



## A STUDY OF ADJUSTMENT PROBLEM OF ADOLESCENTS BELONGING TO NUCLEAR FAMILY AND JOINT FAMILY

**Manju Tomar**

Assistant Professor –Tika Ram College of Education

### Abstract

*The purpose of the present research was to study the comparison between adjustment problems of joint family adolescents and nuclear family adolescents. The sample of the study consisted of 100 senior secondary school students of distt. Sonipat for the collection of data, adjustment inventory for school students (AISS) by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh was used. The data was analyzed using mean, standard deviation and 't' test. The study revealed that there is no significant difference in the emotional adjustment of adolescents of joint family and nuclear family. There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of adolescents of nuclear family and joint family. The study also indicated that there is no significant difference in the educational adjustment of adolescents of joint family and nuclear family.*

**Keywords:** adjustment problems, nuclear family adolescents, joint family adolescents



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### Introduction

The family is also apt to be significant predictors of child's behavioral characteristics, development. The manner in which parents respond to a child's behavior has an effect on the child's self esteem and future interaction with others. Children learn to view themselves in the same way as the parents view them. Thus, if the parent views the child as wild, the child begins to view himself that way and soon his actions consistently reinforce his self image. Adolescence is a period of great stress and strain, storm and strife. The adolescence represents a period of intensive growth and change in nearly all aspects of child physical, mental, social and emotional life. The adolescence period is from age 13 to 19 and is named as teenage period. Poets have described it as the spring of life of human being and an important era in total life span.

Adjustment means the process of finding and adapting modes of behavior suitable to the environment or the changes in the environment. It may be taken as a process by which the individual maintains a level of psychological balance or equilibrium between his needs and the circumstance that influence the satisfaction of these needs.

## NEED OF STUDY

Adjustment is the important aspect in adolescent life. The adolescents belonging to different family structure have different adjustment behavior. Adolescent age is the age in which each adolescent weaves daydreams, remain in the imagination world. When a person adjusts in the society in every situation, only then he can lead a wonderful life.

## OBJECTIVES.

1. To compare the emotional adjustment of nuclear and joint family adolescents.
2. To compare the social adjustment of nuclear and joint family adolescents.
3. To compare the educational adjustment of nuclear and joint family adolescents.
4. To compare the total adjustment of nuclear and joint family adolescents.

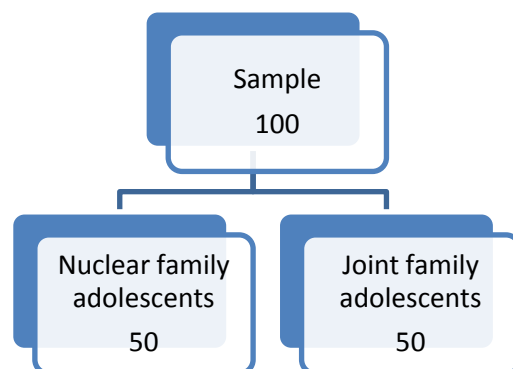
## HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference between the emotional adjustment of nuclear family and joint family adolescents.
2. There is no significant difference between the social adjustment of nuclear family and joint family adolescents.
3. There is no significant difference between the educational adjustment of nuclear family and joint family adolescents.
4. There is no significant difference between the total adjustment of nuclear family and joint family adolescents.

## DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Descriptive method was used in the present study.

## SAMPLE OF THE STUDY



## TOOLS USED

Adjustment inventory for school student by A.K.P.Sinha and R.P.Singh

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

Mean, S.D. and t –test were the statistical techniques used.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### HYPOTHESES-1

There is no significant difference between the emotional adjustment of nuclear family and joint family adolescents.

Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Level of significance
Joint family	50	8.96	4.260	5.833	Significant at 0.05 level
Nuclear family	50	4.86	2.561		

From the above table it is obtained that when the degree of freedom is 98 the t value is 5.833, which is statistically significant at 0.05 levels. This table also reveals that the mean value for emotional adjustment of joint family adolescents(8.96) is significantly higher in comparison to nuclear family adolescent(4.86) from which it ca be concluded that joint family adolescent having higher emotional adjusted in comparison to nuclear family adolescents

### HYPOTHESES-2

There is no significant difference between the social adjustment of nuclear family and joint family adolescents

Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Level of significance
Joint Family	50	11.2	3.018		Significant at 0.05level
Nuclear Family	50	8.06	2.748	5.43	

From the above table it is obtained that when the degree of freedom is 98 the t value is 5.43, which is statistically significant at 0.05 levels. This table also reveals that the mean value for socially adjustment of joint family adolescents (11.2) is significantly higher in comparison to nuclear family adolescents (8.06) from which it ca be concluded that joint family adolescent having higher socially adjusted in comparison to nuclear family adolescents.

### HYPOTHESES-3

There is no significant difference between the educational adjustment of nuclear family and joint family adolescents

Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Level of significance
JOINT FAMILY	50	9.34	2.53	2.83	Significant at 0.05 level
NUCLEAR FAMILY	50	10.74	2.42		

From the above table it is obtained that when the degree of freedom is 98 the t value is 2.83, which is statistically significant at 0.05 levels. This table also reveals that the mean value for educationally adjustment of nuclear family adolescents (10.74) is significantly higher in comparison to joint family adolescents (9.34) from which it can be concluded that nuclear family adolescent having higher educationally adjusted in comparison to joint family adolescents.

#### HYPOTHESES-4

There is no significant difference between the total adjustment of nuclear family and joint family adolescents

Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Level of significance
Joint family	50	43.12	19.41	2.02	significant at 0.05 level
Nuclear family	50	35.62	18		

From the above table it is obtained that when the degree of freedom is 98 the t value is 2.02, which is statistically significant at 0.05 levels. This table also reveals that the mean value for total adjustment of joint family adolescents (43.12) is significantly higher in comparison to nuclear family adolescents (35.62) from which it can be concluded that joint family adolescent having higher adjusted in comparison to nuclear family adolescents.

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