“A Comparative Study of Vocational And Non Vocational Students Towards Their Adjustment”

Mrs. Sunita Jain¹ Dr. Saroj Gupta²
¹(M.Com., M. Ed.) Lecturer, Shri Guru Har Kishan Degree College, Jhansi-284003 (Up) India.
²(M.Ed. Ph.D) Prof. Madan Maharaj College, Bhopal (M.P.)
Corresponding Author: Mrs. Sunita jain

Abstract: This study designed to compare different adjustment of vocational students and non vocational students. The sample consisted of 100 vocational and 100 non-vocational students. Results according to “Bell’s adjustment inventory [BAI] used by R.K. Ojha (confirmed that vocations students are more adjustment in their home then non-vocational) students. Non-vocational students are more adjusted in their society then vocational students. “Health” and “Emotional” wise no difference between vocational and non vocational students.

I. Introduction
According to the modern concept of education, best adjustment is the ultimate goal of education; our country is showing remarkable growth in its population this gives rise to the problem of unemployment now there is the need of vocationalization of courses. So that on educated person can get the job but Presently there are number of hindrances in it. First there is the lack of vocational courses in our country more over the fees of these courses are so high that students of weaker section can’t afford it. If a student is aspiring for some goal in life could not achieve that goal, he gets frustrated or lead to astray. In this way he will be maladjusted with life. Therefore it is the need of time to understand the educational aspiring of every student and provide opportunities for fulfilling the same. Vocational education consists basically the practical courses through which skills experience directly linked to a career in future are gained it helps students to be skilled and in turn, offers better employment opportunities.

II. Objectives Of The Study
1. To study the home adjustment of vocational students and non-vocational students.
2. To study the ‘Health adjustment of vocational students and non vocational students.
3. To study the ‘social adjustment’ of vocational students and non-vocational students.
4. To study the ‘emotional adjustment’ of vocational students and non-vocational study.

Hypothesis of the study:
1. There is no significant difference between home adjustment of vocational and non- vocational students.
2. There is no significant difference between health adjustment of vocational and non- vocational student.
3. There is no significant difference between social adjustment of vocational and non-vocational study.
4. There is no difference between emotional adjustment of vocational and non-vocational students.

III. Variables Of The Study

Independent Variable:
1. Vocational students.
2. Non-vocational students.

Department variables:
(i) Home adjustment
(ii) Health adjustment
(iii) Social adjustment
(iv) Emotional adjustment

Sampling:
In present study the sample is divided in two groups vocational and non-vocational groups. In vocational group only the students of B.Ed. are taken. In Non- vocational group the students of B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. are taken. The research is conducted in two colleges of Jhansi city. Total 200 sample are collected from Bundelkhand Degree College and Shri Guru Harkishan Degree College, Jhansi.
“A Comparative Study Of Vocational And Non Vocational Students Towards Their Adjustment”

Tools of the Study:
In present study standardized scale used “Bell’s adjustment Inventory [BAI] by R.K. Ojha.

Statistical Techniques used:
Mean (m)
Standard Deviation (σ)
Critical Ratio (C.R.)

Statistical Analysis:

Hypothesis-1
There exists no significant difference the mean score of Home adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students.

Table-1 Scores of home adjustment in vocational and non-vocation students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No of Cases</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Adjustment</td>
<td>Vocational Students</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>9.20</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Vocational Students</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison of home adjustment for vocational and non vocational students.

To find out any relationship of home adjustment between vocational and non-vocational students, the critical ratio should be evaluated from table -1 the value of critical Ratio is –

C.R. = 3.33

Figure No. 1 Difference of home adjustment in Vocational & Non-Vocational Students

The value of C.R. is 3.33, which are larger then 2.57, the value for .01 levels hence the null hypothesis is rejected at .01 level. There is significant difference between home adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students. Vocational students are more adjusted in their home then their counterpart non-vocational students.

DOI: 10.9790/7388-0706070105  www.iosrjournals.org  2 | Page
Hypothesis -2

Table No.-2 Scores of health adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No of Cases</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Adjustment</td>
<td>Vocational Students</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6.35</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Vocational Students</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison of health adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students. The critical ratio from table-2 the value of critical Ratio is between the group is as-

\[ \text{C.R.} = 0.89 \]

Figure No. 2 Difference of Health adjustment in Vocational & Non-Vocational Students

The value of C.R. is 0.89 < 1.97m which is accepted at 0.05 levels, the hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference between vocational and non vocational students in their health adjustment.

Hypotheses-3 :
There exists no significant difference the mean score of social adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students.

Table No.-3 Scores of Social adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No of Cases</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Adjustment</td>
<td>Vocational Students</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>9.65</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Vocational Students</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison of social adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students. The critical Ratio from table 3 the value of critical ratio is between the group is as-

\[ \text{C.R.} = 2.77 \]
The value of C.R. is 2.77, which are larger then 2.57, the value for 0.01 levels. There is significant difference between social adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students, non-vocational are more adjusted in their society then their counterpart vocational students.

**Hypothesis-4:**

There exists no significant difference the mean score of emotional adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No of Cases</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11.85</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Vocational</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Students</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison of Emotional adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students. The critical Ratio from table 4 the value of critical ratio is between the group is as-

**C.R. = 1.03**

The value of C.R. is 1.03 < 1.97, which is accepted at 0.05 Scale. The null hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference between vocational and non vocational student’s in their Emotional adjustment.
Table No.-5 Comparison of adjustment of vocational and non-vocational students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Vocational Student</th>
<th>Non-Vocational</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Home Adjustment</td>
<td>9.20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>Null it is rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Health Adjustment</td>
<td>6.35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>Null it is accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Social Adjustment</td>
<td>9.65</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>Null it is rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Emotional Adjustment</td>
<td>11.85</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>Null it is accepted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure No. 5 Comparison of adjustment in vocational and non-vocational students.

IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the finding of the study we may conclude that –

1. The students of vocational group are able to fulfill the desire of his parent and therefore tussle in family at home. Non vocational students remain less adjusted in home. They are comparatively unable to fulfill the desires of parents. Accordingly both parent and students start to damage the harmony of home.

2. ‘Health’ wise there is no significant difference in adjustment between two groups. Health is an independent thing and mainly based on hereditary nutrition status and on hygienic.

3. ‘Socially’ non vocational students are more adjusted than vocational students. Non vocational students are taught in traditional subject reflecting society in curriculum they are not very much different with other member of society and are more adjusted in society. The vocational student’s have higher educational aspiration but when they see the society is not conducing for their goals and other member of society do not share ideas with him for change in society.

4. ‘Emotional’ there is no significant difference found between two groups. Emotions are natural feeling of a person which comes from inner self. There is no control on them. It depends upon age and experiences of an individual.

References


