

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF ADOLESCENT IN RELATION TO THEIR FAMILY STRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

The adolescence belonging to different family structures have different social adjustment behavior in the society. Social adjustment is an important aspect in an adolescent life when a person adjusts to every situation only they can lead a wonderful life. A adolescence is describe as an adolescence when he achieve puberty that is when he has become sexually mature to the point where he is able to reproduce his kind. The range of adolescent doesn't differ from country to country but varies from individual to individual. Family is the basic and universal social stricter human society. It fulfill needs and performs function which are indispensable for the continuity, integration and change in social system, man as a social animal not only adapts to physical demand but also adjust to social pressures in the society psychologist use the term social adjustment for varying conditions of social or inter personal relation in the society. Social adjustment mean reaction to the demands and the pressure of social environment imposed upon individual. (Coleman & Eisenberg 1974) Families of delinquent or uncontrollable adolescents are characterized by poorer family relationships and less social connectedness. In general, these families are lower on cohesion and independence and higher on conflict and control (Fox & Fiese 1983) the family environment also affects the academic achievement, which is the product of maturational forces within the adolescent and the experiences provided by the environment (Bernard & Aggarwa 1971)

KEY WORDS: *Adolescence, Social Adjustment, Family Structure, Adjustment of Adolescent.*

INTRODUCTION

An adolescent life is full of excitement and happiness but the family structure effect the social adjustment of an adolescent. Social adjustment requires the development of social qualities and virtues in an individual sometime we face problem in making these social adjustment but they are important to mention personal as well as social peace and harmony. Thus social adjustment mentions peace and harmony at home, school and society in the country. the social adjustment become a complicated process for the individual. The image of adolescent as a time of storm and stress intense moodiness with the self has permeated both professional and lay perspectives on this development period. The most common forms are a lifelong commitment between man and woman. Social adjustment in cooperates such as the ability to interact with other, interpersonal and human relationship, the ability to adapt oneself to social activities which entails confirming the rules and regulation of the society.

Adolescence: - A young person who has undergone puberty but who has not reached full maturity, teenager. The adolescence grows up to become the adult. The word adolescence and adult come from form of the same Latin word adolesce meaning to 'grow up'. A young person usually between the age of 12 to 19 teenagers, youth these objectives means of relating two characteristics of early period of growth and development.

Social adjustment: - It is determined by how adequately that individuals place the social role that is expected from him and personal satisfaction he derived from playing this roll. A socially mature person behave in accordance with social norms, tradition, social quality as pation , kindness, respect for other.

Family Structure: - The family structure is conceptualized as the configuration of role power and status and relationship in the family. Changes in the family arrangements or structure emerge for a number of reasons including separations, divorce, sudden death of a parent, unemployment etc.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Adam (2004) indicates that adolescence with a history of frequent family moves have more difficult in Social adjustment than those who never moved or moved in frequently. However the findings are not easy to interpret because families who move frequently often differ from more stable family insertion character sticks.

Crouter (2004) found that family who share more quality time together have much warmer family relationship resulting in better psychological and Social adjustment.

Raju & Rahamtulle (2006) found that social adjustment of social adolescence primarily depend on the school variable like the class in which they are studding, medium of instruction the results indicating a significant influence of gender on social adjustment. There was a significant difference between boys and girls emotional factor of Social adjustment

Cutronaet (1994) studied that interactions by parents that were psychologically controlling were negatively associated with academic adjustment, while behavioral control by parents was positively related to social and personal-emotional adjustment.

V. Ramaprabou (2002) investigated the efflux of family environment on adjustment patterns. For this 70 adolescents studying undergraduate programmes were randomly selected from the Arts and Science Colleges of Pondicherry. The study revealed that family environment has significant on the adjustment patterns of the students.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“Social Adjustment of Adolescent in relation to their Family Structure of Sirsa District”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the Social adjustment of adolescent belonging to nuclear and joint families.
2. To compare the Social adjustment of adolescent belong to nuclear and joint family.
3. To compare the Social adjustment of adolescent boys and girls belonging to the nuclear family
4. To compare the Social adjustment of adolescent boys and girls belonging to joint family.

HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significance between the Social adjustment of adolescent belonging to nuclear and joint family.
2. There is no gender –wise significance difference in the Social adjustment of adolescent belonging to nuclear family.
3. There is no gender wise significance difference in Social adjustment of adolescent belonging to joint family.
4. There is no significant relationship between Social adjustment of adolescents belonging to nuclear and joint family.

