

How to Cite:

Haflongber, D., & Bordoloi, D. (2022). A study on adjustment problems of undergraduate students in relation to gender. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(S1), 9476–9480.
<https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS1.7161>

A study on adjustment problems of undergraduate students in relation to gender

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Abstract---The society is drastically change with the passage of time. So, the human needs are also change day by day. As a result the human beings are facing the adjustment problem with the changing scenario of the society. As the human being cannot live without society, they always try to adjust with the society. The major objective of the study is to identify the adjustment problems of undergraduate students. Descriptive survey method of research was used for the present study. Proportionate random sampling was used for selecting the sample from the total population. Percentage and t test were use for analysis and interpretation of data. The result of the study has shown that there exists significant difference in adjustment problem between male and female undergraduate students.

Keywords---Adjustment problem, undergraduate students, relation to gender.

Introduction

Science and technology is an inseparable aspect of modern society. Development of science and technology leads to the change in every aspects of individual and social life like communication system, education and administration system etc. Therefore the human being also must require having knowledge of science and technology to adjust with the changing society for which education is very essential for every social member.

Education is an important device through which human being can cope with the changing scenario of the society. It helps human being to get knowledge about science & technology. It also helps the social members to understand the social orders and maintain the same. As in the 21st century social members are facing

adjustment problem due to the drastic change of society. The researcher realizes the need of study on the adjustment problems of individuals in relation to gender.

Significance of the study

Adjustment problem is one of the major problems of the present society. Fregussion & Woodward (2000) shown that the children of low socio-economic status families are at risk from a variety of adjustment problems. Surekha (2008) in her research found that students of private schools are better adjusted than the students of government schools. In academic achievement, the students of private schools are better than the students of government schools. The study also found that there is a negative relationship between the students' adjustment and academic achievement. From the review of related literature it is found that very few studies were conducted on adjustment problems in Assam, partially in Hojai district. So, the researcher interested to study the adjustment problem of undergraduate students with special reference to Veer Demalu Memorial College of Hojai District.

Area of the study

Veer Demalu Memorial College is situated at Lalungdubi village of Hojai District. On the east of the college Lanka to Haflong Road, in west Kharikhana, in South Forest Bazar and in North Lalungdubi Market situated. The college has only Arts stream. The nearest town from the college is Lanka.

Objective of the study

Objectives of the study were as following: -

- To study the adjustment level of undergraduate students.
- To find out the difference between male and female undergraduate students on adjustment problems.

Hypotheses

In order to achieve objective of the study following hypothesis was formulated: -

Ho₁ There exist no significant difference on adjustment problems of male and female undergraduate students.

Delimitations of the study

Delimitations of the study were as following:

- Present study was delimited to the Veer Demalu Memorial College only.
- It was delimited to the undergraduate Students of Veer Demalu Memorial College only.

Operational definitions

Operational definitions of the study ware as following:

Adjustment problem: In the present study adjustment problem indicate the adjustment in five areas namely home, health, social, emotional and educational.

Undergraduate students: -In the present study Undergraduate students indicates the Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) students.

Methodology

Methodology of the study were given below:

Method: Descriptive method was used for the present study.

Population: All the 448 numbers of B. A. students of Veer Demalu Memorial College were regarded as the population of the study, out of which 155 numbers were boys and 293 numbers were girls.

Sample: Proportionate random sampling technique was used for sample selection. 135 samples were selected by using the same sampling technique. Out of 135 samples 47 students were boys and 88 students were girls. Selected units were the approximately 30% of the total population.

Tool: Investigator used the Adjustment Inventory for College students (AICS) by Dr. A. K. P. Sinha and Dr. R. P. Singh. It measures adjustment in five areas namely – (i) Home, (ii) Health, (iii) Social, (iv) Emotional and (v) Educational. It contains 102 items out of which area of Home contains 16 items; area of health contains 15 items, social 19 items, emotional 31 and educational 21 items. The criterion for adjustment of students is based on scores gained by students in inventory.

Techniques used for data analysis and interpretation: -The quantitative technique was used for collected data analysis and interpretation.

Statistical treatment: Percentage and t-test statistical techniques were used for analysis and interpretation of collected data.

Analysis and interpretation of data: Analysis and interpretation of collected data is an important aspect of a study. It is very much essential to obtain a dependable result of the study.

Quantitative analysis:

Objective 1: To study the adjustment level of undergraduate students.

Table No. 1
Table showing the adjustment level of undergraduate students

Total Sample	Description of adjustment	No. Of students	Percentage
135	Excellent	11	8.15%
	Good	24	17.78%
	Average	56	41.48%
	Unsatisfactory	30	22.22%
	Very Unsatisfactory	14	10.37%

From table no. 1 it was found that 8.15% students were fall under the excellent adjustment level, 17.78% undergraduate students were fall under the good adjustment level, 41.48% undergraduate students were fall under the average adjustment level, 22.22% undergraduate students were fall under the unsatisfactory adjustment level and 10.37% undergraduate students were fall under the very unsatisfactory adjustment level.

- Objective 2: To find out the difference between male and female undergraduate students on adjustment problems.
- H_{01} There exists no significant difference on adjustment problems of male and female undergraduate students.

Table No. 2

Table showing the difference between male and female undergraduate students on adjustment problems

Gender	N	Mean	S. D.	df	t' value	Level of significance
Male	47	38.13	15.54	88	2.18	Significant at 0.05 level
Female	88	32.15	14.39			

From table no. 2 it has been found that mean and S. D. score of male undergraduate students were 38.13 and 15.54 respectively. Again mean and S. D. score of female undergraduate were 32.15 and 14.39 respectively. The t value and df were 2.18 and 88 respectively. The critical value was 1.99 at 0.05 level of significance. The t value was significant as it was greater than critical value. So the formulated null hypotheses there exists no significant difference on adjustment problems of male and female undergraduate students was rejected.

Major findings

Major findings of the study were as following:

- 8.15% students were fall under the excellent adjustment level.
- 17.78% undergraduate students were fall under the good adjustment level.
- 41.48% undergraduate students were fall under the average adjustment level.
- 22.22% undergraduate students were fall under the unsatisfactory adjustment level.
- 10.37% undergraduate students were fall under the very unsatisfactory adjustment level.
- Mean and S. D. score of male undergraduate students were 38.13 and 15.54 respectively.
- Mean and S. D. score of female undergraduate were 32.15 and 14.39 respectively.
- The calculated t value was 2.18 and critical value was 1.99 at 0.05 level of significance. The t value was significant as it was greater than critical value. So the formulated null hypotheses there exists no significant difference on adjustment problems of male and female undergraduate students was rejected.

Conclusion

In conclusion we can say that the formulated null hypotheses there exists no significant difference on adjustment problems of male and female undergraduate students was rejected. That means there has existed significant difference between the adjustment problems of male and female undergraduate students. It is also suggested to study the adjustment pattern of undergraduate students belonging to various streams i. e. Commerce, Arts and Science. On the basis of the findings it is suggested that female undergraduate students should be given orientation treatment at the time of admission.

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