
A Study of Adjustment Rural and Urban Students at Secondary Level of Guna District

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a comprehensive and complex process aiming at bringing about not only change in knowledge and skill but also change in attitude, behaviour, values, needs and several variables which are psychological and behavioural in nature. Education is a systematic process through which a child or an adult acquires knowledge, experience, skill and sound attitude. It makes an individual, refined, cultured and educated. Education makes an individual to adjust himself to the changing patterns of life. Education is a lifelong process. It is sum total of all knowledge and experience acquired during infancy, childhood, boyhood, adolescence, youth, manhood or old age.

John Dewey,

“Education is not a preparation for life, rather it is the living, education is the process of living thorough a continuous reconstruction of experiences. It is the development of all those capacities in the individual which will enable him to control his environment and fulfill his possibilities.”

Rabindranath Tagore,

“The highest education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence.”

RURAL EDUCATION

Earlier the people used to correlate the rural development with agricultural development and thus focus was only on increased agricultural production. But today rural development includes development in improving the quality life of rural people. It enhances improvement in their health and nutrition, education, safe and healthy environment, fairness in income distribution and no discrimination in gender. Education has a desirable controlling influence for the development of the rural individual, family, community and society that leads to reduce poverty and control unemployment. Function of education includes imparting social change, making rural people aware of their rights and thus improving their individual standard of living. Thus rural education plays a significant role in rural economy. In spite of many setbacks and hindrances, rural education is the deciding factor in enhancing the nation's literacy level of the country.

URBAN EDUCATION

Urban education is advanced in terms of quality and infrastructural and facilities both. There are many schools in town and cities which provide school education of satisfactory level.

School infrastructure in urban school is quiet advanced as compare to those of rural ones. Also availability of skilled and professional teachers in urban area is feasible which thus increases the level & quality of education.

Adjustment

The present society is ever-changing society and with the passage of time the needs of human beings are growing and changing day by day. This 21th century a computer age is bound to make human beings behave like a machine demanding excessive concentration and speedy reaction. This would naturally pose a greater threat to the person's ego and adjust mechanism. Being a social animal man needs society and to remain in society he has to adjust with the values of society.

Teyord (1963) defined,

"Adjustment is a process by which a living organism maintains a balance its needs and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of those needs."

Thus, the general adjustment of pupil is a composite and global concept consisting of social, emotional, educational, health, home, school or occupational aspect. A brief discussion about them is as follows:

Need of the Study

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 such as 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. As a result of which adolescents are demonstrating and agitating and tense mind cannot be beneficial for the society. Therefore, education is to be imparted in such a way that his potential skills or ways are made actual through experiences as distinguished from innate development patterns. Change is one of the constant factors of human experiences. The process of human adjustment also depends on a degree of acceptance of things that can neither be ignored nor can be changed. Life in general, requires the acknowledgment of certain limitations and the renunciation of certain specific goals. This means that acceptance of the inevitable factor is a part of a satisfactory stage overall adjustment process.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Based on the aforesaid rationale and research background. The main purpose of this study was to understand the following objectives:

- (a) To study the adjustment of urban students
- (b) To study the adjustment of rural students
- (c) To study the adjustment of boys
- (d) To study the adjustment of girls
- (e) To do the comparative study of adjustment of rural and urban students.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant difference between the adjustment of rural and urban students.
2. There is no significant difference between the adjustment of rural boys and rural girls.
3. There is no significant difference between the adjustment of urban boys and urban girls.
4. There is no significant difference between the adjustment of boys and girls.
5. There is no significant difference between the adjustment of rural boys and urban boys.
6. There is no significant difference between the adjustment of rural girls and urban girls.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

1. The research was confined only to 400 secondary school students studying in Guna district of M.P.
2. The research was conducted only on rural and urban boys and girls of Guna district of M.P.
3. The research was conducted sample consisted of both boys and girls studying at secondary level.
4. All the ten schools were selected randomly i.e five from rural and five from urban.

Sample

In this study the sample consists of 400 students. Out of these 200 students selected from rural schools and 200 students from urban schools of Guna city.

Tools

- **Adjustment Inventory for School Students (AISS) by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh**

STATISTICS USED :

The items are scored for fluency, flexibility and originality. The total of all these three will be the creativity score of the individual. These scores are tabulated in the form of a frequency table and hence Mean and S.D. are calculated. The significance of difference between two means is interpreted at 0.01 and 0.05 levels of significance.