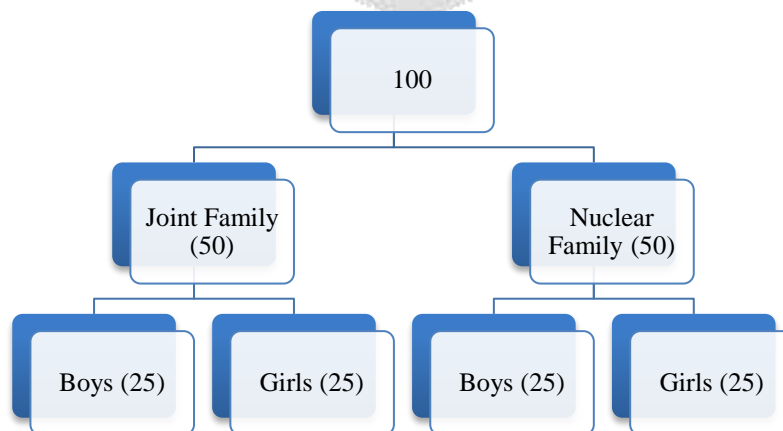
METHODOLOGY

This study was based on Survey method, particularly the Normative Survey Research Method.

POPULATION

For this selection of sample, researcher was employed random sampling technique to accomplish this research; researcher selected a sample of 100 adolescent. Out of 100 students 50 students were selected from nuclear family and other 50 will selected from joint family. The sample is collected from Government Sr. Secondary School.

SAMPLE DESIGN



TOOLS TO BE USED

For each research problem, the researcher uses certain devices to gather facts or to explore new field. The devices that the researcher use for the purpose of data collection are called as the tools of research. In the present study, the researcher has used following tool :

Social adjustment scale from adjustment inventory for school students by A.K.P. Sihha and R.P. Singh

The test social adjustment scale included in adjustment scale included in adjustment in inventory for school student by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh was used to study social adjustment. There are 20 items in the 1971 version for social adjustment to be perceived by students.

The subject is required to record his/her behaviour pattern each statement is to be given a score of 1 in case of being ticked at yes on zero if ticked on no.

The tool was used for data collection was "Social adjustment inventory for school student constructed and designed by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh"

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The 't' test was used to ascertain the difference in mean scores of Creativity comparison groups. For this, means and SDs statistics were computed.

'T' TEST

Since a mean probably the most satisfactory measure for characterizing a group researcher found it important to determine whether the difference between the means of sample is significant. 't' test is used when the sample contains up to 30 items.

As the mean of two groups randomly drawn from the same population were not necessarily identical, any difference that appeared at the end of the experimental cycle could possibly be attributed to sampling error or chance. To be statistically significant, the difference must be greater than the reasonably attributed to sampling error. To test the significance of the difference between two mean is known as a 't' test

$$\frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

Where

M_1 = Mean score of group I

M_2 = Mean score of group II

N_1 = number of students in sample I

N_2 = number of students in sample II

σ_1 = standard deviation of sample I

σ_2 = standard deviation of sample II

Mean

It is commonly taken as arithmetic average. It is defined as the number of measures.

$$\text{MEAN} = A + \frac{\sum fx}{N} \times i$$

Where,

A	=	Assumed mean
f	=	Respective frequency
X	=	Deviation from assumed mean
N	=	Total number of given observations
i	=	Size of the class interval

STANDARD DEVIATION

It is used as a measure of dispersion of scores in a distribution

$$\text{S.D.} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N}}$$

$\sum x^2$ = Sum of squares of raw scores

N = Total number of observations

Standard Deviation is a very useful device for comparing characteristics that may be quite different or may be expressed in different units of measurements. The S.D. is independent of magnitude of the mean and provides a common unit of measurement.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Research is never ending process. Really, research in any field of knowledge makes of more and more researches and the process goes on. That is now new discipline come into being, flourish over the time and ultimately develop into more disciplines. Therefore, all studies and researches have their own limitation. It is that the research while conducting this project had many limitations and difficulties. Major limitations of the study need a special mention, which are as under:

1. The study is confined to the adolescent between the age group of 11 to 19 years
2. Hundred students of Sirsa district only.
3. The study is delimited to one variable i.e. social adjustment.

