A Study of Adjustment Problems of the Gifted Children in Relation to Their Attitude

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Abstract:  
The present study is conducted to examine “A Study of Adjustment Problems of the Gifted Children in Relation to their Attitude”. Samples of 500 students were stratified randomly selected from the high schools of Bijapur district of Karnataka. For investigation a scale of Attitude is prepared by investigator herself. Bells Adjustment Inventory scale was used for collecting the data, correlation and t-test was applied for data analysis.

Findings revealed:
1. A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.
2. A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted boy students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.
3. A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted girl students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.
4. A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of rural secondary schools of Bijapur district.
5. A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of urban secondary schools of Bijapur district.

Keywords: Adjustment Problems, Attitude, Gifted Children

Introduction:  
Education is the process by which people acquire knowledge, skills, habits, values and attitudes. Education involves both the teaching and learning. Everyone likes to appreciate the gifted to have gifted children in the school is an asset, the greatest and most difficult problem today is more of gifted children than dullards.

No doubt, the adjustments problems of gifted are many; highly gifted child have learning style that are incompatible with prevailing instructional methods. These students are characterized by relatively low energy levels or interfering hyperactivity. These students may have difficulty with writing, reading, math or higher level skills necessary for subject matter mastery and high achievement. If the child belong to economically background and disadvantaged in other ways are given a chance to develop their talent by providing suitable environment. Sometimes they feel lonely and think no one understands them properly. That may lead to a feeling of dejection which becomes a special need in normal schools.

Objectives of the study:  
In light of the context, the following objectives have been formulated.
1) To study and find out the difference between different factor with respect to the adjustment problems, Attitude of gifted students of secondary schools.
2) To find out the interaction effects of independent variable i.e., Attitude on adjustment problems of gifted students of secondary schools.
3) To find out relationship between adjustment problems of gifted students of secondary schools and independent variable Attitude.
4) To find out influence of independent variable Attitude and adjustment problems of gifted students of secondary schools.
5) To study the direct and indirect effects of independent variable Attitude on adjustment problems of gifted students of secondary schools.
Limitation of the Study:

The following limitations are considered for the present study.

i) The present study is limited to two variables only namely, adjustment, Attitude.

ii) The present study is restricted to only ninth standard secondary school students of Bijapur district.

iii) The present study is limited to 500 secondary school students of Bijapur district.

iv) The present study has considered boy and girl secondary school students of Bijapur district only.

v) The present study is government, aided and unaided secondary school students of Bijapur district only.

vi) The present study is restricted to rural and urban secondary school students of Bijapur district only.

Hypotheses Formulated for the Study:-

i) There is no relationship between adjustment problems with Attitude scores of gifted students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.

ii) There is no relationship between adjustment problems with Attitude scores of gifted boys students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.

iii) There is no relationship between adjustment problems with Attitude scores of gifted girl students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.

iv) There is no relationship between adjustment problems with Attitude scores of gifted students of rural secondary schools of Bijapur district.

v) There is no relationship between adjustment problems with Attitude scores of gifted students of urban secondary schools of Bijapur district.

Sample Size:

The sample of study consisted of 500 gifted children (250 boys and 250 girls) who were studying in ninth class of Bijapur district of Karnataka State. The study was conducted on a stratified random sampling.

Tool:

The Attitude Scale prepared by investigator herself was used to collect the data. The Bells adjustment inventory developed by Bells was used to collect the data. The research investigator compared the scores obtained by the students and analyzed the data.

Statistical Measure:

Procedure:

There test were administrated on the sample by the gifted secondary students to each questionnaire were scored tabulated and analyzed by using appropriate statistically technique.

Statistical Technique Used:

i) Product moment correlation “r”

ii) ‘t’ Test ‘t’

iii) Path analysis “p”

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Table: 1.1

Results of correlation coefficient adjustment problems with Attitude scores of gifted students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient adjustment problems of gifted students of secondary schools with</th>
<th>r-value</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>sign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.6579</td>
<td>-19.4934</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table 1.1 shows that the A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of secondary schools of Bijapur district. \((r=0.6579, p<0.05)\) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that, the adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of secondary schools of Bijapur district are dependent on each other.

**Table : 1.2**

**Results of correlation coefficient adjustment problems with Attitude scores of gifted boy students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient adjustment problems of gifted boy students of secondary schools with</th>
<th>(r)-value</th>
<th>(t)-value</th>
<th>(p)-value</th>
<th>sign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td>(-0.6571)</td>
<td>(-13.7280)</td>
<td>(0.0001)</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result of the above Table: 1.2 A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted boy students of secondary schools of Bijapur district \((r=0.6571, p<0.05)\) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. It means that, the adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted boy students of secondary school.

**Table: 1.3**

**Results of correlation coefficient adjustment problems with Attitude scores of gifted girl students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient adjustment problems of gifted girl students of secondary schools with</th>
<th>(r)-value</th>
<th>(t)-value</th>
<th>(p)-value</th>
<th>sign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td>(-0.6644)</td>
<td>(-13.9993)</td>
<td>(0.0001)</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result of the above Table: 1.3 A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted girls students of secondary schools of Bijapur district \((r=-0.6644, p<0.05)\) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that the adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted girl students of secondary schools of Bijapur district and dependent on each other.

**Table: 1.4**

**Results of correlation coefficient adjustment problems with Attitude scores of gifted students of rural secondary schools of Bijapur district.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient adjustment problems of gifted students of rural secondary schools with</th>
<th>(r)-value</th>
<th>(t)-value</th>
<th>(p)-value</th>
<th>sign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td>(-0.7147)</td>
<td>(-16.907)</td>
<td>(0.0001)</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result of the above Table: 1.4 A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of rural secondary schools of Bijapur district \((r=-0.7147, p<0.05)\) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that the adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of rural secondary schools of Bijapur district and dependent on each other.
Table 1.5
Results of correlation coefficient adjustment problems with Attitude scores of gifted students of urban secondary schools of Bijapur district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient adjustment problems of gifted students of urban secondary schools with</th>
<th>r-value</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>sign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.6606</td>
<td>-13.8561</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result of the above Table: A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of rural secondary schools of Bijapur district (r=-0.6606, p<0.05) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that the adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of urban secondary schools of Bijapur district and dependent on each other.

Summary of Findings:
Based on the analysis of data, the following findings were drawn.

- A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.
- A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted boys students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.
- A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted girl students of secondary schools of Bijapur district.
- A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of rural secondary schools of Bijapur district.
- A negative and significant correlation was observed between adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of urban secondary schools of Bijapur district.

Conclusion:
The finding of the present study indicate that there is the adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of secondary schools of Bijapur district are dependent on each other. The adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted boy students of secondary schools of Bijapur district and dependent on each other, the adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted girl students of secondary schools of Bijapur district are dependent on each other. The adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of rural secondary schools of Bijapur district are dependent on each other. The adjustment problems and Attitude scores of gifted students of urban secondary schools of Bijapur district are dependent on each other.

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