CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
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2.0 INTRODUCTION:

Study of related literature implies locating, reading and evaluating related research reports, articles and opinions of earlier authors that are related to the research work undertaken by the investigators.

'The literature in any field forms the foundation upon which all future work will be built. If we fail to build this foundation of knowledge providing by the review of the literature our work is likely to be shallow and will often duplicate work that has already been done better by someone else.'

BORG, W.R. ¹ (1983)

Singh, A.K. ² described that 'A collective body of works done by earlier scientists is technically called the literature. Any scientific investigation starts with a review of the literature.'

The main objectives of reviewing literature are enumerated below:

(i) Identifying variables relevant for research.

(ii) Avoidance of repetition.

(iii) Synthesis of prior works.

(iv) Determination of relationship among variables and their significance.

Sidhu, K.S. ³ opined that the related studies imply locating, studying and evaluating reports of relevant researches, study of published articles, going through related portions of encyclopedias, research abstracts, and study of pertinent pages out of comprehensive books on the subject and going through related manuscripts if any. It is the essential aspect of research project, which represents the important step of scientific method.
2.1 IMPORTANCE OF THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

According to Singh A.K.⁴ for any worthwhile study, in any field of knowledge the investigator needs an adequate familiarity with the work which has already been done in the area of his choice. He needs to acquire latest information about what has been thought and done in the particular area.

He has to build upon the accumulated and recorded knowledge of the past. It gives the investigator the guidelines to proceed in his further investigation and provides the actual result required for data analysis. It helps him in getting into the frontiers in the field of our problem. It not only develops insight of the investigator but also saves the time. The review of previous researches helps in delimiting and defining the problems in a better way. The investigator with the help of previous work can be alert in his research proceedings. It guides him in the selection of method, measures, data collection and statistical analysis. The collected literature is presented fewer than two headings 1. Indian Studies 2. Foreign Studies

2.2 REVIEW OF INDIAN STUDIES:

VERMA V.⁵(1968) in his study – 'the causes of frustration and maladjustment of retarded adolescent school students' concluded that high school failed adolescent group was less intelligent than the normal group.

MULAY R.S ⁶(1971) in his study on the needs and problems of adolescents concluded the following remarks.

- The urban boys found to have largest number of problems as against the urban girls.
- S.E.S. was highly related to the problems of adolescents.
- Low S.E.S. group had more problems than others regarding school life, other school problems, own relationships, health and family problems.

MAJUMDAR C.⁷(1972) studied maladjusted adolescents personal characteristics which differentiated them from adjusted. The major findings of the study were

- Social environment did not play important role in the behavior patterns of boys.
Much discomfort and disharmony was found in the early stage of adolescent boys. The maladjusted family environments were generally characterized by tension, conflict and over all imbalance. There was considerable difference among the groups in respect of problems faced by them and in their attitude towards social institutions.

SHARMA, G.R. ⁸ (1978) studied the factors underlying the adjustment problems of professional and non professional college students. The findings of the study were

- Medical students had greater problems in social, emotional and educational areas of adjustment.
- The aesthetic and social interest and SES contributed significantly towards the well adjustment of professional and nonprofessional college students.

MENEZES, L.⁹ (1978) made a study on interpersonal communication between parents and adolescents as related to adjustment in greater Bombay. He concluded that

- A positive and significant correlation was found between the level of communication of father and mother as related to total adjustment of adolescents.
- A positive and significant correlation was found between the level of communication of father and mother and family atmosphere and adjustment as perceived by adolescents.
- No significant sex differences were found in any of the variables studied.
- Significant community differences were found in the level of communication of father and mother, dogmatism of father and mother, total adjustment of adolescents and family atmosphere as perceived by adolescents.

GUPTA, K.M.¹⁰ (1978) made a study on the adjustment patterns (home, social and emotional) of businessmen, students, teachers and highly paid Government employees with respect to S.E.S. This study substantiates that, economic factors are responsible to a large extent for the determination of one's adjustment patterns and also that adjustment level is determined by one’s profession. His findings revealed that
Highly paid government employees were better adjusted (except teachers) in comparison to other groups in home and social areas.

Businessmen were well adjusted in the emotional area than other groups, students being the most poorly adjusted.

