ADJUSTMENT OF THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BIRTHORDER AND SES

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Abstract

Adjustment is very important for a successful and harmonious life. The present study focuses on birth-order and SES and thus studies the adjustment of the high school students with reference to these variables. The research aimed to study effect of birthorder and SES on the adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad district. The study comprised of 800 high school students of Ahmedabad selected by cluster multistage sampling. In the present study the survey method was used and the verbal adjustment scale was used. To conduct analysis and interpretation of data Mean, S.D, and t-test was used. The results declared that there exists significant difference in the adjustment of the high school students with the first and second birthorder as well with high and low SES.

Keywords: adjustment, birthorder, SES

Education is necessary to understand the life, the world, the nature, the happening and the invent a system for learning, earning, improving and distinguishing between the right and the wrong, the good and the evil, the vice and the virtue, the angel and the devil. Education is process in life to developing personality of an individual. The true goal of education is to teach a person about the way and means of learning language, interaction with difficult things in the world, acquiring moral and ethical values, adjustment and other psychological aspects in nature preparation of gainful employment and service in the society attainment of satisfaction of the mind and finally to become a flawless perfect person on earth. One of the aspects of education is adjustment. Education strives to make the child adjusted with environment but the same is not possible always. With the advent of 21st century and the awareness towards education every child has now a chance to go to the school. Further each child passes through different stages of growth and development whereby they undergo different changes. With these changes they feel uncomfortable and the need of adjustment arises. In the school also the child faces several troubles related to the infrastructure, instructional facility and the human resources whereby they are supposed to do the adjustment. Adjustment is the most important aspect for an individual. Age, gender and category all these are origin of the maladjustment of the students with inferiority complex in the students. Hence, it is the necessary to assess the factors affecting adjustment or display in a positive manner to face the problem and do the adjustment. Again, it is possible that adjustment may be affected by birthorder and SES related to the high school student. In order to fasten their adjustment it is necessary to know the level of adjustment and the effect of these variables on the adjustment of the high school students. Looking to the aspects of adjustment the present investigation seeks to know the amount of adjustment in the high school students and the way the adjustment are related to these variables.

The studies by Ramakrishnan. P. (2008) revealed that majority of the pupils in the whole sample are highly adjusted with the school environment and majority of the pupils possess more characteristics of all Thinking Styles. K.Ranganayagam (2008) suggested that higher secondary adolescent girls have scored less in the adjustment problems in the post-test than in the pre-test. Ranjit Singh (2010) declares that the degree/level of job stress, job satisfaction and adjustment with which the Physical Education teachers working in various types of schools in the state of Haryana differ amongst one another. Laurier Fortin, (2003)declares that the Students' antisocial behavior can often lead to violence in school. Heck, and Voliter, (1998) indicated that interpersonal variables (e.g., school adjustment,delinquency, relationships with parents and community) primarily affected reported substance use. Intrapersonal variables (e.g., self-concept, attitudes toward school), however, were unrelated to substance use. Townsend, and Wan, (2007) identified that socio-cultural adaptation statistically demonstrates an initial negative relationship with multicultural experience, but develops beyond this period with a positive increase and relationship at the end of three years. The studies by Makkar, Narinder, Kaur, Pushpinder (2010)is concerned with Educational Aspirations and School Adjustment of students in relation to Organizational climaterevealed the significant differences in the adjustment of with respect to the location, type of school and gender of secondary school students. Studies by Bharti (2008) revealed difference in terms of home adjustment of the high and low intelligent subjects.

Objectives

The objectives comprised to study the effect of birthorder and SES on the adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad district.

Hypothesis

There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the high school boys and girls of Ahmedabad district with first and second birthorder

There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad with high and low SES

Research Design

The study comprised of 800 high school students of Ahmedabad selected by cluster multistage sampling. In the present study the survey method was used and the verbal adjustment scale was used. To conduct analysis and interpretation of data Mean, S.D, and t-test was used.

Analysis and Interpretation

There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad district with first and second birthorder.

Table 4.1 – Test of Significance of the Adjustment of the High
School Students with First and Second Birthorder

	Birthorder	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value
Adjustment	First Birthorder	306	50.35	8.52	0.48	8.62**
	Second Birthorder	494	55.66	8.45	0.38	

** Significant at 0.01 level of significance

From table 4.1, it is evident that the t_{cal} = 8.62 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It indicates that the hypothesis may be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad district with first and second birthorder may be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It clarifies that there may be significant difference between the adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad district with different birthorder. Further from the table it is observed that the mean score of adjustment of the high school students having second birthorder is higher than the students having first birthorder. Thus it could be said that the adjustment of the high school students having second birthorder is more than the students having first birthorder.

There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad with high and low SES

Table 4.2 – Test of Significance of Adjustment of high school
students of Ahmedabad District with High and Low SES

	SES	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value
Adjustment	High	374	51.98	9.06	0.46	5.02**
	Low	426	55.08	8.42	0.40	

** Significant at 0.01 level of significance

From table 4.2, it is evident that the t_{cal} = 5.02 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It indicates that the hypothesis may be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad with high and low SES may be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It clarifies that there may be significant difference between the adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad district belonging to different SES. Further from the table it is evident that the mean score of adjustment of the high school students with low SES is higher than the high school students with high SES. Thus it could be said that the adjustment of the high school students with low SES is more than the high school students with high SES.

Results

There exists significant difference between the adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad district with the first and second birthorder and that the adjustment of the high school students with second birthorder is more than the high school students with first birthorder.

There exists significant difference between the adjustment of high school students of Ahmedabad district with high and low SES and that adjustment with low SES students is higher than the high school students with high SES.

Discussion

The adjustment of the high school students with second birthorder is more than the high school students with first birthorder. It might be possible due to the birthorder consciousness. The first child is normally given more freedom and hardly has to face compromise than the other.

There exists significant difference between the adjustment of high school students of Ahmedabad district with high and low SES and that adjustment with low SES students is higher than the high school students with high SES. This might be possible due to the societal structure. The high school students with high SES are more free and capable to get what they want which might be possible for this result. On the contrary high school students with low SES are more inclined to adjust.

Conclusion

The objectives of the present study comprised to study the effect of birthorder, and SES of the high school students on their adjustment. The present study was conducted on 800 high school students selected by cluster multistage sampling. The standardized tool of adjustment was used. Data was collected by survey from the sample. The analysis was conducted by descriptive statistics, t-test. The results declared that there exists significant difference between the adjustment of the high school students of Ahmedabad district with the first and second birthorder and that the adjustment of the high school students with second birthorder is more than the high school students with first birthorder as well there exists significant difference between the adjustment of high school students of Ahmedabad district with high and low SES and that adjustment with low SES students is higher than the high school students with high SES.

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