

A Comparative Study Of adjustment between graduate students of Brahmin and Shudra caste in Rohilkhand Region

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I. INTRODUCTION

India is a vast country. it is a country of variety. Here, In India there are different customs and tradition and every religion have different types of followers. Similarly different castes have different and separate sub-caste. so, it is said that India have unity in variety. These different religions are divided in according to followers of these different religions such as Hindu, Muslims, Sikh and Christian Therefore these communities are again divided in castes and sub-castes as in Hindu-Brahmin, Kshatriya, shudra, Vaishihya are four main castes or classes.

Caste system is salient feature of Indian society. It is regarded as a constant thing in which a person's social reputation remains unchanged from birth to last moment of life. We come to know through historical records that even ancient Rome and ancient Egypt also had the same social system in which various tasks and occupations were divided according to birth and hereditary. In India caste an is eternal social institution caste Is always changing. it never remain content for a long time. Even today its development is continuously going on without any pause. New caste and sub-castes always originate and ancient customs merged time to time. Caste system has a peculiar capacity to adapt into new human group. Some time a whole race or a unit of on caste of some peculiar region adapt regional customs or tradition or ceremony of a special caste and some castes imitate, some customs and tradition of some upper caste in this way they adopt upper caste's Education wealth, property, power and they achieved some other sources of income like high castes. They received prestige in society. By the grace of state there are number of Illustrations in history when society accepted low caste or schedule caste's people or groups consider as a Brahmin or Kshatriya. In India caste is omnipresent element. Even Christians, Muslims, Jains and Sikhs also have caste and sub caste. They also have discriminative out look between high and low, pure and impure or un-touchable social adjustment.

II. BRAHMIN

Brahmins are regarded as the highest caste of Arya's castes system. Whenever in the history of Indian social wants change when Indian society to addressed as a Hindu. Brahmin caste changed into an Indian caste. Now in modern India, this Brahmin caste is also a part and parcel of Hindu religion. It is a caste of Hindu society.

If we see with a historical glance according to Aryans caste system there are four main caste in Indian Hindu caste system. Brahmins are (accountable for spirituality) kshatriya are (protector of religion) vashinya (merchants), and shudra are (servants, or labours.)

Caste is recognized according to the conduct and work of a person. intellectual learned , teachers, scholars, scientists, are regarded as Brahmins and are includes in the category of Brahmins.

III. ACCORDING TO YASBMUNI

Braham Janati Brahmin" means Brahmin is he, who knows (Ever last truth, God or profound knowledge). Therefore, meaning of Brahmin is God's relations, but in Hindu society there has been a belief and custom that only priest and pandits are known as Brahmin, only by birth they were Brahmin not by their works. but now a days a number of Brahmins advocates secular social system and their religious beliefs merged from lives.

Shudra is a stage of caste system According to Shashtra Every person born as a shudra and he convert or develop himself into others caste by the tint of his labour and efforts originate of shudra is regarded in the feet of God. As our feet lift up our whole body weight and help to conduct our all physical function.

In the same way work of shudra was to do service of whole upper caste society. By conduct shudras are very polite and obedient, laborious and very devoted to their masters. These are main merits in the character of

shudras. In ancient time Hindu society was divided only in four main category of caste but in ancient time their base of caste was not their works but only by birth. In this way a number of castes originated and at present it is difficult to know about the actual number of these sub caste. These sub castes are very large in number.

IV. ADJUSTMENT

Adjustment is such a process, which runs through out continuously from birth to till the last moment of life for example when as soon as a woman pregnant or hold fetus process of adjustment come in existence. If collected women sperm fetus in both do not made their adjustment, result is in miscarriage or abortion will take place on the contrary a person who makes as much as good adjustment had develop properly in good deal as good child. In day today daily life a person who solve his purpose skillfully and easily without any difficulty such a person is consider as an adjective person. Even various psychologists have different definations related to adjustment.

1. ACCORDING TO MESLLO AND MITTALMAN

The adjustment indicate to a peculiar type of performing tasks of a person by which he solve out the problems of his daily life and try to make an adjustment in any environment.

2. ACCORDING TO SAIFFER

A person is called an adjustment person who fulfills all his needs or requirements in a proper way on proper time and become successful in making an adjustment in any adverse circumstances, only such a person we can regard an adjusting person.

3. ACCORDING TO NORMAN TALENT

Adjustment is such a stage of life in which a person try to make a tunings in his personality Biological, social and psychological needs and he try to establish a harmony with his fundamental environment.

4. IMPORTANCE AND NEED OF THIS RESEARCH STUDY

Present research study has a proposal or suggestion to study different castes. A man makes different types of plans to achieve his purpose and goal. He makes different types of behavior to activate his planning's. He makes adjustment in various circumstances. This adjustment is the base of his success and failure a person makes as much as good adjustment with the given purpose or circumstances and is behavior, he gets as soon as success in very short time. Along with quantity of success depends on volume of adjustment, so that in reality adjustment is a process that runs continuously. We can call adjustment in family adjustment, adjustment in school is called school adjustment and the adjustment of health is called health adjustment. In these different circumstances a person who have as much as good adjustment he will gain good achievement and success on a large scale.