VERIFICATION OF HYPOTHESIS:

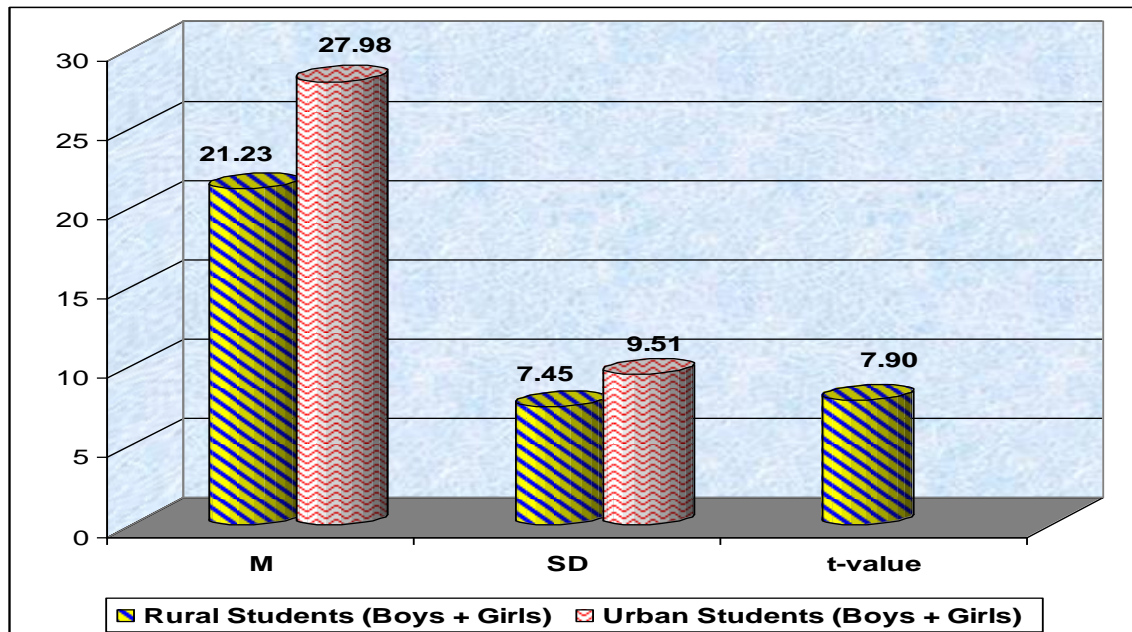
There is no significant difference between the Adjustment of rural and urban students.

Adjustment

| | Mean (M) | SD (s) | degree of Freedom (df) | Significance | | t value |
|--|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------|------|---------|
| Rural Students (Boys + Girls) | 21.23 | 7.45 | 398 | 0.01 | 2.59 | 7.90 |
| Urban Students (Boys + Girls) | 27.98 | 9.51 | | 0.05 | 1.97 | |

For $df = 398$ The standard value of t at 0.01 level of significance is 2.59 and at 0.05 level of significance it is 1.97. The calculated Value of t is 7.90 which is more than these two values. Hence hypothesis is significant. Thus there is significant difference between the adjustment of rural students and urban students. Hypothesis is fail.

Graph showing Mean, SD and t-value of the Adjustment of Rural Students (Boys + Girls) and Urban Students (Boys + Girls)