MAJOR FINDING AND CONCLUSIONS

Hypothesis No. 1

There is no significant difference between the social adjustment of adolescents belonging to nuclear and joint families.

The table representing the data social adjustment of adolescents belonging to nuclear and joint families.

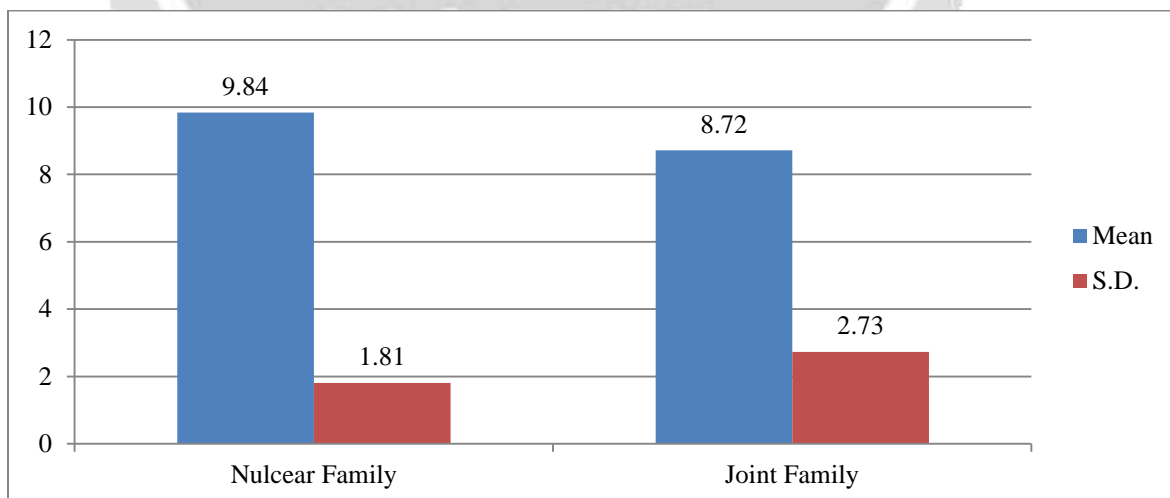
Table- 4.1

Mean, S.D., 't'-value of social adjustment of adolescents belonging to nuclear and joint families.

Sr. N.	Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	df	't' Value	Level of Significance
1	Nuclear Families	50	9.84	1.81	49	2.437	Significant At 0.05 Level
2	Joint Families	50	8.72	2.73			

Interpretation

Table 4.1 shows the mean score of nuclear family and joint family that is 9.84 and 8.72 respectively. So there is difference between the mean score of nuclear and joint family. The S.D. score of nuclear family is 1.81 and joint family that is 1.81 and 2.73 respectively. So there is difference between the S.D. score of nuclear and joint family. Our calculated value of 't' is 2.647 and table value of 't' is 2.021 at 0.05 level of significance. So our calculated value is greater than table value. Therefore, our hypotheses that there is no significant difference between the social adjustment of adolescents belonging to nuclear and joint families in terms of gender is rejected. So there is significant difference between the social adjustment of adolescents belonging to nuclear and joint families.



Hypothesis No. 2

There is no significant difference between the social adjustments of adolescents belonging to nuclear family in terms of gender.

The table representing the data social adjustments of adolescents belonging to nuclear family in terms of gender.

