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A study of Influence of intelligence and parental behaviour on the adjustment level of senior secondary school students of Saharanpur District

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Abstract: Adjustment problems and emotional problems of adolescents. are increasing day by day in the present Indian Society due to modernization and westernization. It becomes essential now to develop good physical and mental health in youth to prevent such problems to the fullest possible extent. The present study is an attempt by investigator to study the adjustment among adolescents of secondary level of education in relation to the intelligence and Parental Behaviour. The present study is conducted on a sample of 100 secondary school students, selected by blind folded method of simple random sampling technique from district Saharanpur. In order to collect relevant data for the fulfillment of the proposed objectives the following tool was employed by the researchers: 1. Verbal Intelligence Test- by R.K. Ojha and K. Ray Chaudhary 2. Three Dimensional Parental Behaviour inventory by Hardee Ojha. 3. The adjustment Inventory by Prof. D. N. Srivastva & Dr. Govind Tiwari. The researcher has used mean, S.D. and t-test, for significance for data analysis. The findings of the study revealed that intelligence has significant influence on adjustment level of senior secondary school students. Parental Behaviour also has significant influence on adjustment level of senior secondary school students.

Key Words: Intelligence, Parental behaviour, Adjustment level, Secondary School Students, Adjustment problems.

The development stage of adolescence occurs between the ages of 11 and 22. In most Western countries adolescence is considered a period of increase in freedom, during which the principal duty is to acquire an education, and during which parent-child relationships are transformed while peer interactions acquire more importance. This transformation, however, does not happen at an expense; families enjoy warm and pleasant relations during the adolescent years. Prior researches shown that adolescents tend to have little interaction with adults, parental relationships with their children tend to maintain importance during adolescence.

Intelligence- There is a lot of development in Economic, Social, Educational, and Scientific areas in the 21st century. The 21st century was the century of intelligence. In that century I considered those people, who possessed high I.Q. was intelligent but we had found so many examples from the society that those who possessed high I.Q. they might fail in their real life. The present education system does not give any guarantee for a successful life. Every Individual is different from others. Intelligence is also a factor of individual differences. There is a lot of change in humans at his/her development stage. Adolescence is the stage of problems and unexpected behavior. Intelligence and adjustment directly correlate with each other.

Parental behaviour- The study of child-rearing by Diana Baumrind (1966) was conceived initially in terms of parenting styles. The original classification of parenting styles was based on four dimensions of child-rearing, parental control, parental communication, parental maturity demands, and parental nurturance. Scores in these four dimensions resulted in the classification into one of three parenting style categories, the authoritarian, the authoritative, and the permissive parents are those who behave in a no punitive, accepting, and affirmative manner towards their child's impulses, desires, and actions. Authoritarian parents attempt to shape, control, and evaluate the behavior and attitudes of their child by a set of standards of conduct, usually absolute standards, often theologically motivated and formulated by a higher authority. Authoritative parents attempt to promote their child's activities in a rational, issue-oriented manner by encouraging dialogue but exerting firm control at points & parent-child divergence.

Concept of Adjustment- Every individual strives constantly to meet his needs. The environmental pressure forces him to behave in certain ways. The interaction of the individual with his environment represents a dynamic state of equilibrium disequilibrium between the exigencies of his personal needs and situational demands. This "effectiveness of the individual's efforts to meet his needs and adaptation to his environment" is called Adjustment. Psychologically adjustment implies many things, like the wholesome reduction of the pressure of the needs, reasonable skills in dealing with frustrations, the development of psychological mechanisms by which difficulties can be circumvented or overcome, the process leading to the elimination or amelioration of symptoms, the adoption of patterns of behaviour required by varying situations, the process leading to peace of mind or tranquility, the efficient resolutions of conflicts and learning how to get along, Successfully with others people."

It has been felt by the researcher that adjustment problems and emotional problems of adolescents are increasing day



by day in the present Indian society due to modernization and Westernization. It becomes essential now to develop good physical and mental health in youth to prevent such problems to the fullest possible extent. Parent-child relationship is an important regulatory factor of adolescents' behavior.

Child rearing practices play an important role in the personality development of children. Healthy child-rearing practices of parents can create a controlled environment of love and discipline that is favorable for helping children in need of overcoming distress. From the above literature, it has been observed that almost no integrated research has been done on the importance of parent-child relationships on emotional adjustment and mental development of the adolescents of secondary level in India.

The present venture is an attempt by investigators to study the adjustment among adolescents of secondary level of education that relate on to intelligence and Parental Behaviour.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM- A study of the Influence of intelligence and parental behaviour on the adjustment level of senior secondary school students of Saharanpur District.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY- The research has produced the following specific objectives to achieve the main aim of the study.

1. To study the influence of intelligence on the adjustment level of senior secondary school students.
2. To study the influence of parental behaviour on the adjustment level of senior secondary school students.

HYPOTHESES- In view of the objectives of the study in hand following hypotheses are formulated:

1. Intelligence has no significant influence on the adjustment level of senior secondary school students.
2. Parental behaviour has no significant influence on the adjustment level of senior secondary school students.

DEFINITION OF IMPORTANT TERMS-

Intelligence- Ability to adapt effectively to the environment, either by mapping a change in oneself or by changing the environment or finding a new one, intelligence is not a single mental process, but rather a combination of many mental processes directed toward effective adaptation to the environment.