VENKATA, R.R.11 (1979) made a study on a sample of rich and poor adolescents regarding their level of adjustment. He found that

- 540 urban, semi urban and rural secondary school students indicated that, adolescents from poor families, generally faced more emotional and health problems.
- They were also significantly less - well adjusted than upper or middle class subjects in nearly all areas.
- However, adolescents economic status did not influence their level of academic adjustment.

KATIYAR, P.C.12 (1979) studied on the adjustment problems of school students in different areas. He concluded that the Intra-Group differences of IX class male and female students of science and arts courses of Indore city were significant among all three areas of adjustment.

DOSS, S. H.13 (1980) made a study on maladjustment in relation to birth order of Pre University students of the age group 16 to 18 years. He found no sex differences. Also, the maladjustment exhibited by the only child was based on self-centeredness. Moreover, first, second and third born children were exposed to similar experiences and received equal amounts of encounter, different SES conditions and received differing amounts of parental attention.

SINGH, I.S. AND GOBURDHUM, M.14 (1982) studied the need patterns, achievement and adjustment of mentally superior Indian and foreign children. In his findings foreign students reported significantly more problems related to health, physical development, and adjustment to college work, curriculum and teaching procedures. Indians reported more problems related to finance, living conditions, morals, religion, vocations and their education. Further, sex differences in the problem areas were also noted.

MEHTA PERIN, H., GAUR, J.S. AND MOHAN SWADESH.15 (1988) carried out a study to know the boys with superior scholastic abilities as an adjustment
problem and to desire implications for planning guidance services. The findings of the study were

- Boys with superior scholastic ability differed from boys with average scholastic ability with regard to sensitivity to problems relating to finance, living conditions, adjustment to school curriculum, teaching procedure, family and gender.
- S.E.S. patterns did not make difference in the responses of the two groups.

**Banerjee, N.** (1988) made a study to know the adjustment problems of visually handicapped and normal school-going adolescents. He found that the distribution of the two groups according to the intensity of total adjustment was found to be significant. Also, it was found that the groups of visually handicapped adolescents vary with the age of handicapped in their adjustment to the interacting environment.

**Swami, Priyakant. M.** (1989) made a study on the adjustment, anxiety, self-concept, and intelligence of orphan students living in orphanages as compared to normal students. The major findings of the study were

- Normal students were better adjusted than orphans.
- Sex, grade and religion had no effect on the difference in adjustment of both the groups.
- The self-concept of normal students was better than that of orphans.
- Intelligence of normal students was better than the orphans.

**Padhi, J.** (1989) made a study on the home environment, parent-child relationship and children's competence during adolescence. He concluded his study with the following findings.

- A positive relationship between the mothers and adolescents which could be stated as very vital for positive mental development of children.
- In disadvantaged homes, children experienced more parental rejective control and withdraw adjustment. But the parents and
children were found to be relatively less adjustive and parents did not admit their fault and mistake.

*KASHYAP VEENA.*\(^19\) (1989) carried out a study to know the psychological determinants of adolescent's problems of Aligarh University. The findings of the study were

- Adjustment problems were found highly and positively related to anxiety, frustration, feelings of insecurity, intelligence and scholastic achievement.
- Rural girls felt significantly insecure than rural boys. The urban boys were found higher in achievement than the rural boys.

*RAYALU, ROMALA, T.*\(^20\) (1990) carried out a comparative study to know the causes of fears in Indian and British adolescents. They concluded that, girls were more phobic than boys. Boys showed more extraversion, psychotics and intelligence than girls. But, girls showed greater neuroticism than boys. Also, the British adolescents were more neurotic than the Indian adolescents. The phobic fears among the Indians included fears of failure, ghosts and living away from the family.

*MULIA, R.D.*\(^21\) (1990) carried out a study to know the leadership behavior of 500 adolescent students in the context of their streams, sex and level of adjustment. He found no significant difference in leadership behavior among the three streams (Commerce, science and arts), as well as among different levels of adjustment. There was a significant difference in leadership behavior of adolescent boys and girl students.

*KAUR MANJEET.*\(^22\) (1990) made a study to find out the adjustment of University research scholars in relation to their personality, intelligence, values and SES. The sample comprised 200 research scholars both male and female drawn at random from four faculties of Punjab University. The findings of the study were

- Science researchers were found to score the highest on theoretical and economic values. Arts researchers scored highest on social, emotional, and total adjustment, extraversion, intelligence and SES.
> Scholarship holders were found to be highest on home, health, and social, emotional and total intelligence theoretical and economic values.
> The language researchers were highest on social, aesthetic and religious values.
> Arts researchers scored highest on intelligence than science researchers.

