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## ABSTRACT

The investigator conducted a study on new academic environment adaptability level of secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh. The objectives of the study are to find out the new academic environment adaptability level of secondary school students to new academic environment and to find out the significant difference between the adaptability level of students with respect to gender, domicile and management. 200 secondary school students has been selected from various secondary schools in Lower Dibang Valley by using the simple random sampling. A descriptive survey method has used in the study and self developed tools has been used for collecting data.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Academic environment may be defined as one that best prepares students for their future professional life and contributes towards their personal development, psychosomatic and social well-being. Your education environment can greatly aid, or considerably diminish, your abilities to study and do well in school. Academic environment includes aspects such as the quality of lecture, theatres and library facilities, while academic engagement includes problem-solving and feeling part of a student community committed to learning.

The adaptability in a new academic environment refers to the ability of a student to adjust and thrive in a new academic expectations. It is a crucial skill for students who are transitioning to a new school or college, as it can affect their academic success and overall wellbeing. Students who are adaptable can quickly can learn and apply new information, communicate effectively with their time and resources effectively.

## II. RESEARCH AREA

The Lower Dibang Valley District is an administrative district located in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, India. Roing is the headquarters. Lower Dibang Valley is located in eastern Arunachal Pradesh, bordering China, Assam and other North East districts. Mostly forested, mountainous terrain with rich bio-diversity. It was

formed on December 16, 2001, when it was bifurcated from the Dibang Valley district.

## Operational terms used

**Academic:** Academic refers to anything related to education scholarship or research in a formal setting such as school, colleges and university.

**Academic Environment:** Academic environment refers to the natural and physical word.

**Adaptability:** Adaptability refers to ability to adjust, or modify one's behaviour, thinking or approach to fit changing circumstances or new situations.

**Academic Environment Adaptability:** Adaptability capacity to regulate one's behaviors, thoughts, and feelings in response to novel, variable, uncertain, and unexpected situations and circumstances. Adaptability has been identified as an important capacity for student academic and personal development, including their motivation, engagement, achievement, and social- emotional wellbeing in the changing times.

**Secondary school Students:** Secondary school is also known as high school or secondary education is an educational stage that typically follows primary or elementary school and precedes tertiary or higher education.

## Objectives of the study

- i) To study the adaptability level of secondary students to new academic environment of Lower Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh.
- ii) To compare the adaptability level of male and female students of secondary school level of Lower Dibang valley district of Arunachal Pradesh.
- iii) To compare the adaptability level of private and government school students of secondary school of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh.

## Hypotheses of the study.

- i) There is no significant difference between the male and the female secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh in adaptability level in new academic environment .
- ii) There is no significant different between the natives and non-natives students adaptability level of Secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley district Roing.
- iii) There is no significant difference between the private and government school students, of



secondary school of Lower Dibang Valley District Roing, in adaptability level of new academic environment adaptability.

iv) To compare the adaptability level of Natives and Non-Natives students of secondary school students of Arunachal Pradesh.

#### **Variables of the study**

The Variables used in this study are three independent variables-

- 1) Gender ( Male and Female)
- 2) Domicile ( Native and Non- Native)
- 3) Management ( Private and Government)

### **III. RATIONAL OF THE STUDY**

The modern-day educational landscape has undergone a significant transformation in the recent years and secondary education schools are not an exception. The integration of technology, innovative teaching methods and new learning environments have redefined the way students learn and interact with their educational environment. However with these changes comes new challenges that students must overcome to thrive academically. One of these challenges is adapting to the new academic environment, which is crucial to academic success in secondary level. And it has become a growing concern for educators and policymaker.

There has been numbers of research work done on the topic, " new academic environment adaptability level of student" in India and abroad but till date no one does research in new academic environment adaptability level of secondary school in Roing, district of Arunachal Pradesh. This study focused only on secondary school students and only on one particular district, Lower Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh .This study was conducted to find the new academic environment adaptability level of secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley District, Roing of Arunachal Pradesh.

### **IV. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

#### **Method of study**

The researcher has adopted The Descriptive cum study the New Academic Environment Normative Survey Method of educational research where attempt has been made to Adaptability of secondary students of Roing District of Arunachal Pradesh.

#### **Population:**

- A population is the entire group that you want to draw conclusion about. A complete set of people with a specialized set of characteristic and sample is a subset of the population.

- Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh, consist a total population of 54,080 approximately in the district as per the census of 2011 out of which 28,053 are male and 26,027 are female. And total 22 Secondary Schools at present in Lower Dibang Valley district.

#### **Sample:**

A sample is a smaller set of data that a researcher chooses or select from the larger population using pre-defined selection method. It is a finite part or subset of participants draw from the target population.

#### **Sampling technique:**

The process of selecting a sample population from the target population is called the sampling technique.

The samples of 200 secondary school students of four (4) schools were selected for the present study by adopting simple random sampling technique.

#### **5.6 Statistical Techniques Used**

The data collected was tabulated as per the need of the study and is analyzed according to the objective and hypothesis formed Descriptive cum normative statistical technique was used analyse the symmetry of the distribution of the scores on the variables under study and diagram, statistical techniques were used the description of the statistical technique are given below

- 1) Mean
- 2) Standard Deviation
- 3) T- test

#### **Scoring procedure:**

For each statement in the New Academic Environment Adaptability Scale three response options were there such as High, Moderate and Low. The weightage given for each positive statement for three options were-

High-3  
Moderate- 2  
Low-1

Weight-age given for each negative statement for three options were-

High-1  
Moderate-2  
Low-3

The total score of the individual in the scale was calculated by adding all the total score of the statements. The minimum score of this New Academic Environment Adaptability Level is 30 and the maximum are 90 marks respectively. The reliability and validity of the tool New Academic



Environment Adaptability used in the present study has been developed by the researcher.

## V. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Objective 1:** To study the adaptability level of secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh.

### Interpretation

The overall New Academic Environment Adaptability Level, mean score of 200 secondary

school students of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh was found to be 66.25. According to the norms of the New Academic Environment Adaptability Scale ( NAEAS) developed by the researcher, the mentioned mean score is (66.25) and is interpreted as “ Average level of adaptability”. Hence it shows that the secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley district possess average level of adaptability relating to new academic environment adaptability.

Table No. 1.1: Summary of computed adaptability mean scores, standard deviation and t-value of the adaptability scores of male and female secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh.

Category	N	Mean	SD	SE <sub>d</sub>	DF	t-value	t-critical	Remarks
Male	95	66.578	6.209	0.963	198	0.650	1.97	Accepted (Not- significant)
Female	105	65.952	7.624					

**Objective 2:** To compare the new academic environment adaptability level of male and female secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Hypothesis 1:** There is no significant difference between the male and female secondary school students new academic environment adaptability level of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Table No.1.2** :Summary of computed awareness mean score, Standard Deviation, SE<sub>d</sub>, and t-value of New Academic Environment Adaptability Level Score of Government and Private secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh.

Category	N	Mean	Sd	Se <sub>d</sub>	Df	T-Value	T-Critical	Remarks
Government	157	66.719	6.808	1.240	198	1.158	1.97	Accepted (Not-significant)
Private	43	64.767	7.309					

**Objective 3:** To compare the new academic environment adaptability level of government and private secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Hypothesis 2:** There is no significant difference between the government and private secondary school students new academic environment adaptability level of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Table No. 1.3:**Summary of computed awareness mean score, Standard Deviation, SE<sub>d</sub>, and t-value of New Academic Environment Adaptability Level Score of Native and Non- Native secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh.

Category	N	Mean	S.D	SE <sub>d</sub>	DF	t-Value	t-Critical	Remarks
Native	133	65.902	6.877	1.059	198	0.980	1.97	Accepted (Not significant)
Non-Native	67	66.940	7.173					



**Objective 4:** To compare the new academic environment adaptability level of Native and Non-Native secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Hypothesis 3:** There is no significance difference between the Native and Non-Native secondary school students new academic environment adaptability level of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Academic environment may be known as the one that best prepares students for their future, professional life and contributes towards their personal development, and social well-being. In the present study it is revealed that the New Academic Environment Adaptability Level, mean score of 200 secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh was found to be 66.25. According to the norms of the new academic environment adaptability level developed by the researcher, the mentioned mean score is (66.25) and is interpreted as "Average level of adaptability". Hence it shows that the secondary school students of Lower Dibang Valley district possess average level of adaptability relating to new academic environment adaptability.

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