Parental behaviour- Parental behaviour consists of three separate measures: Monitoring behaviour reflects the parents' awareness of what their child is doing and with whom they are friends. Nurturance behaviours capture a set of variables that measure the degree to which parents are supportive of their youth's education, are involved in their youth school, and have a firm but responsive parenting style. 'Inconsistent discipline' captures how parents address their child's inappropriate behaviour.

Adjustment- Adjustment is defined as a process where one builds variations in the behaviour to achieve harmony with oneself, others or the environment to maintain the state of equilibrium between the individual and the environment.

Senior Secondary School Students- In the present study senior secondary school students refer to the students of C.B.S.E. Public School.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY-

1. The study is limited to the Senior Secondary schools situated in the territory of the Saharanpur district only.
2. The study is limited to C.B.S.E. schools only.
3. The study is limited to public schools only.
4. The study is limited to senior secondary school students only.

RESEARCH DESIGN / METHODOLOGY-

Method of the Study- A field experiment is used which involves the collection of data at current status for a description of phenomena, without a deliberate effort to control the variables.

Population- All the students of the CBSE school of Saharanpur district are constitute the Population for the purpose of the study. All the elements in the population are included irrespective of their caste, creed, and religion.

Sample- The sample is selected by the investigator in two ways.

1. Selection of Secondary Schools: By blindfolded method of simple random sampling technique the researcher selected 5 secondary schools from Rural and Urban Areas.
2. Selection of Secondary School students: The investigator adopted of simple random sampling technique to select a sample of 100 students from males and females.



Table
Name and Type of the Secondary Schools

S.No.	Name of Schools	Types of School	Male	Female
1.	Bright Home Public School	Rural	10	10
2.	Jay Hind Public School	Urban	10	10
3.	Gyankalash Public School	Urban	10	10
4.	DAV Public School	Urban	10	10
5.	Doon Valley Public School	Rural	10	10
			50	50
			100	

The Variable of the Study

The variables of the study are classified as under:

Independent variables: Intelligence, Parental Behaviour

Dependent Variables: Adjustment (Home, Educational, Emotional, Social)

Tools Used: To collect relevant data for the fulfillment of the proposed objectives the following tools are employed by the researcher.

1. Verbal Intelligence Test by R.K. Ojha and K. Ray Chaudhary
2. Three-Dimensional Parental Behaviour inventory by Hardee ojha.
3. The Adjustment inventory by Prof. D.N. Srivastava & Dr. Govind Tiwari.

The Scale is applied to the sample of 100 students of CBSE Schools of Saharanpur district selected randomly.

Statistical techniques- The researcher has used mean, SD and t-test for the Significance of data analysis.

Analysis of Data- The mean scores were used to identify the level of values in teachers and to compare the sub-sample variation. The values of standard deviation were used to measure the spread or dispersion of scores in the distribution. The 't' value was calculated to test the significant difference in the means of the two sub-samples of each variable. The null hypothesis formulated for this study was accordingly accepted or rejected.

Hypothesis: 1- Intelligence has no significant influence on the adjustment level of senior secondary school students. Mean and SD for adjustment scores for corresponding to high and low intelligence.

M 1	55.9	S.D .1	4.44	N 1	50
M 2	49.2	S.D .2	6.34	N 2	50

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SEd}$$

Substituting values we get

$$t \text{ value} = 6.12$$

The degree of freedom for this obtained 't' is

$$df (N_1 + N_2 - 2) = df(50 + 50 - 2) = df(98)$$

't' table is used to observe the t value at df (98) at both levels of significance

	Level of Significance	t value
With df(98)	.05	1.96
	.01	2.53



The obtained t value is 6.12 which is higher than the table value at 0.01 and 0.05 levels of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis "Intelligence has no significance on adjustment level of senior secondary school students" is rejected i.e. intelligence has a significant influence on adjustment level of senior secondary school students.

Hypothesis: 2- Parental behavior has no significant influence on the adjustment level of senior secondary school students. Mean and S.D. for adjustment scores corresponding to high and low parental behaviour.

M 1	52.3	S.D.1	6.63	N 1	50
M 2	49.2	S.D.2	4.07	N 2	50

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SEd}$$

Substituting values we get

$$t \text{ value} = 2.83$$

The degree of freedom for this obtained 't' is $df(N_1+N_2-2)=df(50+50-2)=df(98)$

t table is used to observe the 't' value at $df(98)$ at both levels of Significance.

	Level of Significance	t value
With $df(98)$.05	1.96
	.01	2.53

The obtained value is 2.83 which is higher than the table value at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis "Parental Behaviour has no significant influence on adjustment level of senior secondary school students" is rejected i.e. parental behavior has significant influence on adjustment level of senior secondary school students.

FINDINGS-

1. Intelligence has a significant influence on the adjustment level of senior secondary school students.
2. Parental Behaviour has a significant influence on adjustment level of senior secondary school students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS- The following activities should be organized in Senior secondary school for the adjustment of senior secondary school students.

1. The parent-teacher associations and the college and village education committees should be formed.
2. All the teachers and parents should act as role models to the students in preaching and practicing the values.
3. The Community and social issues should be brought to the notice of all the students to develop awareness among the students.
4. Parent's behavior with the students should be that of a role model, values are caught by the students in the way the parents deal with them in and outside the class, organize their work, react to their behavior, exercise discipline, etc.

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