The present research study is entitled “Study of Academic Achievement and Adjustment Factors of Urban and Rural Adolescent Students”. Hence in this study, the relationship between Academic Achievement (AA) and Adjustment Factors (AF) was examined among adolescent students in urban and rural areas. Differences among these two groups with regard to the above mentioned variables were noted. In the present study the main objectives were 1. To investigate the correlation between AA and AF among urban students. 2. To investigate the correlation between AA and AF among rural students. 3. To compare AA across gender of urban students. 4. To compare AA across gender of rural students. 5. To compare AA across gender and localities of urban and rural students. The following are the hypotheses and their sub-hypotheses: 1. There is no significant correlation between AA and AF of urban students. 1.1. There is no significant correlation between AA and H/FA of urban students. 1.2. There is no significant correlation between AA and SA of urban students. 1.3. There is no significant correlation between AA and P/EA of urban students. 1.4. There is no significant correlation between AA and EA of urban students. 1.5. There is no significant correlation between AA and HA of urban students. 2. There is no significant correlation between AA and AF of rural students. 2.1. There is no significant correlation between AA and H/FA of rural students. 2.2. There is no significant correlation between AA and SA of rural students. 2.3. There is no significant correlation between AA and P/EA of rural students. 2.4. There is no significant correlation between AA and EA of rural students. 2.5. There is no significant correlation between AA and HA of rural students. 3. There is no significant gender difference on AA among urban students. 4. There is no significant gender difference on AA among rural students. 5. There is no significant difference on AA between urban and rural students. These hypotheses were tested on the basis of data collected from the adolescent students of tenth standard from unaided English medium schools of urban area (N= 924) and rural area (N= 195) in Pune district. The tool used for the study was Adjustment Inventory by M. N. Palsane. Statistical tools such as Descriptive statistics, Pearson’s product-moment correlation and t-statistics were used. Results showed that AA is negatively correlated to AF in urban and rural adolescent students. The AF are positively correlated with each other. It was also noted that there is no significant difference between the scores of urban males and females and
there is significant difference between the scores of rural males and females. Over all the study claims that AA of female students is as good as the male students of urban and rural areas and the AA of rural students is higher than the urban students.