GUPTA, DEOYANI. (1990) studied the level of frustration in relation to adjustment and achievement of adolescents in Lucknow city. The findings of the study were both boys and girls had incidence of frustration to a considerable extent. Girls were significantly more frustrated than boys.

SHAH, BEENA. (1991) attempted to assess the adolescents school adjustment-the effect of family climate. They concluded that students from an unsatisfactory family climate showed better adjustment in schools than students from a satisfactory family climate. Among rural adolescents, a negative and significant association was found between the variables irrespective of S.E.S. and IQ.

SHARMA, G.K. (1991) made a study to find out the adjustment problems faced by SC/ST students. The findings of the study showed that most of the boys belonging to SC/ST felt no problem in various fields like academic, family, economic, social, emotional, co-curricular activities and economic adjustment. Also, 80% of the students found their home environment to be better than that of the hostel. Boys and girls faced new problems regarding academic field with reference to English.

MOHAN SWADESH AND GUPTA NIRMAL (1991) carried out a study on vocational student's carrier behavior and their adjustment in courses at the +2 age. The major findings of the study were

> The females did not by and large, differentiate between academic and vocational group.
> Significant differences emerged on planning and attitudinal variables among the two groups.
> A rising sense of dissatisfaction was found with the facilities for studying vocational courses.
SUNDARARAJAN, S. AND VYAKULA MARY, S. 27 (1992) attempted to study the adjustment problems of high school pupils as related to certain variables like gender, type of school etc. The major findings of the study were as follows.

- The various categories of the sample have satisfactory levels of adjustment in the 3 areas viz.; emotional, social and educational.
- There was no significant difference between social, emotional adjustment of adolescent boys and girls studying in government and private schools.
- There was significant difference between the educational adjustment of adolescent boys and girls studying in government and private schools.

SUNDARARAJAN, S AND ANJANEYULU, T.S.R. 28 (1993) carried out a study to know the adjustment problems of high school pupils in and around Secunderabad city. The findings of the study were

- In respect of total adjustment, there was no significant difference between the boys and girls living in urban and rural areas.
- There was no significant difference in the emotional and social adjustment of boys as a whole.
- There found no significant difference between the emotional, social and educational adjustment of girls as a whole.
- No significant difference was found between girls when they are grouped into urban and rural in respect of all the 3 areas of adjustment and the same was the case when the boys and girls in terms of their localities are considered.

JAIN, A. 29 (1993) carried out a study to know the problems of adolescents in present changing society with relation to gender and SES. He concluded that the lower S.E.S. adolescents had more problems than middle and higher S.E.S. adolescents. Girls were career conscious, concerned about health and also ambitions towards employment.
RATHAIAH LAVU AND BHASKARA RAO. D. 30 (1994) studied the achievement of intermediate students in residential and non-residential junior colleges. Major findings of the study were

- The students studying in residential colleges were with high achievement, whereas those studying in non-residential colleges were with average achievement.
- The achievement of private college students was high, whereas it was average in government colleges.
- The association between achievement and SES was significant and positive in both residential and non-residential college students.
- There was a significant and positive association between achievement and SES of the students studying in private as well as in government colleges.
- The association between achievement and SES was positively significant in both boys and girls.
- The association between achievement and adjustment was high and positively significant.
- There was a significant and positive association between achievement and adjustment in the students of residential and non-residential Junior colleges.
- The association between achievement and adjustment in boys and girls was positively significant.

ROY CHAUDHURY, PARMITA BASU AND JAYANTHI 31 (1998) made a study to know the parent-child relationship, school achievement and adjustment of adolescent boys. They found that intelligence scores were highly related to achievement and moderately to emotional and social adjustment, but did not affect educational adjustment. Fathering seemed to have negligible impact in case of school adjustment. The style of mothering was, here the most salient factor.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, E. 32 (1998) made a study to find out the problems and proportion of maladjusted school going adolescents with regards to certain variables viz; gender, area, family size, birth order, parents education and income. The conclusions of the study revealed no differences in the proportion of maladjustment among the rural and urban adolescents. Also, proportion of
maladjustment was more among the rural and urban females than males. Further, Mothers education influenced urban adolescents adjustment. Birth order, number of children in the family, income do not affect adolescents adjustment.