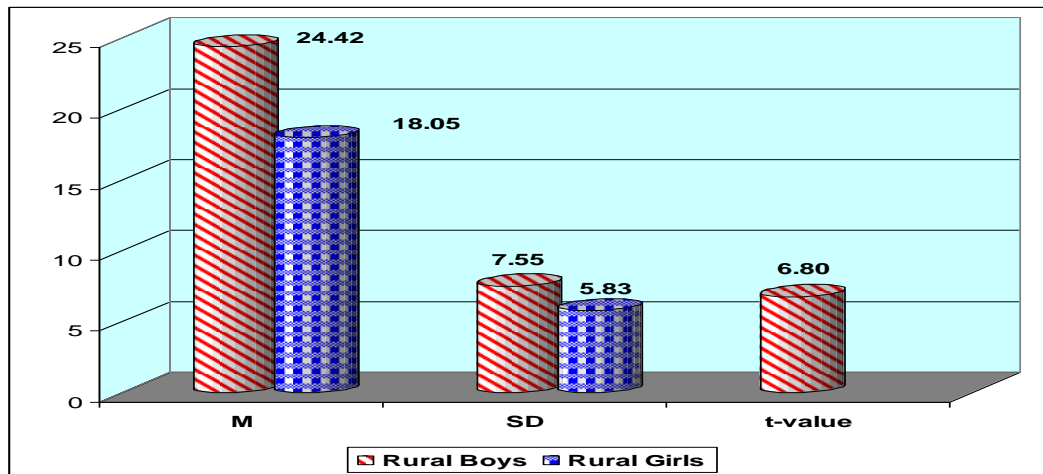
There is no significant difference between the Adjustment of rural boys and rural girls.

Adjustment

| | Mean (M) | SD (s) | degree of Freedom (df) | Significance | | t value |
|--------------------|----------|--------|------------------------|--------------|------|---------|
| <i>Rural Boys</i> | 24.42 | 7.55 | 198 | 0.01 | 2.61 | 6.68 |
| <i>Rural Girls</i> | 18.05 | 5.83 | | 0.05 | 1.98 | |

For $df = 198$ The standard value of t at 0.01 level of significance is 2.61 and at 0.05 level of significance it is 1.98. The calculated Value of t is 6.68 which is more than these two standard values, and hence is significant. There is significant difference between the adjustment of rural boys and rural girls. Hypothesis is fail.

Graph showing Mean, SD and t-value of the Adjustment of rural boys and rural girls



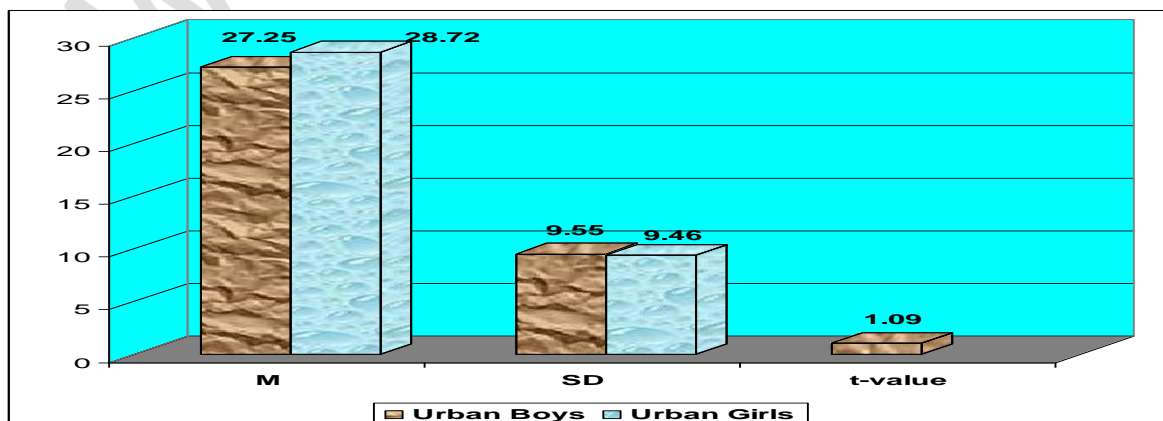
There is no significant difference between the adjustment of urban boys and urban girls.

Adjustment

| | Mean (M) | SD (s) | degree of freedom (df) | Significance | | t value |
|--------------------|----------|--------|------------------------|--------------|------|---------|
| <i>Urban Boys</i> | 27.25 | 9.55 | 198 | 0.01 | 2.61 | 1.09 |
| <i>Urban Girls</i> | 28.72 | 9.46 | | 0.05 | 1.98 | |

For df =198 The standard value of t at 0.01 level of significance is 2.61 and at 0.05 level of significance it is 1.98. The calculated Value of t is 1.09 which is less than these two standard values, and hence is insignificant. There is no significant difference between the adjustment of urban boys and urban girls. Hypothesis is true.

