

IMPACT OF PUNCTUALITY ON SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE STUDENTS AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL DISTRICT BANNU (PAKISTAN)

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ABSTRACT: The present study aimed to find out, the impact of Punctuality on the social adjustment of the students at the secondary school level in District Bannu. This research study was descriptive in nature. The whole population consisted of all the 8073 male Govt. secondary schools level students in BANNU's district. According to John Curry (1984), formula respondents were taken 500 from the selected population. The population was first divided into two strata (urban and rural), in which urban population is 1828 and rural population was 6245, the researcher took 113 from respondent from urban which is 22% of the whole sample and 387 from rural which is 88% of both the populations respectively. Data was collected through questionnaires having five points, to determine the level of responses coming from respondents as strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree, carrying values of 5,4,3,2 & 1 respectively. The data was properly analyzed with SPSS version 16.0. The data were analyzed using simple linear regression. Both the discussion and results clearly display the exceeding level of impact which punctuality has on social adjustment of the students in a secondary school level in district Bannu, it means that, when there is strong discipline and everyone perform all the selected tasks within the selected time, it will bring positive changes in the behaviors of students due to which they adapt themselves in the community.

Key words: secondary school, discipline, punctuality, social adjustment, students and community.

INTRODUCTION

Punctual (Adjective)

Arriving for doing something or happening at the expected, correct time; not late for example:

A punctual start to the meeting

He's fairly punctual (= He usually arrives on time).

Punctuality (Uncountable Noun)

Punctuality has never been his strong point.

Punctually (Adverb)

The meeting started punctually at 10.00 a.m.

Punctuality, punctual, punctuality, punctually, punctuality

Most of the Americans and British people would agree that it is a good manner to be punctual (= to arrive at the right time) for an appointment. Coming on time for formal events, such as a business meeting or an interview is considered very important. Most of the people try to arrive a few minutes early for an appointment to avoid the rushing risk at the last minute. Even in less formal situations, people are generally expected to think about the person they are meeting and not to keep them waiting without need. People are also expected to arrive punctually for social events, especially marriages. Usually, only the bride is allowed to be late. People are commonly more relaxed about the time they come for more informal social occasions. When meeting a friend for lunch at an eating place, people try to arrive at the exact time, if late than no more than five minutes. If they are later than the arranged time the person they are meeting will start to think they are not going to come forever. However, when invited to dinner in someone's home, it is actually considered polite to come a few minutes late. Under no circumstances should guests coming early. Some in proper management invitations to dinner may say 'six for six-thirty', meaning that guests should arrive any time after 6 p.m. in order to be ready to eat at 6.30 p.m. At a party, however, some of the people may arrive an hour or more after the start time written on the cord of invitation. If anyone does come late, they are expected to say something in the style of sorry. Depending on occasions and circumstances that how late they are, people usually say, 'I am

sorry, I come late' or 'sorry to keep you in waiting for me'. If they are very late, they may feel obliged to explain the circumstances as well, e.g. "I'm sorry I'm so late, but there was more traffic in coming here." People expect of shows, plays, etc. to initiate at the time of writing in advertising, and if they are kept waiting some more, they may start a slow clapping to show the last degree of impatient. But the one who arrives late for a program of something to present in front of his studio items may not be allowed up to a convenient break in the performance. People also expect government transport to pike and drop on time and get very angry if delays are frequent. Most of the people do not in favor of, to feel that their time is being wasted and that they are being kept waiting without a specified reason [13].

"On time" or "Time management" or "Control overtime" are all the synonyms that are used for punctuality [7], [8], [9]. The characteristics of punctual students are: they keep their classroom spicks and spam. They take a lot of care for the specified time. Due to early coming, they set their books to prevent time and to prevent the books from damage. They have attention in the time of attendance. They bring all the required learning materials, related to the daily activities in the classroom [2]. Punctual students are the instrument for other students because the work which remains incomplete from the latecomers, benefits by the punctual students. Punctual students do not keep their knowledge only for themselves but distributes among classmate and share with their teachers also. The students of such manners come on specified time to the institution and go from the organization with full discipline, trying to perform their work with great purification [3]. The reason for the development of developed countries according to the social and democratic level is punctuality. If all the government organizations, deportment, heads of school and colleges, professors, lecturer, teachers, students and all the human resources of the country initiate punctuality than it cannot be, that our country remains undeveloped on social, democratic and business level [11].

