Effect of Personal Variables of Youths of Rajkot District on Their Adjustment

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ABSTRACT

The study was designed to investigate the impact of certain socio personal variables on the youths' Adjustment of Rajkot district. The sample consisted of 240 youths' (120 Male/120 Female) selected randomly from Rajkot district. Revised Adjustment Inventory (RAI) of Dr. Pramodkumar was used. Data were analysis by 'F' test and't' test. Results revealed that there exists a significant difference between the youths' gender and their Adjustment. No significant difference was found between the youths' Area, Education, Age, Type of family, Family members and Education faculty their Adjustment.

Keywords: Adjustment and youths'

INTRODUCTION:

It is important for young adults to be adjustment. To identify its own internal and external affairs of life. The Adjustment process is continuous. Environment associated with the adjustment process. Youth live in concert with each Other to adjust. Youths' meaning 18 to 25 age people. How does it interact with other behaviors that are watching it? Here are some of the problems that youth born adjustment is not changed properly. "Adjustment refers to Change in Ourselves and our environment to satisfy our needs and to meet with our demands as well as to establish satisfactory Relation with others" (Eastward Atwater). Adjustment is a continuous process that tends to bring out more or less changing attitudes throughout the individual's life. Some adjustment connotes happiness and freedom from personal problems. While for others, it

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means an unhappy conformity to group demands and expectations. Adjustment is a lifelong process and can be defined as a person's interaction with his environment. It is a process in which an individual learns certain ways of behavior through which he enters a relationship of harmony or equilibrium with his environment. He thereby tries to lead a life acceptable to society (Mohan and Singh, 1989).

Kim, Sooyeon; Brody, Gene H. (2005) Longitudinal Pathways to Psychological Adjustment among Black Youth Living in Single-Parent Households. A 5-wave model linking family and maternal functioning to youth psychological adjustment was tested with 139 single-mother-headed African American families with young adolescents (mean age = 11 years at recruitment) living in the rural South. Structural equation modeling indicated that an accumulation of family risk factors at Wave 1 was linked with maternal psychological functioning at Wave 2, which forecast competence-promoting parenting practices at Wave 3. These parenting practices indirectly forecast youth externalizing and internalizing behaviors 2 years later at Wave 5, through youth self-regulation at Wave 4. The hypothesized model was retested, controlling for Wave 1 youth externalizing and internalizing behaviors. All paths remained significant, indicating that the model accounted for change in youth psychological adjustment across 4 years.

Cam bell and mikela (2000) states that the college in the same state of adjusting its focus on youth. These Features were tested. Elizabeth L. Paul. (2011) A study has shown that youth friendship relations are weak. 70 Students Chose for him and look at the result of a relative lack of pre-college social relations in which the loneliness of anomaly associated with. So with the other adjustment is not reached quickly. Lucy R. Bat (2007) the purpose of the study was that young children's concentration and reliability as well as the school they know with the adjustment. The conclusion to be learned from them that the boys do not consider adjustment of loneliness. The girls did not consider further Adjustment.

R.L. Bharsakhale (2013) A study of marriage attitude and adjustment among art and science faculty students by employing a sample of 140 subjects in which 70 subjects were Arts faculty were Arts faculty (35 Male and 35 Female) and 70 subjects were Science faculty (35 Male and 35 Female) with age ranging from 21 to 24 years located From Aurangabad District were selected. The Marriage Attitude Scale. This scale was developed and standardized by Pramod Kumar and An Adjustment Inventory (for school and College pupils).This scale was

developed and standardized by Dr.Penni Jain. A factorial design was used; since there were two independent variables i.e. Faculty and Gender. A 2x2 factorial design was used to analyzing the data. It was found that the Science faculty students have positive marriage attitude from the arts faculty students and Science faculty students have good adjustment than arts faculty students.

