

Effect of Conservatism on Adjustment of College Male Students

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Abstract

The present research work was conducted on a sample of 100 male adolescence (50 Rural and 50 from urban Area) sample drawn from U G classes of Muzaffarpur district, with an objective to the effect of conservatism an adjustment of rural and urban male students. Adaptation (Hindi) of Bell's adjustment inventory and social and economic conservatism scale (SECS) by Jim A.C Everett were administered. The result indicated that rural adolescence group was significantly lower than the urban adolescence group on conservatism scale.

Key Words: - Orthodoxy, Presentation, Reaction arise, Impressiveness, Student Test or critical ratio

Introduction:

In cognitive psychology and decision science, Conservatism, or conservatism bias is a bias which refers to the tendency to revise one's belief insufficiently when presented with new evidence. This bias describes human belief revision in which people over weight the prior distribution (base rate) and under weigh new sample evidence then compared to Bayesian belief revision.

According to the theory, "Opinion change is very orderly and usually proportional to the number of Bayes' theorem but it is insufficient in amount." In other words, people update their prior beliefs as new evidence lactones available. But they do so more slowly than they would if they used Bayes' theorem.

Adjustment means the event to which an individual's personality functions efficiently in a word of other people. Adjustment can be defined as a person's interaction with his environment. There on

and Adoms have painted out adjustment implies not mere conformity but a harmonious relationship between the individual and his present environment.

Ramatinge Gowda and Bandyopadheyay in his research of served that male adolescence rural group was insufficiently lower than there unban counter parts on conservatism.

Hypothesis:

- The rural male adolescence will be significantly lower than the urban male adolescence on conservatism.
- The Rural male adolescence will be significantly poorer than the under male adolescence on conservatism.
- Conservatism male adolescence will be significantly lower than the stable male adolescence all on dimensions.

Methods:

Sample: - The study was a conducted on a sample of one hundred male adolescence of UG classes of several

colleges of Muzaffarpur district. Out of these one (100) hundred students 50 students were rural and 50 urban students who fell in the age range of 19 to 22 years.

Test used:- For measuring adjustment level of rural and urban subject Mohsim Shamshad Hindi adaptation of Bell's adjustment inventory was used. The inventory consists of 135 items and measures adjustment in the areas of home health, social emotional and overall.

For measuring conservatism of Jim A.C Everett's social and economic conservatism scale (ECS) was administered. This scale consists of 57 items measure can conservatism.

The data obtained have been put to suitable statistical analysis. Means, SD, t-ratio have been etiolated.

Result and Discussion:

Table-1

Showing means SD t-ratio of conservatism score (Rural and Urban group)

Sl No	Subject	Number	Mean	SD	Df	T-ratio	Significance level
1	Rural Group	50	9.40	3.309	98	0.263	.01 significant
2	Urban Group	50	9.25	2.356			

The mean conservatism score of rural male adolescence is 9.40 while that of urban male student is 9.25, t-ratio 0.263 which is higher than the required value of significance at .01 level. Show the attained t-ratio is insignificant. Since the lower score denotes lower level of conservatism. Show the urban group on is significantly higher than the rural group on conservatism. The hypothesis that rural adolescence will be significantly lower than the urban adolescence on conservatism store verified.

Table-2

Showing mean-SD, T-ratio of adjustment score (rural and urban)

Sl No	Subject	Number	Mean	SD	Df	t-ratio	Significance level
1	Rural Group	50	10.60	4.267	98	0.756	insignificant of .01 level
2	Urban Group	50	10.35	3.236			

The mean adjustment score of rural male adolescence is 10.60 and urban male adolescence is 10.35 the obtained t-ratio is 756. Which is lower than the required valve of significance at .01 level. Show the obtained t-ratio is insignificants lower score denotes higher level of adjustment.

Show the hypothesis that the rural male adolescence will be insignificantly poorer than the urban male adolescence on adjustment rejected due to insignificant finding.

Table -3

Showing mean, SD, t-ratio of adjustment score conservatism and stable group

Sl No	Subject	Number	Mean	SD	df	t-ratio	Significance level
1	Rural Group	50	13.64	4.74	98	.838	.01in significant
2	Urban Group	50	10.81	3.54			

The mean adjustment score of conservatism male adolescence is 13.64 while that of stable male is 10.81. The obtained t-ratio is .838 which is lower than the required lower value of insignificant at .01 level.

The hypothesis that conservatism adolescence will be insignificantly poorer than stable adolescence can adjustment stands verified.

Conclusion:-

(i) Rural male adolescence has been found to be significantly poorer than urban male adolescence on conservatism.

(ii) No significance difference has been found between rural and urban male adolescence on adjustment.

(iii) Conservatism male adolescence has been found to be significantly lower than the stable male adolescence on adjustment.

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