There is enlisted so many disciplinary problems, as a token of respect of teachers by other teachers, authority disregard, disappearing of rights, a written division of responsibilities, behavioral mistakes of some teachers etc. This researcher also included the absenteeism of both students and instructors and carelessness about punctuality in the list of these hurdles [4]. It is written about some personal abilities and characters of instructor which affects positively the learners' improvement. These are a professional and academic qualifications, local languages' knowledge and mastery over his/her subject which can farther dedicate to the teacher's interest in cocurricular activities and punctually coming to the school [5]. Punctuality is very important to maintain classroom discipline such as if student comes late for school then the teacher cannot give him permission for come in the class without asking about proper reason for his late coming because if the teacher gives him permission without asking some questions than other students also do not take care of time and on the other hand the late coming student disturb the class, teacher, students and all the learning environment which is made by them for a topic[1]. Well, discipline students haply cooperate with other students for maintaining a positive relationship with them and to adjust the other students and themselves. All these behaviors are found in the students who follow the rule, saying and acts of their parents and teachers [6].

There is a significant relation between classroom discipline and social adjustment of the students. The students who fully follow the classroom discipline, they can adjust them anywhere in any culture are society because they think about the beneficial aspect of every

hurdle, problem, and issue. Environment, religion, culture and social values are the main sides of life. Anyone who faces any hurdle in an area comes from these aspects of life. Obedient followers handle all of these in an advantageous way [12]. Self-discipline students always try to carry on fare dealings with their teachers because they know that going on the footprint of teachers leads to success in all walks of life. Students-teachers relationship can adjust them in all types of communities. The association between teachers and students becomes very strong when all of them strictly obey the rules and regulations selected by the institutions [7].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The descriptive research design was the nature of the study. For the collection of data, the survey method was used by the researcher to collect the information related to male government secondary school level students in district Bannu by using a self-developed questionnaire translated to Urdu because to easily understand the questions selected by the researcher.

The population of the study

All the 8073 male government secondary school level students in district Bannu was the population of the study.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The sample size was 500 male government secondary school students of district Bannu.in which the researcher selected 250 from urban and 250 from rural areas. The selection of the respondents was taken through a simple random sampling technique.

Table1: Represent the Respondent as Sample Size

Total Respondents	FIRST STRATA	Division of data	SUB STRATA (Secondary Schools in District Bannu)	Division of data
55	Rural	25	G.H.S. Ajmal Khan Bar Lashti Dawood Shah Bannu	83
			G.H.S. Gangee Dawood Shah Bannu	83
			G.H.S. Kakki	84
	Urban	25	G.H.S. No. 1	62
			G.H.S. No. 2	62
			G.H.S. No. 3	62
			G.H.S. No. 4	64

Appling the John Curry (1984) sample size rule of thumb and was as he has given in a specified order of fingers as under.

Sample Size Rule of Thumb

10-100	100%
101-1000	10%
1001-5000	5%
5001-10000	3%
10000+	1%

Source: Curry. J. (1984). Professor of Educational Research, North Texas State University, sample Size rule of thumb; Populations and Sampling, 7-4.

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed by using frequency, percentage and linear regression.

Measurement Scale

A five-point Likert scale 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'undecided', 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' carrying values 5,4,3,2 and 1 respectively was used to measure the opinions of respondents. The scale is shown in the table below.

Table No. 2 Shows the Diagram According to Which the Researcher Collects the Data.

Five Points of Liket's Scale	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
Values in Digits	5	4	3	2	1

Pilot Study

A pilot study is known as practicality study as well. It is an important part of good research design. The purpose of this study is to validate the tool through pre-testing before conducting a complete research project. In this study, the validity evidence of

the data collection instrument was cumulated through a pilot study. For the purpose of validity initial draft of the questionnaire was administered to 10 experts i.e. 5 educationists, 2 psychologists, and 3 English experts, etc. The experts suggested corrections, changes or modification in the phrases, wordings or conceptions of the questions.