V. PURPOSE OF RESEARCH STUDY

1. To study the home or family adjustment of brahmin and shudra.
2. To study the social adjustment of brahmin and shudra.
3. To make a study of health adjustment of brahmin and shudra.
4. To study the Educational/school adjustment of Brahmins and shudra.
5. To study the entire adjustment of Brahmins and shudras.

VI. HYPOTHESIS OF RESEARCH STUDY HOME

1. Adjustment of Bramins is better in comparisons of home adjustment of shudra.
2. Social adjustment of Brahmins is better than social adjustment of shudras.
3. Brahmins have better health adjustment in comparision of health adjustment of shudras.
4. Educational or academic adjustment of Brahmins is better than educational adjustment of shudra.
5. The entire adjustment of brahmins is better than entire adjustment of shudra.

VII. FIXED AREA OF RESEARCH STUDY OR LIMITS OF THIS RESEARCH STUDY

Present research study is completed with full devotion and loyalty, yet we cannot completely make free result of this research study from limits and various difficulties.

Therefore limits of research is showing introducing facts in the following points-

1. Present study is limited only to the Rohilkhand region students.
2. Only graduation level of Brahmins and shudra student are included in present research study.
3. Only some fixed samples are selected for present research study.
4. Only one psychological speciality adjustment is taken in the present study.

VIII. METHOD OF RESEARCH STUDY

As previous research paper sample in present research study research has selected sample of the student of graduation level of Rohilkhand region Moradabad, Rampur, Amroha, Bareilly belong to Brahmin and Shudra caste.

Uses of variable

A Independent variable

IX. IST BRAHMIN II SHUDRA

1. *Statically methods*

2. *In research study*

Researchers have included and used adjustment list prepared by Dr. Mittal for study A comparative study of the student of Brahmin and Shudra caste belong to graduation level of Rohilkhand region.

Different statistical methods used in research study statically analysis

1. Central

2. Standard deviation

3. T.Test

Table – 1 Castes - Brahmin and shudra Adjustment - home family adjustment

	M	C.D	C.R
Brahman	37.04	4.51	2.50
Shudra	35.29	3.95	2.50

Table – 2 Castes - Brahmin and shudra Adjustment - Social Adjustment

	M	C.D	C.R
Brahman	43.26	4.12	C.R
Shudra	36.58	3.78	4.12

Table – 3 Adjustment - Health adjustment

	M	C.D	C.R
Brahman	38.54	3.95	1.95
Shudra	37.32	3.68	

Table – 4 Adjustment - Educational adjustment

	M	C.D	C.R
Brahman	42.63	3.66	7.89
Shudra	37.58	3.92	

Table – 5 Adjustment - Entire or whole adjustment

	M	C.D	C.R
Brahman	192.62	11.15	
Shudra	182.47	13.42	4.76

(Research's) Results of research, result of present research study are following-

1. *Brahmins are better to shudra in family adjustment*

In the field of family adjustment Brahmins are better to shudra in this hypothesis, related result are shown in above table no - 1 from testing of above hypothesis it concluded that the difference of central between two castes is 1.75 and the significant value of this difference is 2.50, that is the level on 05.50 above hypothesis is admitted.

2. *Social adjustment of Brahmins is superior to Shudra*

Related result is shown in list no - 2 in which Brahman get 6.68 more marks in comparisons to Shudra and the actual value of this defiance is 4.12 which level is found 01, so above hypothesis is accepted.

3. *Health adjustment*

Health related result of this hypothesis is shown in table no - 3 where Brahman gets 1.22 more marks to shudra and actual. value of this difference is 1.95

4. *Educational adjustment of Brahmin is superior to Shudras*

Related result is shown in table no-4 in which brahmins gets 5.05 more marks to shudras. therefore this hypothesis is accepted.

5. *Whole or entire adjustment of Brahman is superior to shudra*

Related result is shown in table no-5. it is known to see we conclude that Brahman gets 10.15 more marks than shudra and difference of this value is 4.76 which is signification No-01 level. therefore above hypothesis is accepted and proved.

X. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH STUDY

1. We can include more than one research in orders to make this present study more confidential, valid and objective.
2. We can try to create broadness, deepness, clarity and continuity by increasing time and money. In this research study.
3. Present study is limited only to Rohilkhand University region. we can widen and extended area of research more reliable by increasing number of good selected cities. In this way we can create new results.
4. Units and variable are limited in present research study. we can bring good results by keeping view of increasing number of units and variables in future research study.
5. only graduate student are included in present research study besides above these students we can also include students of post graduate in commerce, law, science, agriculture and High school, Intermediate students.
6. In present research only two caste are includes. But our country India is a country of variety. It we include more than two caste and religion in future research study, we can make research more reliable can make research more wide.

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