



## EFFECT OF NEUROTICISM ON ADJUSTMENT OF COLLEGE FEMALE STUDENTS.

Psychology

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### ABSTRACT

The present research work was conducted on sample of 200 female students ( 100 rural and 100 from urban area ). Sample drawn from Graduation classes of Ranchi and Jharkhand district, with an objective to see the effect of neuroticism on adjustment of rural and urban female students. Mohsin- Shamshad adaptation ( Hindi ) of Bell's adjustment inventory ( 1970) and extraversion scale ( 1980) Hindi adaptation ( Thakur ) of the Eysenck personality inventory were administered. The result indicated that rural girls group was significantly lower than the urban girls group on neuroticism scale.

### KEYWORDS

Bell's adjustment inventory, Eysenck personality inventory, College students.

#### Introduction:

Neuroticism is a personality feature characterized by neurotic of psycho neurotic symptoms . In psychoneurosis, we find “ pathological” development trends within the personality of the individual which lead to misvaluation of environmental problems (Coleman 1972). Neurotic persons are anxious, worrying, anxious, moody and frequently depressed. Neurotics are unhappy, inefficient individual who do not ordinarily of psychiatric assistance.

Adjustment means the extent to which an individual personality functions efficiently in a world of other people. Adjustment can be defined as a person's interaction with his environment. Thereon and Adams have pointed out adjustment implies not mere conformity but a harmonious relationship between the individual and his present environment.

Abraham and Abraham (1986) found a correlation between neuroticism and adjustment in various spheres of life. Disturbance in home adjustment are positively correlated neuroticism.

#### Hypotheses:

1. The rural female group will be significantly lower than the urban female group on neuroticism.
2. The rural female group will be significantly poorer than the urban female group on adjustment.
3. Neurotic female group will be significantly lower than the stable female group on all dimensions.

#### Method:

##### Sample:

The study was conducted on a sample of 200 female students of graduation classes of dhurwa colleges of ranchi in Jharkhand. out of these 200 students , 100 students were rural and 100 urban students who fell in the age range of 17-22 years.

##### Test used:

For measuring adjustment level of rural and urban subjects Mohsin-Shamshad Hindi adaptation of Bell's adjustment inventory (1970) was used. The inventory consists of 135 items and measures adjustment in the areas of home, health, social, emotional and overall.

For measuring neuroticism, Hindi adaptation of Eysenck personality inventory (EPI) was administered. It has been adapted by Thakur (1980) in Hindi. This inventory consists of 57 items in which 24 items measure neuroticism. Person scoring high on neuroticism dimension is termed neurotic while person scoring low are termed stable or normal. The data obtained have been put to suitable statistical analysis Means, SD, t-ratio have been calculated.

#### Result and Discussion:

**Table 1: showing means, SD, ratio of Neuroticism score (rural and urban groups)**

S.NO	subjects	N	mean	SD	df	t-ratio	Significance level
1	Rural group	100	12.40	3.309	198	6.51	0.01
2	Urban group	100	12.25	2.356			

The mean neuroticism score of rural female students is 12.40 while that of urban female students is 12.25. t-ratio is 6.51,, which is higher than the required value of significance at .01 level. so the obtained t-ratio is highly significant. Since the higher score denotes higher level of neuroticism. So the urban group is significantly higher than the rural group on neuroticism. The hypothesis that rural group will be significantly lower than the urban group on neuroticism stood verified.

**Table 2: Showing Means, Sd, Ratio Of Neuroticism Score (rural And Urban Groups)**

S.NO	subjects	N	mean	SD	df	t-ratio	Significance level
1	Rural group	100	53.19	15.4	198	1.82	N.S
2	Urban group	100	50.35	15.29			

The mean adjustment scores of rural female students is 53.19 and of urban female students is 50.35. the obtained t-ratio is 1.82, which is lower than the required value of significance at .05 level . So the obtained t-ratio is significant. Lower score denotes higher level of adjustment. Although rural female students have scored higher than the urban female students. Yet the mean score of the two groups do not differ significantly. So the hypothesis that the rural female group will be significantly poorer than the urban female group on adjustment rejected due to insignificant finding.

**Table 3: Showing Means, Sd, Ratio Of Neuroticism Score (neurotic And Stable Groups) (rural And Urban Groups)**

S.NO	subjects	N	mean	SD	df	t-ratio	Significance level
1	Rural group	100	54.64	16.74	198	6.05	.01
2	Urban group	100	44.81	15.57			

The mean adjustment score of neurotic female students is 54.64 while that of stable or normal female is 44.81. The obtained t-ratio is 6.05 which is higher than the required value of significance at .01 level. So the obtained t-ratio is significant . Lower score denotes higher level of adjustment and higher score denotes lower level of adjustment. Neurotic students have scored significantly higher than stable students on adjustment. So neurotic students are significantly poorer than stable students on adjustment. The hypothesis that neurotic group will be significantly poorer than stable group on adjustment stands verified.

#### Conclusions:

1. Rural female group have been found to be significantly poorer than urban female group on neuroticism.
2. No significant difference has been found between rural and urban female students on adjustment.
3. Neurotic female group has been found to be significantly lower than the stable female group on adjustment.

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