Finally, the questionnaire was developed on the basis of useful suggestions made by the experts during the preparative phase. For the purpose of reliability, the questionnaire was distributed to 50 students of 10th class. To assess the reliability of the study Chronbac Alpha was used. 11 items whose total correlation was .25 or less than .25 were dropped down from the scale. The remaining items were 30. The Obtained Chronbac Alpha was .834 for the whole reliability scale of the questionnaire.

Results of the study

Table 3 shows that punctuality has a great impact on the social adjustment of the students in the community at the secondary school level in district Bannu.

Table 3: Model of the Linear Regression Shows the Relation Between the Predictor Punctuality and Indicator Social Adjustment.

Predictor	Indicator	R-Multiple	R ²	Degree of freedom	F-statistic	P-value	ß-score	Sign.
Punctuality	Social adjustment	.896 ^a	.802	1498	2017.127	.000 ^a	.896	.000

Results that came from Linear Regression used to analyze a clear effect of punctuality gained through student's social adjustment at the community level are given in table 3. The value of R square (.802) explains variance which represents actual square multiple of R (.896th)² and demonstrates the correlation for independent variable or predictor (punctuality) with that of the dependent variable (social adjustment). The 5th (df) cell in the present statistical model, the upper 1 point toward the quantity of Predictor and under the 1, there is 498 which is the representative of 'the whole quantity for the variables' in the equation (N – K – 1

= number of respondents - number of independent variables - 1)
i.e. $\{(500 - 1 - 1)\} = (498)$. F-statistic created in the 6th cell (2017.127) has been found significance with (.000) specified stander of importance. Similarly, the β -score (.896) is significance at (.000^a) level which is extremely significance level, given in the 8th column of the selected statistical model. These descriptions give a simple suggestion that the selected population perceives a significant relation or influence of punctuality on the social adjustment of the students' in the community.

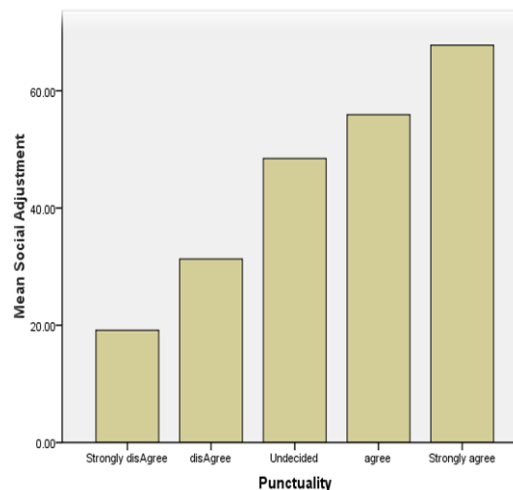


Figure 1: Show the Relationship between Punctuality and Social Adjustment

As the table 3, the figure No.1 also shows the relationship between punctuality and social adjustment because the bar Graf shows a step by step increase in the responses from strongly is agree to strongly agree which on the other side goes upward with values of social adjustment and give a straight line on 45 degree ^{angel} according to this straight line we can say that a significant relationship is present here.

Table 4 Shows Students' Responses Regarding "I give importance to punctuality in my classroom."

Scale used						
Levels	DA	A	UD	DA	SDA	Total
Frequency	120	271	11	55	43	500
Percentage	24	54	2	11	9	100

Table 4 shows the wives of the respondents about punctuality. It indicates that total respondents were 500 (100%), in which 43(9%) respondents strongly disagreed, 55(11%) disagreed, 11(2%) undecided, 271(54%) agreed and 120(24%) were strongly agreed regarding the Impact of Punctuality on the Social Adjustment of the Students in the Community at Secondary School Level in District Bannu.

CONCLUSION

As from the analysis of table 4, it is determined that the majority of respondents agreed that "I give importance to punctuality in my classroom." And table 3, figure 1 shows a strong significant relationship between punctuality and social adjustment of the students in the community at the secondary school level in district Bannu. So it is clear that when students show punctuality in their school and classroom they will be punctual in their practical life also.

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