai (1997) was used and the data was collected from the above said sample. For the analysis and interpretation of data Mean, S.D, and t-test was used. The study concluded that adjustment of the adolescents of Ahmedabad district bearing the different birth order, gender and medium of instruction schools of Ahmedabad district is the same.

Introduction

Education is the need of the time. To develop a child into a social being is the responsibility of the Society, State and Nation and so the different agencies like the home, school etc. are working. A child is admitted in the school at the age of 3 or 4 years and he passes through several stages of Education to develop himself into a social human being and a worthy citizen. During these stages he also passes through the different life stages as such the childhood, adolescence, and youth. The adolescence is that stage of development whereby he feels several changes related to the physical, mental, moral, psychological, social, and emotional development. Looking to the Indian culture it becomes difficult for the child to understand himself and the changes because of which he feels disturbed. In this situation some adolescents tackle the situation with the help of some guide and adjust themselves to their environment and those who cannot become maladjusted.

In the present study adjustment means a constant harmonious interaction between a person and his environment.

The process of adjustment is continuous. A person as well as his environment is constantly changing. The individuals adjustment can be expected to change from situation to situation. It is something that is constantly achieved and re-achieved by us. The possible factors for the same could be the birth-order, gender and medium of instruction or any of it. Thus the study is inclined to know the effect of birth-order, gender and medium of instruction on the adjustment of the adolescents.
Review of Related Literature

The study of the past researches shows some noteworthy facts. KUMARI, K. (1975) suggests that the level of adjustment was found to increase during adolescence. SAMI, S. (1986) suggests that the relationship between creativity and total self adjustment were positive and significant and also suggested that creatives were self adjusted and the self adjusted were fluent, flexible and original. SHARMA, K.P (1984) suggests that the adolescents of low SES had better adjustment at home as compared to those of high SES. SARASWATI, R. (1982) suggests that the boys self concept was positive and significantly related to social adjustment while the girls self-concept was positive and significantly related to home, health, social, emotional, Institutional adjustment as well as total adjustment. The above studies and others show the relationship between adjustment and creativity, SES, and others. This study hereby is a try to know the relationship between the adjustment and the Birth-Order, Gender and the medium of instruction.

Objectives

The objectives of the study were as follows

1. To study the effect of Birth-Order of the adolescents on their adjustment.
2. To study the effect of Gender of the adolescents on their adjustment.
3. To study the effect of medium of Instruction of the adolescents on their adjustment.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis of the study were as follows

1. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the adolescents of the Ahmedabad district bearing first and second Birth-Order.
2. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the adolescent boys and girls of the Ahmedabad district.
3. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the adolescents studying in the English and Gujarati medium schools of the Ahmedabad district.

Methodology and Research Design

The multi-stage sampling was used. Four high schools of Ahmedabad district were randomly selected of which two schools were from the rural area whereas other two were in the urban area. Two English medium high schools one from the rural area and another from urban area and two Gujarati medium high schools one from the rural area and another from urban area were selected from which 120 adolescent boys and girls with first and second Birth-Order were selected randomly in equal numbers. Thus 120 students of high schools were selected of which 60 students belonged to the English medium and 60 from Gujarati medium. 60 students had first Birth-Order and others had second birth Birth-Order. 60 boys and 60 girls were selected.

Survey method was used and a Standardised adjustment inventory prepared by K. G. Desai (1997) was used and the data was collected from the above said sample. For the analysis and interpretation of data Mean, S.D, and t-test was used.

Results & Discussion

1. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of
adjustment of the adolescents of the Ahmedabad district bearing first and second Birth-Order.

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth-Order</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>36.36</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>0.407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>13.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Table 1 indicates that the t value is not significant at 0.05 level which means that the adolescents of the Ahmedabad district bearing first and second Birth-Order do not differ significantly in their mean adjustment. Thus the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the adolescents of the Ahmedabad district will not be rejected at 0.05 level.

2. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the adolescent boys and girls of the Ahmedabad district.

**Table 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>36.98</td>
<td>12.79</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>38.36</td>
<td>13.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 2 it is significant that the t value is 0.59 which is less than the t table value at 0.05 level which means that the adolescent boys and girls do not differ significantly in their mean scores of the adjustment. Thus the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the adolescent boys and girls of the Ahmedabad district will not be rejected at 0.05 level.

3. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the adolescents studying in the English and Gujarati medium schools of the Ahmedabad district.

**Table 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>39.30</td>
<td>13.50</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>36.62</td>
<td>12.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 3 it indicates that the t value is not significant at 0.05 level. This means that the adolescents studying in the English and Gujarati medium schools of the Ahmedabad district do not differ significantly in their mean adjustment. Thus the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the adolescents studying in the English and Gujarati medium schools of the Ahmedabad district will not be rejected at 0.05 level.

**Findings**

1. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the adolescents of Ahmedabad district bearing first and second Birth-Order. It means that the adjustment of the adolescents of Ahmedabad district bearing the first and the second birth order is the same.

2. No significant difference is found between the mean scores of
adjustment of the adolescent boys and girls of the Ahmedabad district. It means that the adjustment of the adolescent boys and girls of Ahmedabad district is the same.

3 No significant difference is found between the mean scores of adjustment of the adolescents studying in the English and Gujarati medium schools of the Ahmedabad district. It means that the adjustment of the adolescents studying in the English and Gujarati medium schools of Ahmedabad district is the same.

Conclusion

The adjustment of the adolescents of Ahmedabad district bearing the first and the second birth order is the same. The adjustment of the adolescent boys and girls of Ahmedabad district is the same and that the adjustment of the adolescents studying in the English and Gujarati medium schools of Ahmedabad district is the same.

References

- Kumari, K. (1975) A study of the adjustment of the adolescence Baroda: M.S. University
- Sami, S. (1986) A study of the relationship between creativity and adjustment of the adolescence MEd Gujarat University