"A Comparative Study on Social Adjustment among Tribal and Non Tribal Students"

Ms. Joysree Das[1,] and Mr. Amit kr. Deb[2]
[1](Guest Lecturer, Dept. of Psychology, Tripura University, India,)
[2](MSW, IGNOU, Agartala, Tripura, India,)

Abstract: *A comparative study has been conducted among 120 subjects classified as 60 tribal (30 male & 30 female each)) and 60 non-tribals (30 male & 30 female each) students of Agartala City of Tripura state. As young stars are more vulnerable than adults in term of adjustment among themselves so the sample were collected from one renowned college of Agartala city that is M.B.B college and they belong from different socio economic back ground. Their age ranges from 18 years to 21 years. The aim of my study is investigate the social adjustment level among tribal male & female students, to find out the social adjustment among non-tribal male & female students, to find out the social adjustment among tribal & non-tribal female students and also to find out their social adjustment pattern among tribal & non-tribal male students. After interpretening the collecting data it is found that there is a significance difference of social adjustment pattern found among Tribal and Non-Tribal students.*
Key word*- Adjustment, Non-Tribal, Social Adjustment, Tribal, Group Statistics.*

I. Introduction

The word adjustment means to fit, make suitable, arrange, modify, harmonize correspondence with. Whenever we meet an adjustment between two things, we modify one or both of them to correspond to each other. According to Webster 1951, adjustment is the establishment of satisfactory relationship, as representing, harmony, conformance adaptation etc. In 1970 Vonhaller argues- adjustment is psychological survival the human being is surrounded by numerous social problems which are proclaimed in our day to day life cycle. Social adjustment is an effort made by an individual to cope with standards, values and needs of a society in order to be accepted. It can be defined as a psychological process. It involves coping with new standard and value. In the technical language of psychology "getting along with the members of society as best one can" is called adjustment. Psychologists use the term adjustment of varying conditions of social and interpersonal relation in the society. Thus adjustment can be called the reaction to the demands and pressures of the social environment imposed upon the individual. **Social adjustment** is the achievement of balance in social relationships usually aided by the appropriate application of social skills. The purpose of the study is to find out the significance difference of adjustment level among Tribal and Non Tribal in term of male and female. Previously many research study has been conducted on this topic among which Tirpude College of Social work, Civil Lines, Sadar, India, submitted their study to the Government of India to the department of Planning Commission. This study is contributed to those Tribal and non-tribal people who have different social adjustment pattern.

1.1 Objectives of the study:
1. To find out the social adjustment among tribal male & female students.
2. To find out the social adjustment among non-tribal male & female students.
3. To find out the social adjustment among tribal & non-tribal female students.
4. To find out the social adjustment among tribal & non-tribal male students.

1.2 Hypothesis of the study:
1. There will be no difference between tribal male & female students with regards to their social adjustment patterns.
2. There will be no difference between non-tribal male & female students with regards to their social adjustment patterns.
3. There will be no difference between tribal & non-tribal female students with regards to their social adjustment patterns.
4. There will be no difference between tribal & non-tribal male students with regards to their social adjustment patterns.

1.3 Significance of the study:

This study is conducted among 120 subjects classified as 60 tribal (30 male & 30 female each)) and 60 non-tribals (30 male & 30 female each) students of Agartala City of Tripura state. Here all the respondent actively participated and share their knowledge level through the Manual for social adjustment inventory, developed by DR. Roma Pal. This study is conducted only in the west Tripura district in the MBB College. The respondents are of age between 18 to 21 years. This study is important to find out the social adjustment and adjustment level of Tribal and nontribal students and by this study the comparison between Tribal and nontribal students are successfully completed.

II.   Methodology

2.1 Variables under study

In the present study type of category (tribal & non tribal), sex was treated as an independent variables, where as social adjustment was treated as dependent variable.

2.2 Sample

The effective sample of the study consists of 120 subjects classified as 60 tribal (30 male & 30 female each)) and 60 non-tribals (30 male & 30 female each) was selected randomly using purposive sampling technique from Agartala City of Tripura state. The entire samples were collected from M.B.B College. Their age ranges from 18 years to 21 years having more or less similar socio economic status and educational background so as to maintain the homogeneity of sample.

2.3 Tool used for data collection

The following scale was used for collecting data:-
Manual for social adjustment inventory was developed by DR. Roma Pal is used. The reliability coefficient was 0.82 and correlation coefficient was 0.87. The validity of the inventory had come out to be 0.77 and 0.80 respectively. For this study 60 items was considered in the light of the description of the variable. Though the inventory has no time limit but usually a subject had taken 30 – 45 minutes to fill it up. 60 items were followed by 'Yes or No' responses.

2.4 Interview schedule:

A semi structured interview schedule was used to collect the demographic information and other related personal data.

III.   Statistical interpretation of the result and discussion

In the present study an attempt had been made to search the social adjustment patterns of the tribal & non tribal students. The scores of social adjustment patterns are treated by descriptive & inferential statistics in the following tables: the statistical analysis was done with the help of SPSS12.0 windows.

