

Comparison of Adjustment between Hindu and Muslim Students

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted with a view to make a comparison between Hindu and Muslim students regarding their adjustment level. For this 200 students were selected on random basis. They were the students of B.A. level reading in Saran district. Their age range was 18-22 years. The sample comprised of 100 Muslim students and 100 Hindu students. Students were from both rural and urban areas. Bell adjustment Inventory (Hindi version) developed by Mohsin-Shamshad was used to measure the adjustment level of students. The results indicated that community and residential areas affect the adjustment level. Hindu students were significantly more adjustable than Muslim students. Adjustment level of urban students in both communities was higher than the rural students.

Keywords: Rural students, Muslim communities, Hindu community, Adjustment

Introduction

Adjustment may be defined in various ways. But one of its most suitable definitions is in terms of achieving a balance between internal demands and the requirements of the environment or between internal psychological forces and external conditions of the individual, and it is a continuing process and not a condition (Gordon³, 1963, Smith⁷ 1961 and others).

According to Shaffer⁶ (1968), "Adjustment is a process by which a living organism maintains balance between its needs and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of these needs."

Certain studies have been conducted in the past related to adjustment problem of students of different educational levels (Pandey⁵, 1968; Cox², 1982; Agarwal and Power¹, 1983) but no study has been made with regard to adjustment in the area of home and health of degree level students belonging of Hindu and Muslim communities and residing in rural and urban areas of Saran district.

Students are the pillars of the country so their adjustment level must be taken into account and this study is a try in this regard.

Objectives

The objective of this study is to make a comparison between Hindu and Muslim students

regarding their adjustment level in context of their inhabitation.

Hypotheses

In the light of above mentioned objective, following hypotheses were formulated for empirical verification:

- (a) There will be significant difference between Hindu and Muslim students on their adjustment level.
- (b) There will be significant difference between urban Hindu and rural Hindu students on their adjustment level in both Hindu and Muslim communities.
- (c) There will be significant difference between urban Muslim and rural Muslim students on their adjustment measure.

Method

Sample :

The study was conducted on randomly selected sample of 200 students who were reading in B.A. in Saran district. There were 35 urban and 65 rural students from Hindu community and 65 rural and 35 urban students from Muslim community other than the conditions of research. They were matched so far as practicable.

Test Used

Bell Adjustment Inventory adapted in Hindi by Mohsin and Shamshad was used. It was used to assess the adjustment level of the students. High score in this inventory indicates poor adjustment and low score indicates healthy adjustment. Besides these, a PDS was used to seek their personal information.

Statistical Analysis

Table-01

Mean, SD and t-value showing difference in adjustment between Hindu and Muslim students.

| Community | N | Mean | SD | t-value | df | p |
|-----------|-----|--------|-------|---------|-----|------|
| Hindu | 100 | 85.60 | 25.69 | 4.68 | 198 | <.01 |
| Muslim | 100 | 100.60 | 19.18 | | | |

The results indicate that there is significant difference between Hindu and Muslim students regarding their adjustment level. The mean of Hindu students is (85.60) and the mean of Muslim students is (100.60). The obtained t-ratio is 4.6 which are beyond the required value at .01 level. So, it can be concluded that the adjustment level of the Hindu respondents is better than Muslim sample.

Table-02

Mean, SD and t-value showing significance of difference means on adjustment score between urban Hindu and rural Hindu respondents.

| Groups | N | Mean | SD | t-value | df | p |
|-------------|----|-------|-------|---------|----|------|
| Urban Hindu | 35 | 77.07 | 23.46 | 3.28 | 98 | <.01 |
| Rural Hindu | 65 | 90.80 | 10.68 | | | |

On comparing rural and urban sample in Hindu community, we find that there is significant difference between them. The mean of urban Hindu students is (77.07) while that of rural Hindu student is (90.80). The t-ratio is 3.28. So it can be stated that urban students are more adjustable than rural students in Hindu community.

Table-03

Mean, SD and t-value between urban Muslim and rural Muslim on adjustment score.

| Groups | N | Mean | SD | t-value | df | p |
|--------------|----|--------|-------|---------|----|------|
| Urban Muslim | 35 | 92.78 | 22.74 | 2.61 | 98 | <.01 |
| Rural Muslim | 65 | 104.19 | 16.91 | | | |

On comparing rural and urban students in Muslim community, we find that there is significant difference between them. The mean of urban student is (92.78) and the mean of rural students is (104.19) and t-ratio is 2.61. So, it can be concluded that urban students have more ability to adjust than rural students in Muslim community.

Conclusion:

Finally, it can be concluded that

- (a) Community and residential area lay their significant affect on the adjustment level of students.
- (b) Hindu students are more adjustable than Muslim students.
- (c) Urban students are found having more adjustment ability than rural students in both Hindu and Muslim communities.

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