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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### ADJUSTMENT OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR PERSONALITY

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Adjustment, Personality, Higher secondary students, Cuddalore district.

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#### ABSTRACT

The study examines the relationship between the Adjustment and Personality of higher secondary students in Cuddalore district. Normative survey method was employed. A random sample of 1000 higher secondary students was selected. The Adjustment and the Personality test were used to collect the required information. The results of the study reveal that, both the level of Adjustment and Personality of the students are high. Further there is a statically significant relationship between the Adjustment and Personality of the higher secondary students. The researcher also feels that the guiding of their study helps the educationalists and executives to plan their future activities.

#### INTRODUCTION

The word education is derived from Latin which means art of bringing forth, art of leading forth and art of drawing out. Thus education means, Bringing forth, Leading out, Finding out and Bringing out the original idea from the pupil (Benedict, 2001).

#### Variable of the Study

##### Adjustment

The concept of adjustment was originally biological one and was concerned with adaptation to physical environment for survival. Adaptation to physical environment is, of course, a person's important concern, but he has also to adjust to social pressures and demands of socialization that are inherent in living interdependently with other persons (Bridges and Mignel, 1997).

##### Personality

Personality psychology is a branch of psychology that studies personality and individual differences. On emphasis in this area is to construct a coherent picture of a person and his or her major psychological processes (Michalski and Shackelford, 2010). Another emphasis views personality as the study of individual differences, in other words, how people differ from each other. A third area of emphasis examines human nature and how all people are similar to one another. These three viewpoints merge together in the study of personality (Dubas, 2002).

#### Objectives of the study

The major objective of this study is to assess the relationship between the adjustment and personality of secondary school students in the district of cuddalore, Tamilnadu. More specifically, the study seeks to:

1. To find out the level of Adjustment among higher secondary Students.
2. To find out the level of Personality among higher secondary Students.
3. To find out the significant difference if any between male and female higher Secondary Students in their Adjustment.
4. To find out the significant difference if any the among the higher secondary students different religion in their Adjustment.
5. To find out the significant difference if any between male and female higher secondary students in their Personality.
6. To find out the significant difference if any the among the higher secondary students different religion in their Personality.
7. To find out the significant relationship between Adjustment and Personality of higher secondary students.

#### Hypotheses of the study

1. The level of Adjustment among higher secondary Students is high.
2. The level of Personality among higher secondary Students is high.
3. There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their Adjustment.

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4. There is no significant difference among the higher secondary students different religion in their Adjustment.
5. There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their Personality.
6. There is no significant difference among the higher secondary students different religion in their Personality.
7. There is no significant relationship between Adjustment and Personality of Higher Secondary Students.

## METHODOLOGY

### Design of the Sample

Normative survey method was employed for the present study. A random sample of 1000 higher secondary students in 5 higher secondary schools locating in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu was selected.

### Tools used

- a. Adjustment inventory constructed and validated by the G.Kannan (2003)
- b. Personality Inventory constructed and validated by the H.J. Eysenck (1950)

### Statistical techniques used

The statistical techniques such as mean, SD, 't'-test, 'F'-ratio and Person product moment correlation were employed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Descriptive analysis

**Table 1. The mean and SD of Adjustment of higher secondary students**

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Adjustment	1000	102.41	40.94

The above table shows Mean, SD of higher secondary students' adjustment. The result reveals that, students particular sample have high adjustment. Hence hypothesis no 1 is accepted.

**Table 2. The mean and SD of Personality of higher secondary students**

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Personality	1000	61.14	14.69

The above table shows Mean, SD of higher secondary students' Personality. The result reveals that, students particular sample have high Personality. Hence hypothesis no 2 is accepted.

**Table 3. t-test for Adjustment of higher secondary students on the basis of Gender**

Gender	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t-value	Significant at 0.01 level
Male	477	96.97	16.04	16.32	Significant
Female	523	107.36	54.05		

Hy: There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their Adjustment.

Table reveals the higher secondary students Adjustment on the basis of gender. The t-value is found to be 16.32 and it is

greater than the table value of 1.96. Hence it is significant. Here stated hypothesis is rejected. To sum up male and female differ significantly in their Adjustment among higher secondary students.

**Table 4. F-test for Adjustment of higher secondary students on the basis of religion**

Religion	N	Mean	Standard deviation	F-value	Significant at 0.01 level
Hindu	805	102.88	42.42	5.09	Significant
Christian	74	105.99	47.82		
Muslim	121	87.07	21.57		
Total	1000	102.41	40.94		

Hy: There is no significant difference among the higher secondary students different religion in their Adjustment.

Table shows the higher secondary students Adjustment on the basis of religion. The F-value is found to be 5.09 and it is greater than the table value of 3.00. Hence it is significant. Here stated hypothesis is rejected.

**Table 5. t-test for Personality of higher secondary students on the basis of Gender**

Gender	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t-value	Significant at 0.01 level
Male	477	62.75	14.62	2.58	Significant
Female	523	58.58	14.74		

Hy: There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their Personality.

Table shows the higher secondary students Personality on the basis of gender. The t-value is found to be 2.58 and it is greater than the table value of 1.96. Hence it is significant. Here stated hypothesis is rejected. To sum up male and female differ significantly in their Personality among higher secondary students.

**Table 6. F-test for Personality of higher secondary students on the basis of religion**

Religion	N	Mean	Standard deviation	F-value	Significant at 0.01 level
Hindu	805	61.46	14.77	3.09	Significant
Christian	74	57.14	12.39		
Muslim	121	61.44	15.16		
Total	1000	61.14	14.69		

Hy: There is no significant difference among the higher secondary students different religion in their Personality.

Table shows the higher secondary students Personality on the basis of religion. The F-value is found to be 3.85 and it is greater than the table value of 3.00. Hence it is significant. Here stated hypothesis is rejected.

**Table 7. Simple correlation between the Adjustment and Personality of entire sample**

Achievement in Science	Study habit
	.328**

Hy: There is no significant relationship between Adjustment and Personality of Higher Secondary Students.

From the above table it may be found that there is significant relationship exists between the Adjustment and Personality of the students (entire sample). There is significant positive and correlation. ( $r=.328$ ). Hence the stated hypothesis is rejected.

### Implication

The level of Adjustment among higher secondary Students is moderate. Hence efforts are to be taken to increase this level. The level of Personality among higher secondary Students is low. Special programme should be get together among various school teachers and students could make the students more personality.

### Conclusion

The present study aims to find out the higher secondary students class room discipline in relation to Personality. After collecting the data they were analyzed using statistical tools such as t-test, ANOVA and correlation analysis. The result concluded that there is significant relationship exists between the Adjustment and Personality of the students (entire sample).

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