

A Study on Adjustment Problem among the B.Ed College Students in Relation to their Personality Traits, Family Environment and Socio Economic Status in Tiruvannamalai District

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ABSTRACT

Adjustment defined by the investigator is as “a process of altering behavior to reach a harmonious relationship with the environment.” When people say they are in an “adjustment period” they typically mean they are going through a process of change and are searching for some level of balance or acceptance with the environment, others, or themselves. Adjustment involves the reconciliation of personal and environmental demands. The family is the oldest and the most important of all the institutions that man has devised to regulate and integrated his behavior as he strikes to satisfy his basic needs. The family is basically a unit which parents and children live together. Its key position rests on its multiple function i.e. relation to over all development of its members, their protection and overall well being. Therefore, it would emerge that not only the social and physical well-being of the individual is taken care of the family but the psychological well-being as well. The family is the first to affect the individual. It is the family which gives the child his first experience of living. He gets him when he is completed uniformed, unprotected before any other agency has had a chance to affect him. The family environment possesses a certain consistency so that the impact of the same basic values, individuals, material objects etc. is felt over and over. Parental influence may not be felt in a specific situation, but the attitudes and ideas expressed day after day inevitably leave their mark. Personality is defined as “the dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho-physical system which determine his unique adjustment to his environment” (Allport). Good character has been described as being essential for individuals and societies to thrive. Teachers are the sculptors of the future community. Teachers are called as second parents and hence are socially important persons for the community. They are given high respect by the community. Though they are well known in the community, socio-economic status plays an important role for them to get an identity even in the student teacher level. In the same way the socio-economic status affects the teacher Adjustment. Socio-economic status means the income and the social level of the student teacher.

Key Words : Adjustment problem, Personality, Family environment

INTRODUCTION

Adjustment is the essential process and need of every human being survive in earth through the adjustment process. Hence the focus of the present study is to explore the adjustment of B.Ed college students of Tiruvannamalai District in relation to their personality traits, Family Environment and Socio-Economic Status.

This study shows that it is a major adjustment

problem for the B,Ed College students because they are the future GURU , CREATORS and FACILITATORS of the present day students for developing their student’s good adjustment besides the intellectual development.

Adjustment:

Definition:

Good (1959) states that adjustment is the process of finding and adopting modes of behaviour suitable to the

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environment or the changes in the environment.

Shafer (1961) emphasized that adjustment is the process by which a living organism maintains a balance between its needs and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of these needs.

Clausen (1966) a mentally healthy individual maintains good adjustment with social situation and is engaged in some project or the other intended to benefit society.

Need of the study:

This study area is confined to Tiruvannamalai District, it has only self financial colleges and no Government B.Ed Colleges. As the District is backward in education and Employment, the Investigator is keen in knowing the present state of students who are studying in college of Education to find out the relationship between the selected variables also adjustment problem in student age may reflect in their future academic carrier, reducing adjustment problem before in hand by identifying their route causes, such as one's personality trait, their family environment and socio economic status. So this study is chosen in Tiruvannamalai District and which is my district.

Objectives:

The Investigator has framed around 44 Objectives to correlate and analyse the four Variables and Sub Variables.

The main objectives are

1. To study the difference in the adjustment problem, personality, family environment and socio-economic status of B.Ed students with respect to various demographic variables
2. To study the Adjustment problem of B,Ed college students in relation to their Personality traits.
3. To study the Adjustment problem of B,Ed college students in relation to their Family Environment.
4. To study the Adjustment problem of B,Ed college students in relation to their Socio Economic Status.
5. To study the prediction of Personality and family environment on Adjustment problem of B.Ed students

Hypothesis:

Null Hypotheses are framed for the objectives.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is an important aspect in any kind of scientific research work. Every research study has its

own objectives to fulfill. The procedure adopted by the research works for the realization of these objectives is Methodology. "Methodology" is the science of methods or principles of procedure employed by which the research workers gather facts for their study.

The success of research depends upon the suitable methodology with specific operational steps and well constructed tools. The present study, aims at finding the adjustment problems among the B.Ed college students in relation to their personality traits, Family Environment and Socio Economic status in Tiruvannamalai District.

Method adopted for the present study:

The Investigator has adopted "Normative Survey Method" for the study, after considering its relevance and feasibility.

Survey method:

Survey method is commonly used to study the characteristics of the population of interest under investigation. This has potential to collect data from a large volume of required information from a large population, following systematic and scientific procedure. It involves interpretation, comparison, measurement, classification, evaluation, Generalization, all directed towards a proper understanding and solution of significant educational problems in the present scenario.

