

A Study of Adjustment in Relation To Demographic Variables among Primary School Teachers

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ABSTRACT

The present study attempts to study the adjustment pattern among primary school teachers in relation to their demographical variables. The research was carried out with the total of 100 primary school teachers of Faridabad district, Haryana. Pandey's teacher adjustment inventory (1985) was applied to find out significant difference in adjustment pattern of primary school teachers in relation to Sex and Type of school. The study shows that adjustment does not affect the sex and type of school.

Keyword: Adjustment

Introduction

The member of no other profession is so intimately involved in the task of improving the community-its economic, political, social and cultural life as is the teacher. Therefore the adjustment or maladjustment of a teacher costs more deep effect on the community and the nation than of a member of any other profession.

Teachers in India are increasingly facing a condescending attitude from both pupils and parents, especially in the cities. In the earlier era, education was restricted to certain classes. Teachers and students normally came from the same cultural background and it was easy for the parents and teachers to complement each other, which made authority of both more effective. The status of parents, both intellectual and socio-economic, is in many cases, superior to that of the school teachers. Children are quick to sense the disparity between the home and the school; they no longer respect their teachers, are unwilling to accept their authority and teachers are unable to exercise control.

Adjustment :- Adjustment is an act of putting something into the correct position or order so it will fit for use. In other words, adjustment is an act of becoming or making suited to new conditions or situations.

Teacher Adjustment :- The adjustment refers to harmonious relationship between the person and the environment. Teacher adjustment in present study implies the health, home and social, economic, institutional and ethical areas of adjustment which ultimately lead to educational activities.

Objectives of The Study :- 1) To study the mean difference in adjustment pattern and its various elements in relation to various demographic variables- Sex and Type of school.

Hypotheses of The Study :- 1) There exist no significant differences in adjustment pattern of primary school teachers in relation to Sex and Type of school.

Population and Sample :- Survey method has been used in the present investigation. The method of selecting sample was simple random sampling. The sample is made of 100 primary school teachers from ten primary schools consisting of male and female teachers in government, private/public schools of Faridabad district.

Tools Used

1. Teacher's Adjustment Scale by Pandey (1985)
2. Personal data sheet

Pandey's Teacher Adjustment Inventory (1985)

The inventory provides five separate areas of adjustment namely: **Health Adjustment, Home And Social Adjustment, Economic Adjustment, Institutional Adjustment, And Ethical Adjustment** consisting 30 items each. A high score on this inventory on each adjustment area indicates a superior adjustment while a low score indicates poor adjustment.

Statistical Techniques Used :- To find out the mean differences in total adjustment scores of primary school teachers in relation to various demographic variables, investigator used 't' test and mean difference.

Analysis and Interpretation (See Table 1)

Interpretation: Table 1 shows that the calculated 't' value for home & social adjustment, ethical adjustment and total adjustment is less than the table value. i.e. 1.96. It means there is no significant difference between male and female teachers in relation to home & social adjustment, ethical adjustment and total adjustment. Hence Null hypothesis is accepted. But calculated 't' value for health adjustment, economic adjustment and institutional adjustment is significant. It means there is significant difference between male and female teacher to health adjustment, economic adjustment and institutional adjustment. Hence null hypothesis is rejected. Further, mean scores shows that female school teachers have significantly higher economic and institutional adjustment as compared to male teachers.

Interpretation: Table 2 shows that the calculated 't'

(1) Sex-wise Difference :

Sr. No.	Variables	Sex	N	Mean	S.D.	S. Ed.	t-ratio	Sig./Insig.
1.	Health Adjustment	Male	44	16.82	6.07	0.92	2.70	Sig.
		Female	56	19.32	6.98			
2.	Home and social Adjustment	Male	44	16.14	4.55	0.68	1.47	n. s.
		Female	56	17.18	5.05			
3.	Economic Adjustment	Male	44	16.33	4.78	0.70	2.64	Sig.
		Female	56	18.18	5.12			
4.	Institutional Adjustment	Male	44	11.21	4.84	0.72	3.97	Sig.
		Female	56	20.07	5.28			
5.	Ethical Adjustment	Male	44	16.91	4.85	0.71	1.89	n. s.
		Female	56	18.25	5.23			
6.	Total adjustment	Male	44	83.62	16.54	3.21	0.14	n. s.
		Female	56	83.18	28.19			

n. s.-not significant.

(2) Type of School

Sr. No.	Variables	Type of school	N	Mean	S.D.	S. Ed.	t-ratio	Sig./Insig.
1.	Health Adjustment	Govt.	50	22.52	4.77	0.84	1.37	n. s.
		Private/public	50	23.67	6.15			
2.	Home and social Adjustment	Govt.	50	16.78	5.39	0.69	0.70	n. s.
		Private/public	50	16.36	4.25			
3.	Economic Adjustment	Govt.	50	17.60	4.50	0.77	0.29	n. s.
		Private/public	50	17.37	5.36			
4.	Institutional Adjustment	Govt.	50	18.95	5.54	0.76	0.61	n. s.
		Private/public	50	18.49	4.86			
5.	Ethical Adjustment	Govt.	50	17.39	5.84	0.71	0.76	n. s.
		Private/public	50	17.93	4.07			
6.	Total adjustment	Govt.	50	88.52	19.35	2.59	0.52	n. s.
		Private/public	50	89.86	16.48			

n. s.-not significant

value for health adjustment, home & social adjustment, economic adjustment, institutional adjustment, ethical adjustment and total adjustment is less than the table value. i.e. 1.96. It means there is no significant difference between govt. and private/public teachers in relation to health adjustment, home & social adjustment, economic adjustment, institutional adjustment, ethical adjustment and total adjustment. Hence Null hypothesis is accepted.

Main Findings

- 1) There exist no significant difference between male and female teachers in relation to their home & social adjustment, ethical adjustment and total adjustment. But there is significant difference between male and female teachers in relation to their health adjustment, economic adjustment, and institutional adjustment. It means female school teachers have significantly higher economic and institutional adjustment as compared to male teachers.
- 2) There exist no significant difference between govt.

teachers and private or public school teachers in relation to their health adjustment, home & social adjustment, institutional adjustment, ethical adjustment, economic adjustment and total adjustment. Thus health adjustment, home & social adjustment, institutional adjustment, ethical adjustment, economic adjustment and total adjustment have no impact on type of school among teachers.

Educational Implications

- 1) The study shows that adjustment does not affect the sex and type of school. But there is great impact of qualification of teachers on adjustment among teachers at primary school stage. Therefore we should take into consideration this variable for the proper adjustment of teachers. Every management must, then guarantee the teachers his fundamental rights of democratic treatment, security of service, adequate salary, opportunities for professional advancement, status or place in the community or in the social service organizations so that he may consider himself as an important member of the society.

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