*KASINATH, H.M.*\(^3^3\)(2000) carried out a study to know the students adjustment and its relation to organizational climate with respect to emotional, social, educational and total adjustment of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. He concluded that

- Gender and area did not make any influence on the adjustment of adolescents studying in *JNVS*.
- Boys and girls differed significantly in their emotional adjustment and do not differ significantly in their social and educational adjustments.

**RAJANI SOWJANYA, K.**\(^3^4\) (2001) in her study on the adjustment of class IX students in Guntur district found that the whole sample showed good adjustment.

**BARUA, KRISHNA AND BARUA JURI**\(^3^5\) (2001) made a study to know the adjustment differences of adolescents in relation to maternal employment. They concluded that significant differences were found in the adjustment of adolescents of working and non working mothers, in all the three areas viz; emotional, social and educational. The adolescent girls of working mothers were better adjusted than their counterparts.

**SUGUNA,G.**\(^3^6\) (2002) made a study to know the problems of adolescents (15+) and their academic performance at class X in Vijayawada city, with respect to physical, social, emotional, mental, spiritual, religion, family and school adjustments.

- Secondary school adolescents possessed above average level of adjustment.
- Problems increased with the increase of parental education.
- Religion had significant influence on the adjustment problems.

**MADHU MATHUR AND KUMKUM PAREEK**\(^3^7\) (2002) conducted a study on adolescents problem behavior: A family risk factor. They found a very strong positive correlation between negative dimensions of parenting viz;
discouragement, rejection and hate. Also, family pathology was significantly related with problem behavior. The results revealed that poor family and social environment was also prime factor in developing behavior problem among adolescents.

BUNKER. L.N. 38 (2002) studied the feelings of insecurity and adjustment problems among juvenile delinquents and non-delinquents. The major findings of the study were

- That the male-juvenile delinquents were more insecured than non juvenile delinquents.
- The feeling of insecurity were more among female juvenile delinquents as compared with their counterparts.
- Both male and female juvenile delinquents had greater adjustment problems regarding their home, health, social, emotional and educational areas from their counterparts.

MAJOR, H.J. NARKE 39 (2003) carried out a study to assess the adjustment problems of college going female students in relation to certain individual variables like age, education, family adjustment, fear, guilt and assessment of own ability. The findings of the study showed a significant relationship between the college going girls with their father, guilt feeling and realization of their own ability. Most of the girls found to have undue fears.

KUSUMLATHA AGARWAL 40 (2003) carried out a comparative study on the adolescents of VIII and IX standards to know the level of adjustment in relation to their academic success and failure. She found that passed adolescents were significantly better adjusted than the failed adolescents and educationally backward students were not adjusted and consequently they fail in examination. Moreover, the failed students, in comparison to the passed adolescents, were significantly inferior in their educational adjustment.

MYTHILI.B, BHARATHI.T, AND NAGARATHNA.B 41 (2004) made an attempt to study the adjustment problems of intermediate students. Their results revealed that boys had more adjustment problems compared to girls and students of private colleges had more problems than those of government colleges. The students,
whose parents were educated and employed securely, were found to be facing more adjustment problems.

SEEMA KASHYAP, AND RAVI SIDHU 42 (2005) made a study to assess the differences in the levels of stress and coping mechanisms used by adolescents of science and arts stream. The results revealed different levels of amount and frequency of stress among adolescents of both the streams.

SIVA PRASAD, R. 43 (2005) conducted a study to know the relationship between adjustment and achievement of students studying in different residential schools. His findings indicated that achievement of boys had a significant positive relationship with their home, educational and emotional adjustment. Further, it was found that, the achievement of girls had a significant positive relationship with their home and emotional adjustment.

RAJU, M.V.R. 44 (2005) made a study to examine the adjustment of hostel students. The significant results obtained from the statistical analysis were

- Hostel students in the age group of 25 years and above adjusted better than age group below 25yrs in crisis dimension.
- Indian students adjustment was better in room, hostel mates, servants and financial dimensions than foreign students. Whereas foreign students were better in spiritual adjustment than Indian students.
- The students pursuing professional courses (Medicine, Law and Engineering.) adjusted better to their hostel than the students of arts courses.