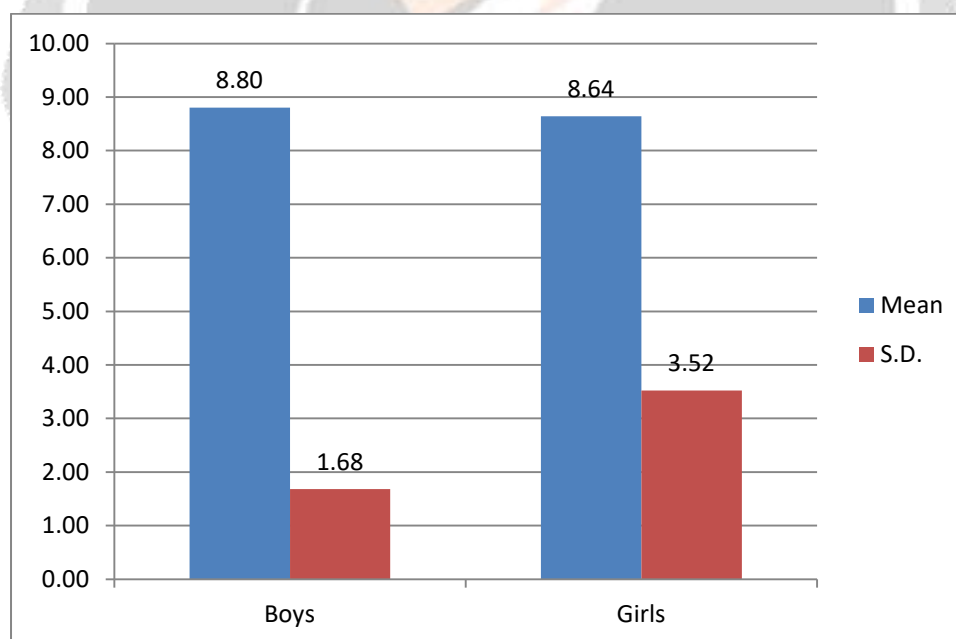
Table- 4.2

Mean, S.D., 't'-value of social adjustments of adolescents belonging to nuclear family in terms of gender.

Sr. No.	Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	df	't'- Value	Level of Significance
1	Boys	25	8.80	1.68	24	0.1733	Significant At 0.05 Level
2	Girls	25	8.64	3.52			

Interpretation

Table 4.2 shows the mean score of boys and girls of nuclear family that is 8.80 and 6.64 respectively. So there is difference between the mean score of boys and girls of nuclear family. The S.D. score of boys and girls of nuclear family that is 1.68 and 3.52 respectively. So there is difference between the S.D. score of boys and girls of nuclear family. Our calculated value of 't' is 0.173 and table value of t is 2.064 at 0.05 level of significance. So our calculated value is less than the table value. Therefore, our hypotheses that there is no significant difference between the social adjustments of adolescents belonging to nuclear family in terms of gender is accepted so there is no significant difference between differences between the social adjustments of adolescents belonging to nuclear family in terms of gender.

**Hypothesis No. 3**

There is no significant difference between the social adjustments of adolescents belonging to joint family in terms of gender.

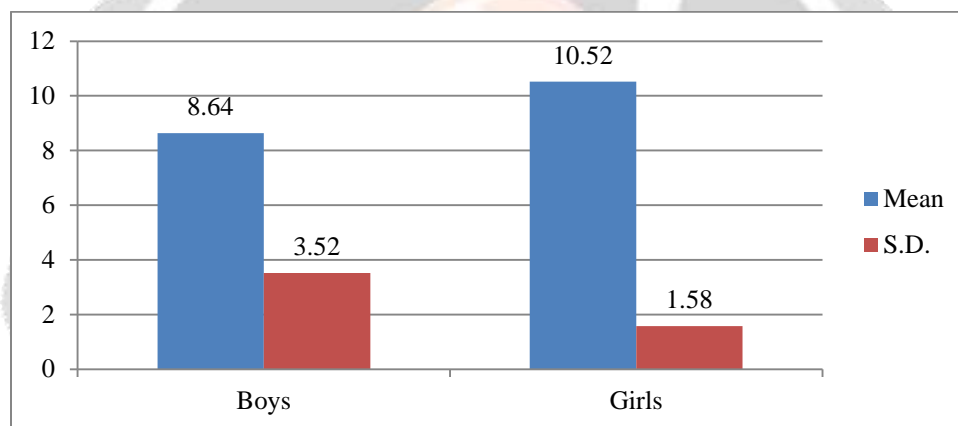
The table representing the data social adjustments of adolescents belonging to joint family in terms of gender.

Table- 4.3
Mean, S.D., 't'-value of social adjustments of adolescents belonging to joint family in terms of gender.

Sr. N.	Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	df	't'- Value	Level of Significance
1	Boys	25	8.64	3.52	24	2.64	Significant At 0.05 Level
2	Girls	25	10.52	1.58			

Interpretation

Table 4.3 shows the mean score of boys and girls of joint family that is 8.64 and 10.52 respectively. So there is difference between the mean score of boys and girls of joint family. The S.D. score of boys and girls of joint family that is 3.52 and 1.58 respectively. So there is difference between the S.D. score of boys and girls of joint family. Our calculated value of 't' is 2.64 and table value of t is 2.064 at 0.05 level of significance. So our calculated value is greater than table value. Therefore, our hypotheses, there is no significant difference between the social adjustments of adolescents belonging to joint family in terms of gender is rejected. So there is significant difference between differences between the social adjustments of adolescents belonging to joint family in terms of gender.