METHOD
Objective

The main aim of this study was to investigate the impact of the personal variables of Rajkot district youths' on their Adjustment.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between Adjustment of male and female Rajkot district youths'.
2. There is no significant difference between Adjustment and education of Rajkot district youths'.
3. There is no significant difference between Adjustment and area of Rajkot district youths'.
4. There is no significant difference between Adjustment and age of Rajkot district youths'.
5. There is no significant difference between Adjustment and types of family of Rajkot district youths'.
6. There is no significant difference between Adjustment and family members of Rajkot district youths'.
7. There is no significant difference between Adjustment and Educational Faculty of Rajkot district youths'.

Samples
The sample size was 240 youths', comprising of 120 Male and 120 Female youths' from Rajkot district. All were aged between 18 to 25 years. The collected information can be managed carefully and more accurately.

Tools

Adjustment Questionnaire: it was Revised Adjustment Inventory (RAI) of Dr. Pramodkumar (1997), was used to measure Adjustment. The questionnaire contains 40 items with True, and False response alternative. The maximum possible score is one 40 and minimum is 0. High score indicates high level of Adjustment. The test – retest reliability coefficient is 0.93 and validity is high.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table: 1 Analysis of variance based on adjustment of youths' of Rajkot district with respect to Gender, Education and Area

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	df	Mean Sum of Square	F
A (Gender)	429.32	1	429.32	13.28*
B (Education)	57.02	1	57.02	1.76NS
C(Area)	55.09	1	55.09	1.70NS
A x B	545.36	1	545.36	16.87*
A x C	484.62	1	484.62	14.99*
B x C	113.96	1	113.96	3.52NS
A x B x C	604.00	1	604.00	18.69*
Between	2289.37			
Within error		232		
Total		239		

NS = Not Significant, * P < 0.01

According to table No. 1 it is observed that 'F' value of Adjustment of male and female Rajkot district youths' is 13.28 which exhibit significant difference even at a level of 0.01. From these results it can be concluded that male and female Rajkot district youths' differ as far as their Adjustment is concerned. This result supports the results obtained by R.L. Bharsakhale (2013). Therefore refusing null hypothesis if can be said that gender affects ones Adjustment. It is observed from table No.1 that 'F' value of Adjustment amongst level of education of youths' is 1.76 which does not exhibit significant difference even at a level of 0.05. 'F' value of

Adjustment amongst level of area of youths' is 1.70 which do not exhibit significant difference even at a level of 0.05.

Table: 2 t-test comparison based on Adjustment of Rajkot district youths' with respect to Age, Types of family, Family members and Education faculty

Variable	N	SD	Mean	SED	t
Age 18 to 21	105	6.53	31.17		
22 to 25 *Types of family*	135	6.21	29.97	0.81	1.48NS
Joint Family	165	7.89	30.29		
Nuclear Family	75	4.37	30.93	0.78	0.82NS
Family members					
5 to below	126	7.06	30.62		
5 to above	114	6.48	30.35	0.86	0.31NS
Education faculty					
Arts/Commerce	156	6.54	30.32		
Science/All	84	6.06	30.82	0.83	0.60NS

NS = Not Significant

In order to know the difference between groups't' is calculated after ANOVA in present study, 't' values on shown in table No. 2. From these findings it can be said that't' value of means obtained for the Adjustment of 18 to 21 age and 22 to 25 age youths' is 1.48 which is not show significant. The't' value of scores of Adjustment of joint and nuclear family youths' is 0.82 which is also showing not significant. This result supports the results obtained by Sunil S. Jadav (2014). The 't' value of scores of Adjustment of 5 to below and 5 to above family members youths' is 0.31 which does not show significant. The't' value of scores of Adjustment of arts/commerce and science/all faculty youths' is 0.60. This value is not significant. Following

finding support this result no statistically significant differences in relation to Adjustment between Rajkot district youths'.

CONCLUSION

1. There is significant found between the Adjustment and male and female Rajkot district youths'.
2. There is no significant found between the Adjustment and personal variable education and area Rajkot district youths'.
3. There is no significant found between the Adjustment and age, types of family, family members, education faculty Rajkot district youths'.

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