



Achievement in Commerce in Relation To Adjustment

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ABSTRACT

An attempt was made to find out higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce and their adjustment. This paper focuses on the comparative analysis of Higher secondary Commerce students' achievement in commerce and their adjustment. The research was carried out in Namakkal district, Tamilnadu. A total number of 150 commerce students as sample. Achievement in commerce was assessed with the help of Achievement Test developed by the investigator. Adjustment was assessed with the help of adjustment scale developed by Prof A.K. P. Sinha and Prof. R.P. Singh. Both the data were collected through test and questionnaire. The data were computed by mean scores, 't' test and correlation.

Analysis of data revealed that there is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce, adjustment based on their gender, Medium of instruction, locality of institution, and there is significant relationship between achievement in commerce and adjustment of higher secondary commerce students.

KEYWORDS : Achievement in Commerce, Adjustment

Introduction:

Education is the process by which people acquire knowledge, skills, habits, values and attitudes. Education involves both the teaching and learning, some times people learn by teaching themselves, in which psychology plays a vital role in education to helping the students in process of learning

Achievement:

An achievement is something you do or achieve at school, college or university - in class, in a laboratory, library or fieldwork. It does not include sport or music. In the present society, education is widely understood as an important factor for scientific, economic development and growth of a nation. The important of achievement in educational institution is a matter of great social concern.

Carter (1952) on the dictionary of education defined academic achievement as the knowledge attained or skills developed in the school subjects usually designed by test scores or by marks assigned by teachers or both.

Adjustment:

Webster (1951) adjustment is the establishment of a satisfactory relationship, as representing harmony, conformance, adaptation or the like.

Achievement and Adjustment:

Learning of students mainly depends up on the students' psychological state of mind. Therefore adjustment has significant effects on psychological well-being and serious accounts are being taken of the adjustment of students

Adjustment needs to be understood within the particular context in which it occurs. Social change and economic imperatives have challenging in the process of learning, making it important to document the effects of this change on students.

Adjustment can be interpreted as both, process and the outcome of that process in the form of some attainment or achievement. When a poor child studies under the street light because he has no lighting arrangement at home he is said to be in a process of adjustment. What he attains in terms of success in his examination or the fulfillment of his ambition or pride in his achievement is nothing but the result of his adjustment to his self lands his environment.

Statement of the problem:

The present study is designed to find out the achievement in commerce, and adjustment of higher secondary commerce students, and the relationship between the same. Thus the problem is entitled as "Achievement in Commerce in relation to Adjustment".

Objectives of the study:

The study was designed to pursue the following objectives,

- To find out whether there is any significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce and adjustment based on their gender, Medium of instruction, locality of institution,
- To find out whether there is any significant relationship between higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce and their adjustment

Hypotheses of the study:

The following hypotheses were formulated for testing in the study;

- There is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce with respect to their Gender, Medium of instruction, Locality of institution
- There is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' adjustment with respect to their Gender, Medium of instruction, Locality of institution
- There is no significant relationship between achievement in commerce and adjustment of higher secondary commerce students.

Methodology of the study:

Normative survey method was used

Sample

The sample of 150 higher secondary commerce students of Namakkal District was drawn by using random sampling technique for the study.

Tools used:

In the investigation, following tools were used for data collection;

- Achievement Test in Commerce, developed by the investigator.
- Adjustment scale by Prof A.K. P. Sinha and Prof. R.P. Singh. Both the above mentioned tools have satisfactory indices of reliability and validity.

Statistical Technique used:

Mean, 't' test and correlation were used.

Testing of hypotheses and results:

Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce with respect to their Gender, Medium of instruction, and Locality of institution.

Table 1 showing the mean, S.D differences and t-value of achievement in commerce

Gender	N	M	S.D	t'value	Significance
Male	85	28.45	7.09	0.96	Significant at 0.05 level
Female	65	27.55	7.29		

Tamil	76	27	8.11	0.73	Significant at 0.05 level
English	74	28	8.59		
Rural	82	26.63	9.18	0.55	Significant at 0.05 level
Urban	68	27.37	7.57		

The above table 1 shows that the calculated t values are less than the tabulated 't' value of 1.96 at 0.05 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. It can be inferred that "there is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce with respect to their Gender, Medium of instruction, and Locality of institution".

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' adjustment with respect to their Gender, Medium of instruction, locality of institution

Table 2 showing the mean, S.D differences and t-value of adjustment

Gender	N	M	S.D	't'Value	Significance
Male	85	27.71	8.2	1.11	Not significant at 0.05 level
Female	65	29.50	6.2		
Tamil	76	28.14	8.5	0.24	Not significant at 0.05 level
English	74	27.83	7.5		
Rural	82	28.29	7.13	0.53	Not significant at 0.05 level
Urban	68	27.61	8.46		

The above table 2 shows that the calculated t values are less than the tabulated 't' value of 1.96 at 0.05 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. It can be inferred that there is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' adjustment with respect to their Gender, Medium of instruction, locality of institution

Hypothesis 3

There is no significant relationship between achievement in commerce and adjustment of higher secondary commerce students.

Table 3 showing the correlation between achievement in commerce and adjustment of higher secondary commerce students.

Variable	N	'r'	Significance
Achievement in Commerce	150	0.657	Not Significant at 0.05 level
Adjustment	150		

The above table 3 shows that the calculated 'r' value 0.657 is greater than the tabulated 'r' value of 0.25 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected; it can be inferred that there is significant relationship between achievement in commerce and adjustment of higher secondary commerce students.

Major findings of the study:

The major findings of the study is that there is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce, adjustment based on their gender, Medium of instruction, locality of institution, and there is significant relationship between achievement in commerce and adjustment of higher secondary commerce students.

Conclusion:

In all the above comparisons, the results indicates there is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce, adjustment based on their gender, Medium of instruction, locality of institution, and there is significant relationship between achievement in commerce and adjustment of higher secondary commerce students.

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