

Personality and Adjustment of the passouts of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted with the objective to explore the relationship between personality characteristics and adjustments of the pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. The sample of study was selected consisted of pass outs of different navodaya vidyalayas located in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The sample was selected by Stratified Random Sampling method. Adjustment Inventory for College Students developed by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh was used for the study of adjustment on home, health, emotional and educational areas. For the study of personality characteristics of the pass outs, Sixteen Personality Factor (16PF) questionnaire developed by S.D. Kapoor was used. Correlation coefficient has been computed in order to determine the relationship between the variables personality and Adjustments. The results revealed that the relationship between the personality and adjustment on five areas has not been found significantly for all the 16 personality factors and the areas of adjustments.

Keywords: Adjustment inventory, 16PF

The education scenario at the time of independence was structurally flawed with inequities characterized by gender, social and regional imbalances. Even though the post independence period significant deployment in the field of education, the structural limitations continued and, to a certain extent, got accentuated. The National

Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (revised in 1992) was a landmark in the history of Indian Education in that it attempted to correct several of the earlier of inconsistencies.

A number of studies have been conducted on gifted and talented students in relation to different psychological and background variables. Most of the researches reflect that studies on gifted and talented were mostly conducted on urban samples, while rural talent has been ignored. More than 70% of our population lives in rural areas, hence identification, nurturance and development of rural talent as important as that of urban. Although the Government of India has been

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conducting Rural Talent Search Examination in order to recognize the rural talents. The National Policy on Education (1986) laid special emphasis on the removal of disparities by equalizing educational opportunities for all. In pursuance of this policy Government of India has launched Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme for providing quality education to the talented students, especially of rural areas. In the present study an attempt has been made to study the relationship between personality characteristics and different adjustment areas of the passouts of Jawahar Navodaya vidyalayas. For the study, students studied in Navodaya vidyalayas have been classified with different sub samples as rural-urban and boys-girls.

Related Studies

Since Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme has been started by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in 1987-88, the research in the field of gifted children of Navodaya Vidyalayas is a recent phenomenon, only few studies have been conducted in the field. Panda (1989) made a study on experiment in excellence and qualities of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. Kasinath (1991) made a study on adjustment among migrated hindi and non hindi speaking students studying in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. Behra (1996) studied rural-urban differences in creativity of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of Orissa. Gautam (1992) studied the development of creative thinking and leadership among Navodaya Vidyalayas students. Shrivastava (1992) studied the socio-psychological characteristics of class X students of Navodaya Vidyalayas. Haridas (1992) studied a critical appraisal of the Navodaya vidyalaya scheme as implemented in kerala. Behra (1993) made a study on sex differences in creativity of the students studying in Navodaya Vidyalayas. Avanija (1995) made a study of certain correlates of self concept among students of Navodaya Vidyalayas. Dixit (1997) made a study of gifted students studying in Navodaya Vidyalayas and their adjacent schools on intelligence, creativity, achievement motivation, academic self concept, formal reasoning and interests variables.

Objectives of the study

To study the differences, if any in the correction between personality characteristics and adjustment on home, health, social, emotional and educational areas.

Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between the scores on personality characteristics and adjustment on home, health, social, emotional and educational areas of the pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Sample

For the present study 62 subjects from the pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas were included. 16 students were rejected due to insufficient and improper information. Finally 46 students were selected for the samples. The Stratified Purposive Random Sampling method has been followed.

Tools used in study

To identify the personality characteristics of the pass outs of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas Sixteen Personality Factor (16 PF) questionnaire prepared by S.D. Kapoor has been used. Adjustment Inventory for College Students constructed by Sinha and Singh was used to study the adjustment on five areas (home, health, social, emotional and educational) of the pass out students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data were collected from the selected students of different Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas located in the state of Madhya Pradesh by administering Adjustment Inventory for College Students and Sixteen Personality Factor (16PF) questionnaire. Obtained data were treated statistically. A correlation coefficient 'r' is computed in order to determinate whether there is any correlation between variables-Personality and Adjustment The obtained values are presented in the table given bellow:

Table 1: Coefficients of Correlations between the variables of Personality characteristics and Adjustment on Home, Health, Social, Emotional and Educational areas of the Pass outs of JNVs.