Research design:

The research design is the inevitable part in any research work. It stands as blue print that projects the research process in its holistic view. In this study, the investigator has followed a correlation design. The research paradigm of variables, tools, samples and statistics is explained below. The research tools are designed in such a way that in adjustment when adjustment score is high then lower the problem and when the adjustment score is low then higher the problem.

Sample of the study:

The sample for the study consists of 1000 B.Ed students. Data were collected from the 1000 B.Ed students studying in Tiruvannamalai District. All the B.Ed colleges in this district are Self Financial Colleges.

Sampling techniques:

The investigator has adopted ' Random Sampling Technique' for the study. Necessary care was taken to

draw sample of students from different colleges on the basis of gender, locality and type of management., and many more.

Tools description:

Adjustment :

The Investigator with the help of Research Guide has developed the tool after Pilot study.

The tool has 68 items with five dimensions such as

- Home Adjustment : 16 items
- Health Adjustment : 10 items
- Emotional Adjustment: 16
- Social Adjustment: 10
- Educational Adjustment: 16

- * The tool was constructed with both positive and negative items
- * The tool was constructed with 4 point likertscale e response pattern
- * Strongly agree (4) to Strongly disagree (1)
- * Negative items where reverse scored
- * Lower the scores in each dimensions- Higher the adjustment problems
- * Higher the scores in each dimensions- Lower the adjustment problems

Standardized Tool for Family Environment Scale :

Harpreet Bhatia and Dr .N.K. Chadda (2002) of department of Psychology, standardized tool is used for assessing family environment. It has 69 items divided into 3 dimensions.

Out of 69 items 28 items are negative statements and others are positive statements.

The dimensions are

- (i) Relationship dimensions
- (ii) Personal dimensions

(iii) System maintenance dimensions. This scale is 5 points developed on the basis of Family Environment scale by Moos(1974). This scale is divided into 8 sub scales.

Dimension:

1. Relationship dimension
 - i. Cohesion
 - ii. Expressiveness
 - iii. Conflict
 - iv. Acceptance and caring
2. Personal Growth dimension
 - v. Independence

- vi. Active-recreational orientation
3. System Maintenance dimension
 - vii. Organisation
 - viii. Control

Standardized tool for Positive Personality Trait Questionnaire by Kamallesh Singh and Shalini Duggal in the year 2008.

It includes 4 dimensions .They are;

- i. Positive Self Image: It contains 11 items
- ii. Commitment: It contains 11 items
- iii. Outward /People Orientation: It contains 11 items
- iv. Culture Identification: It contains 10 items

Socio- Economic Status is assessed by Demographic Variables.

Collection of sample:

Approximately 3300 students are studying in B.Ed in Tiruvannamalai District. Out of 33 B.Ed colleges 10 colleges are randomly selected from polur and Tiruvannamalai taluk and 1000 samples were selected from both rural and urban area.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Data were analysed with the help of percentage. Mean, SD, t-Test analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Correlation.

The SPSS – 24.0 Software has been applied to compute all statistical calculations for the present investigation.

The correlation analysis between personality traits and adjustment of B.Ed students showed that there was position relationship found between personality traits dimensions positive self image and adjustment at home, emotional adjustment , social adjustment and education adjustment. There was also a positive relationship found between commitment and home adjustment social and educational adjustment.

The outward people orientation was positive correlated with all adjustment dimensions such as adjustment at home, health, emotional adjustment, social adjustment and education. The cultural identification showed a positive relationship with home social and education adjustment.

It can be infer that those who are having positive self image adjust themselves and people around emotionally and socially, those who are with commitment adjust at home and with the society. The outward people orientation relationship with all dimensions revealed that

Table 1 : Correlation between personality and adjustment

Personality traits dimensions		Adjustment Home	Adjustment Health	Adjustment Emotion	Adjustment Social	Adjustment Education	Adjustment Total
Positive self image	Pearson correlation	104'	034	072'	290	217	169
	Significance	.000	.278	.022	.000	.000	.000
	N	998	998	998	998	994	994
Commitment	Pearson correlation	116'	.001	.056	.323'	.194'	.152'
	Significance	.000	.969	.076	.000	.000	.000
	N	1000	1000	1000	1000	996	996
Outward people orientation	Pearson correlation	241''	144''	194''	.316''	.335''	.287''
	Significance	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	998	998	998	998	994	994
Culture identification	Pearson correlation	113''	.032	.056	.302''	.191''	.138''
	Significance	.000	.319	.077	.000	.000	.000
	N	1000	1000	1000	1000	996	996
Total	Pearson correlation	181'	.045	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Significance	.000	.154	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	996	996	996	996	992	992