Hypothesis No. 4

The table representing the data relationship between the social adjustments of adolescents belonging to nuclear and joint family

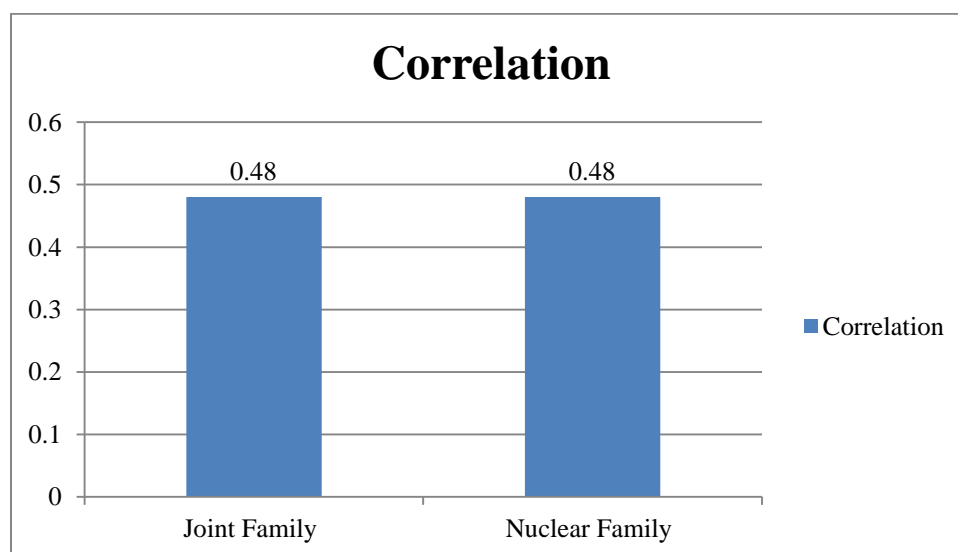
Table- 4.4
Table 4.4: Coefficient of correlation between variables

Sr. No.	Variables	N	r	Level of Significance
1	Joint Family	50	0.480*	Significant at 0.05 Level
2	Nuclear Family	50		

Interpretation

It can be observed from the table 4.4 that obtained value of 'r' for relationship between nuclear and joint families of adolescents is 0.480*, which is significant at 0.05 level of significance. The table value of 'r' shows that there is

positive relationship between nuclear and joint families of adolescents. Therefore, the research hypothesis i.e. there is no significant relationship between the nuclear and joint families of adolescents is rejected. So there is significant relationship between nuclear and joint families of adolescents.



EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The present study has its implications for nuclear and joint families, teachers, administrators and community members in general as follows:

1. Well planned programmes of adjustment problems of adolescence should be started in all educational institution.
2. In joint families need to talk to their adolescence to understand their adjustment problems and family structure. This research will help to understand and to sort out adolescents adjustment problem in family structure.
3. Joint families should not impose undue control and restrictions on their adolescent. Excessive control may lead to psychological problems and adjustment problems in Family structure.
4. Both families should consult counselors for adolescent problems. In educational curriculum there should be provision for the student counseling in the field of adjustment in Family structure.

CONCLUSION

Impact of joint families' status on her Adolescents has always been issues of debate. The studies conducted earlier with different variables have been showing mixed results .It is evident from a review of such studies that the results are often conflicting and inconclusive. But it is not surprising if we keep in mind disparity in the customs, traditions and ways of life prevailing over different regions. The investigator feels that, as state or locality of a country especially India is unique in character, customs and traditions. The research findings of a given region have neither the identical meaning nor the same implications. Besides, no systematic study has been conducted so far on social adjustment of adolescent, family structure of secondary school students in relation to nuclear and joint families' status of their families to the best of the investigator's knowledge. The study in hand is a pioneering effort. It was designed to explore whether there is no significant difference in social adjustment of adolescents, family structure of students of nuclear and joint families. A sample of 100 secondary school students was selected for the study giving equal representation to each gender and their nuclear and joint families. It was hypothesized that there would be any significant difference between the scores of social adjustment of Adolescents and family structure of nuclear and joint families.

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