Personality Factors	Adjustment Area				
	Home	Health	Social	Emotional	Educational
A	-0.138 NS	0.183	-0.011 NS	0.129 NS	0.198 NS
B	0.057 NS	0.164	0.074 NS	-0.223 NS	0.040 NS
C	-0.052 NS	0.357*	-0.452**	-0.532**	-0.293**
E	-0.010 NS	0.122	-0.033 NS	-0.057 NS	-0.204 NS
F	0.267 NS	-0.165	-0.121 NS	0.158 NS	0.217 NS
G	-0.049 NS	-0.20	0.472 **	0.024 NS	0.017 NS
H	-0.126 NS	0.220	-0.362 *	-0.409 **	-0.375 *
I	-0.230 NS	-0.197	0.191 NS	0.111 NS	-0.182 NS
L	0.447**	0.012	0.413 **	0.262 NS	0.133 NS
M	-0.124 NS	0.138	0.003 NS	0.139 NS	-0.122 NS
N	-0.070 NS	-0.136	0.156 NS	0.181 NS	0.053 NS
O	0.216 NS	0.041	0.391 **	0.429 **	0.402 **
Q1	-0.061 NS	0.110	-0.217 NS	-0.242 NS	-0.344 *
Q2	0.230 NS	0.059	-0.130 NS	-0.171 NS	0.003 NS
Q3	-0.396 **	-0.250	-0.106 NS	-0.424 **	-0.525 **
Q4	0.266 NS	-0.239	0.468 **	0.342 *	0.249 NS

NS: Not significant; * : Significant at 0.05 level; ** : significant at 0.001 level.

Table gives the coefficients of correlations between the personality and adjustment on Home, Health, Social, Emotional and Educational aspects of the passouts of JNVs. The findings of correlation coefficients between personality and adjustment on the five areas are given in the following section:

1. **Personality and Home Adjustment:** The correlations coefficients between the home adjustment and the personality factors L and Q3 of 16PF have been found to be significant. The required values of 'r' to be significant at 0.001 level of confidence are 0.447 and 0.396. The coefficients of correlations between the other factors of personality and home adjustment have not been found to be significant.
2. **Personality and Health Adjustment:** A positive and significant correlation have been found only between the factor C of the personality and the health adjustment of the passouts of JNVs.

The required value of 'r' to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence is 0.357. The relationship between the other factors of personality and health adjustment of the passouts of JNVs has not been found statistically significant.

3. **Personality and Social Adjustment:** The correlations coefficients of the passouts of JNVs have been found to be significant between social adjustment and C, G, L, O and Q4 factors of personality. The values of 'r' to be significant at 0.01 level of confidence are -0.452, 0.472, 0.413, 0.391 and 0.468. Significant relationship has also been found between the H factor of personality and social adjustment. The required value of 'r' to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence is -0.362. The other values of correlations coefficients (r) indicate statistically insignificant relationship between the personality and social adjustment.

4. **Personality and Emotional Adjustment:** The correlations coefficients between emotional adjustment and the personality factors C, O and Q3 have been found to be significant at 0.001 level of confidence (the 'r' values are -0.293, 0.402 and -0.525). Significant relationship has also been found between the H and Q1 factors of personality and emotional adjustment. This relationship is significant at 0.05 level of confidence (the 'r' values are -0.375 and -0.344). No significant relationship has been found between the emotional adjustment and the other factors of personality.
5. **Personality and Educational Adjustment:** The significant correlations have been found between the educational adjustment and C,O and Q3 factors of the personality. This relationship is significant at 0.01 level of confidence (the 'r' values are -0.293, 0.402 and -0.525). The relationship is also significant between the educational adjustment and the H and Q1 factors of personality. It is significant at 0.05 level of confidence (the 'r' values are -0.375 and -0.344). The other factors of personality and educational adjustment have no significant relationship.

In conclusion it may be say that the relationship between the personality and adjustment on the five areas has not been found significantly for all the sixteen factors of personality and five areas of adjustment. There is

significant relationship between only some factors of personality and adjustment on the five areas. Therefore, the hypothesis of no significant relationship between personality adjustment on five areas is partially rejected.

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