Table 2 : Correlation between personality traits and family environment

		Relationship			Personal Growth		System Maintenance					
Personality traits		Cohesion	Expressiveness	Conflict	Acceptance and care	Independence	Active recreational	Organization	Control	RD Total	PG Total	SM Total
Positive self image	Pearson correlation	.379''	.361''	.242''	.304''	.383''	.322''	.278''	.355''	.348''	.375''	.358''
	Significance	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	994	998	995	998	998	998	998	991	998	998	998
Commitment	Pearson correlation	40.'	402'	235	296	382	314	280	379	362	371	372
	Significance	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	996	1000	1000	997	1000	1000	1000	1000	993	1000	1000
Outward people orientation	Pearson correlation	.417	.428	.298	.382	.364	.342	.209	.353	.413	.375	.315
	Significance	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	994	998	998	995	998	998	998	998	991	998	998
Culture identification	Pearson correlation	.444	.413	.241	.340	.417	.321	.282	.414	.389	.394	.392
	Significance	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	996	1000	1000	997	1000	1000	1000	1000	993	1000	1000
Total	Pearson correlation	483	470	300	390	453	382	305	441	445	445	421
	Significance	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	992	996	996	993	996	996	996	996	989	996	996

Model R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.301''	0.85	18.69697

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig
Regression	34567.703	6	5761.284	16.481	.000
Residual	347129.696	993	349.577		
Total	381697.399	999			

Model	B	Unstandardized coefficients	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig
Constant	119.850	3.365		35.620	.000
Community	1.774	.561	.096	3.159	.002
Type of house	2.477	1.053	.076	2.352	.019
Nature of house	-4.213	1.212	-.112	-3.476	.001
Number of children	6.991	.830	.257	8.427	.000
Occupation	-.174	.430	-.012	-.405	.685
Monthly income	1.447	.693	.064	2.087	.037

people with a collectivistic identity adjust with home and people around.

Dependent variable: personality traits:

The F value (F=16.481) shows the significant contribution of socio – economic factor to the personality traits of B.Ed., students. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected; therefore. There is significant by socio-economic factors on personality traits.

Dependent variable adjustment:

The F value (F=4.841) shows the significant contribution of socio-economics factor to the adjustment

of B.Ed., students. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore there is a significant predication by socio – economic factor on adjustment.

Dependent variable family environment:

The value (F=6.596)shows the significant contribution of socio-economic factor to the personality traits of B.Ed student. Hence. the null hypothesis is rejected; therefore. There is a significant prediction by socio-economic on Family Environment

Limitations of the study:

The study is limited to the students studying in

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.169a	.028	.023	33.68673

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Means Square	F	Sig
Regression	32960.121.	6	5493.354	4.841	.000b
Residual	1126852.070	993	1134.796		
Total	1159812.191	999			

Model	Unstandardized coefficients	Standardized Coefficients Beta				
Model	B	Std.Error	Beta	Beta	t	sig
1	Constant	182.182	6.062	-.020	30.052	.000
	Community	-.632	1.012	.032	-.625	.532
	Type of House	1.898	0.32	.963	.336	
	Nature of House	5.748	2.183	0.88	2.632	.009
	Number of Children	5.204	1.495	.110	3.482	.001
	Occupation	-.831	.775	-.034	-1.072	.284
	Monthly Income	-2.174	1.249	-.055	-1.740	.082

Model	R	Rr. Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.196	.038	.033	41.35146

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig
Regression	67669.484	6	11278.247	6.596	.000
Residual	1697973.435	993	1709.943		
Total	1765642.919	999			

Model	B	Unstandardized coefficients std. Error	Standardized coefficients Beta	T	Sig
Constant	224.159	7.441		30.123	.000
Community	1.104	1.242	.028	.889	.374
Type of House	2.648	2.330	.038	1.137	.256
Nature of House	.510	2.680	.006	.190	.849
Number of Children	10.345	1.835	.177	5.639	.000
Occupation	-1.9140	.951	-.063	-2.008	.045
Monthly Income	2.407	1.533	.050	1.570	.117

Tiruvannamalai District.

based on gender or on any demographic variables.

Major Finding:

- The B.Ed college student's adjustment problems are significant and depending one variable on the other.
- There is no adjustment problem arise or exist

REFERENCES

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