Graph showing Mean, SD and t-value of the Adjustment of Urban boys and Urban girls



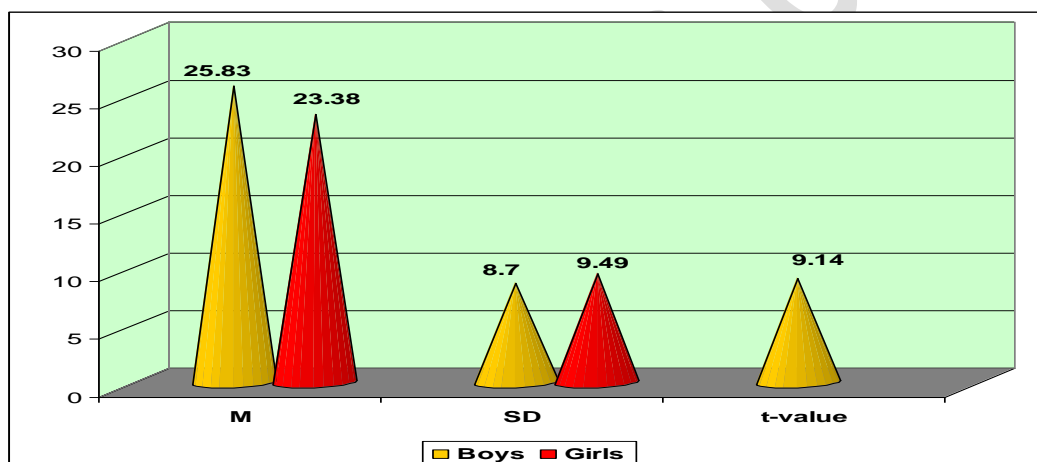
There is no significant difference between the Adjustment of boys and girls.

Adjustment

| | Mean (M) | SD (s) | degree of Freedom (df) | Significance | | t value |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|------|---------|
| Boys | 25.83 | 8.70 | 398 | 0.01 | 2.59 | 9.14 |
| Girls | 23.38 | 9.49 | | 0.05 | 1.97 | |

For df =398 The standard value of t at 0.01 level of significance is 2.59 and at 0.05 level of significance it is 1.97. The calculated Value of t is 9.14 which is greater than these two standard values, and hence is significant. There is significant difference between the Adjustment of boys and girls. Hypothesis is fail.

Graph showing Mean, SD and t-value of the Adjustment of boys and girls.



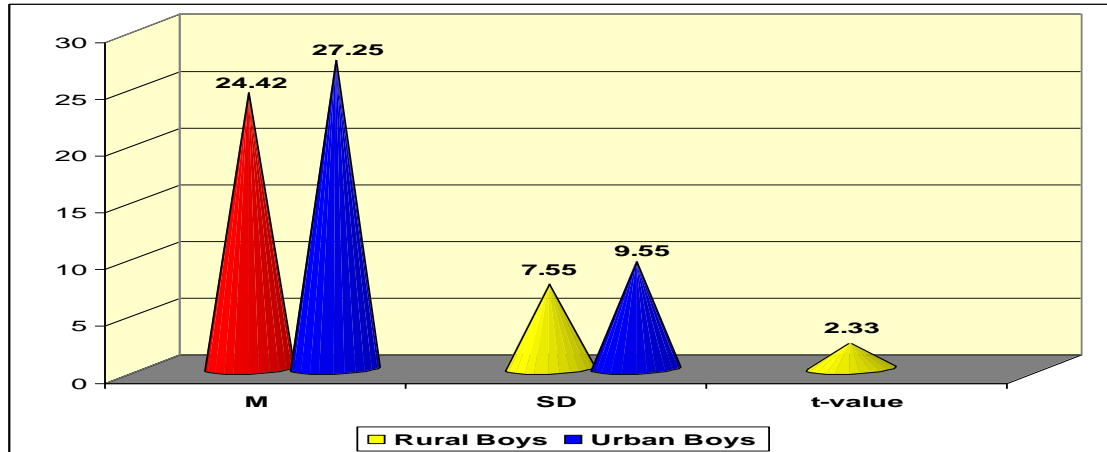
There is no significant difference between the adjustment of rural boys and urban boys.