TABLE No. 3.1: (Social Adjustment) Tribal male-female
Group Statistics

	male female	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	"t" test
Social adjustment	1	30	79.90 92.26	11.07 14.09	-3.778**
	2	30			

The first objective was to find out the social adjustment among tribal male & female students. Observation of the table no 3.1. Indicates that the mean value of the two classified group seems to differ from each other on Social adjustment measure. The mean value obtained by the group of tribal male is found to be 79.90 and corresponding SD is 11.07. The tribal females have a mean of 92.26 with SD 14.09. . But on the basis of mean observation it would not be clear that whether these differences are really significant or not. So to solve this problem the data was further treated by inferential statistics i.e. t tests: Our computed Z value is-3.778. So the obtained result suggest that, our computed Z value is much greater than the critical values required to reach 5% and 1% levels of significance respectively. So the first null hypothesis is rejected.

TABLE No.3.2: (Social Adjustment)   Non-Tribal male-female
Group Statistics

	male female	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	"t" test
Social adjustment	1	30	94.26	15.70	4.62**
	2	30	76.66	13.75	

The second objective was to find out the social adjustment among non-tribal male & female students. Observation of the table no 3.2. Indicates that the mean value of the two classified group seems to differ from each other on Social adjustment measure. The mean value obtained by the group of non-tribal male is found to be 94.26 and corresponding SD is 15.70. The non-tribal females have a mean of 76.66 with SD 13.75. . But on the basis of mean observation it would not be clear that whether these differences are really significant or not. So to solve this problem the data was further treated by inferential statistics i.e. t tests: Our computed Z value is4.62. So the obtained result suggest that, our computed Z value is much greater than the critical values required to reach 5% and 1% levels of significance respectively. So the second null hypothesis is rejected.

TABLE No.3.3: (social adjustment) Tribal Non-tribal Female
Group Statistics

	Female female	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t test
Social adjustment	1	30	92.26	14.09	4.340**
	2	30	76.66	13.73	

The third objective was to find out the social adjustment among tribal & non-tribal female students. Observation of the table no. 3.3. Indicates that the mean value of the two classified group seems to differ from each other on Social adjustment measure. The mean value obtained by the group of tribal female is found to be 92.26 and corresponding SD is 14.09. The non-tribal females have a mean of 76.66 with SD 13.73. . But on the basis of mean observation it would not be clear that whether these differences are really significant or not. So to solve this problem the data was further treated by inferential statistics i.e. t tests: Our computed Z value is4.340. So the obtained result suggest that, our computed Z value is much greater than the critical values required to reach 5% and 1% levels of significance respectively. So the third null hypothesis is rejected.

TABLE No. 3.4: (social adjustment) Tribal Non-tribal male
Group Statistics

	male male	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t test
Social adjustment	1	30	79.90	11.07	-4.095**
	2	30	94.26	15.70	

The fourth objective was to find out the social adjustment among tribal & non-tribal male students. Observation of the table no. 3.4. Indicates that the mean value of the two classified group seems to differ from each other on Social adjustment measure. The mean value obtained by the group of tribal male is found to be 79.90 and corresponding SD is 11.07. The non-tribal females have a mean of 94.26 with SD 15.70. . But on the basis of mean observation it would not be clear that whether these differences are really significant or not. So to solve this problem the data was further treated by inferential statistics i.e. t tests: Our computed Z value is-4.095. So the obtained result suggest that, our computed Z value is much greater than the critical values required to reach 5% and 1% levels of significance respectively. So the fourth null hypothesis is rejected.

IV. Conclusion

1. Tribal male & female have significant difference from each other on their social adjustment patterns. And tribal female have much more social adjustment from tribal male students.
2. Secondly, non tribal male & female students are differing from each other. Here non tribal male have more social adjustment from non tribal female.
3. The third comparison was on tribal and non tribal female students. So, here result shows that tribal female students have more adjustment from non tribal female.

4. The last comparison was on tribal and non tribal male students. Here, the two different groups are significantly differing from each other. And non tribal male have more social adjustment as compare to tribal male students.

Reference

[1]. **1.AMANPREET KAUR, a text book of psychology,(s. vikas & co.edition 2012).**
[2]. **2. J.C.AGGARBAL, essentials of educational psychology,(vikas publishing house limited,second edition-2007).**
[3]. 3.http://www.preservearticles.com/2011082611930/social-adjustment-is-an-effort-made-by-an-individual-to-cope-with-standards-values-and-needs-of-a-society.html
[4]. 4..Aparna Mitra and Pooja Singh, Trends in Literacy Rates and Schooling among theScheduled Tribe Women in India,(University of Oklahoma729 Elm Avenue, 329 Hester Hall.Norman,)
[5]. **S.K.MANGAL, statistics in psychology and education,(prentice hall of India private limited, second edition,2005).**