Adjustment

| | Mean (M) | SD (s) | degree of Freedom (df) | Significance | | t value |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|------|---------|
| Rural Boys | 24.42 | 7.55 | 198 | 0.01 | 2.61 | 2.33 |
| Urban Boys | 27.25 | 9.55 | | 0.05 | 1.98 | |

For df =198 The standard value of t at 0.01 level of significance is 2.61 and at 0.05 level of significance it is 1.98. The calculated Value of t is 2.33 which is more than 0.05 level's value and less than 0.01 level's value. Hence hypothesis is insignificant of 0.05 and significant of 0.01 level. There is significant difference between the adjustment of Rural boys and Urban boys. So the Hypothesis is fail at 0.01 level.

Graph showing Mean, SD and t-value of the Adjustment of Rural Boys and Urban Boys.



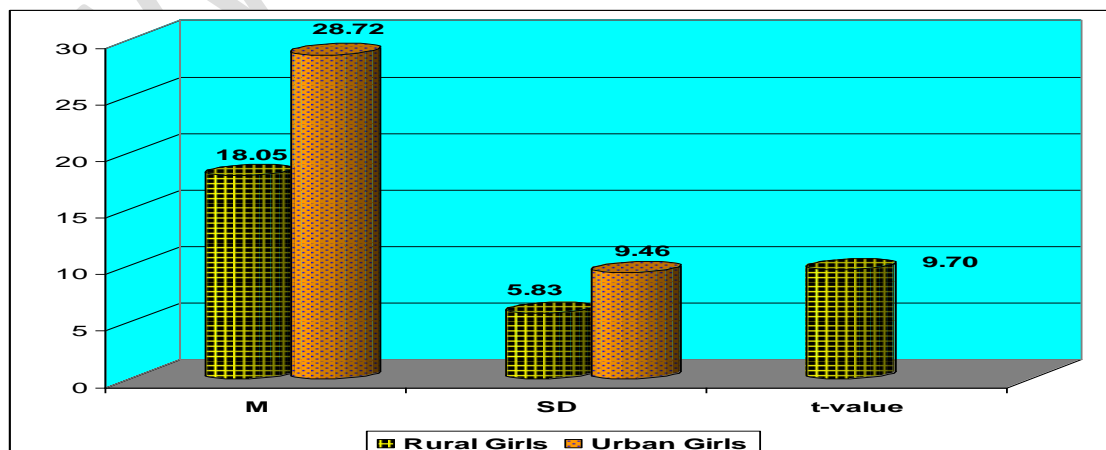
There is no significant difference between the adjustment of rural girls and urban girls.

Adjustment

| | Mean (M) | SD (s) | degree of Freedom (df) | Significance | | t value |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------|------|---------|
| <i>Rural Girls</i> | 18.05 | 5.83 | 198 | 0.01 | 2.61 | 9.7 |
| <i>Urban Girls</i> | 28.72 | 9.46 | | 0.05 | 1.98 | |

For df =198 The standard value of t at 0.01 level of significance is 2.61 and at 0.05 level of significance it is 1.98. The calculated Value of t is 9.7 which is more than these two standard values, and hence is significant. There is significant difference between the adjustment of rural girls and urban girls. Hypothesis is fail.

Graph showing Mean, SD and t-value of the Adjustment of Rural Girls and Urban Girls.



CONCLUSION AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The Concluded of the present study raised some significant issues that are beneficial in varied ways. The present study have bearing on following implications for improving strategies of implementation of transmission of knowledge in secondary school students. Adjustment play an important role in the overall development of secondary school learners in the light of the findings of the present study it has its implications for parents, teachers, administrators are as well as for learners in general. Very often we experience group of children unmotivated, uninterested and underperforming. All this is result of lack of adjustment in learning process. So it is necessary to understand and identify the incubators adjustment of school students. Thus it has inspired the investigator to explore this field. The present study has a wide range of implementation in the field of education. Some of the implications are given below:

- Those are lack of qualified trained professional trained teachers in rural schools. If made available they refuse to teach in rural areas due to lack of infrastructural facilities and meager salary or burden of other assignments such as collecting census, poverty survey, or family programmes.
- There are many schools in town and cities which provide school education of satisfactory level. School infrastructure in urban school is quiet advance as compare to those of rural ones. Parents influence their children by involving in their day to day activities.
- Parents want to develop the innate qualities and personality of their ward. For that they look forward for their all round development.
- Parents should also try to satisfy every unusual query of the children.

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