RANI MOHANRAJ AND LATHA. 45 (2005) made a study to investigate the relation between family environment, home adjustment and academic achievement in adolescents. The findings of the study revealed that the family environment appeared to influence home adjustment and performance. Majority of the sample perceived their family as cohesive, organized, and achievement-oriented. Academic performance was significantly related to independence and conflict domains of family environment. Boys and girls differed in perception of home and family environment.
PRABHU SHANKAR, S. 46 (2005) carried out a study to know the mental well being of Tsunami affected adolescent orphan children as major constituent determining their mental health. He found high significant relationship between the mental health and academic achievement and greater significant difference among the influential factors of mental health caused by ‘self’ when compared with that of the ‘others’.

RITA CHOPRA AND RUBUL KALITA, 47 (2006) carried out a study to know the adjustment problems of elementary school children of single parent and intact parent families. Their results showed significant difference in the social, vocational, emotional and total adjustment of children of single parent and intact parent families.

PRASAD BABU, 48 (2006) made a study to assess the frequency and amount of stress among adolescents of science and arts graduates with respect to academic achievement, self actualization, social institutional, family, financial and vocational stress. In his findings self actualization and academic performance and social stress were found to be significantly higher among the adolescents of science stream. Whereas family and social stress was found to be significantly higher than arts students. Social, financial and vocational stresses do not show significant difference between the two streams of students.

MOLY KURUVILLA, 49 (2006) made a study to find out the influence of sex and area of residence on the emotional adjustment of adolescents. He concluded that both sex and area of residence influenced the emotional adjustment of adolescents. Girls were found to have higher emotional adjustment than boys and urban adolescents were found to be superior to their rural counterparts.

MUKTA GARG AND VANYA CHANDRA, 50 (2006) studied the interpersonal relation between adolescent girls and their mothers. The study revealed that teenage daughters of working mothers shared better, healthy and positive relationship with their mothers as compared to teenage daughters of non-working mothers.

KHUSHNUMA BANAJI, 51 (2006) tried to study the causes of adjustment crisis in adolescents suffering from poliomyelitis as compared to normal. The findings of
the study revealed that, all the four groups differed from one another on anxiety. The results vividly showed that there was a positive co-relation between handicapped adolescents and the related conflict and neurotic level of the total sample. Further, subjects whose hands have been affected by polio have shown a higher degree of maladjustment compared to those whose lower limbs, viz. the legs are affected.

VENKATLAKSHMI,H.,GEETHA,C.V. AND KRISHNAMURTHY,K.N.52 (2007) made a study of the adjustment problems of school going children. They found that, in the area of peer group interaction, there was no significant difference between the groups. Also, in the area of adjustment there was a significant difference between both the groups.

FARZANA ALIM,53(2007) conducted a study to know Psycho-Social problems of adolescent graduate girls and their coping strategies. The major findings of the study showed that 74% of the subjects reported the nagging from their parental side. The study on peer relationship showed significant differences regarding aggression, misunderstanding and positive attitude, they preferred prayer, sports and games when they were disturbed or under stress.

ALPANA SEN GUPTA AND SHAGUPTA,54 (2007) studied the achievement motivation and adjustment patterns of visually disabled and normal adolescent pupils in the age group of 13 to 16 years. The major findings revealed that, there was no significant difference between visually disabled and normal pupils with respect to achievement and home, health and school adjustment. However, they differed significantly with regards to social, emotional and over all adjustment.

NARENDRA NARAYAN TALUKDAR AND MALA CHALIHA TALUKDAR,55 (2008) studied adjustment problems of adolescent students. The findings revealed that, overall adjustment of male students was found to be better than female students. Social adjustment was average in both the groups. Home and health adjustment of female students was slightly unsatisfactory.

2.3 REVIEW OF FOREIGN STUDIES:

IFFAT YAQUB CHAUDARY, 56 (1993) made a comparative study of adolescents and their adjustment problems. The research study is comparative in nature. The
study of Bradford and Mirpur adolescents reveals that the family and parent-adolescent, communication play a very vital role in adolescent adjustment. Where such interaction was, lacking, it has resulted in adjustments problems. The traditional pattern have been maintained in both groups with special reference to marriage, religion and dress, though it was more prominent among the Mirpur adolescent. Both groups of adolescent have normal mean anxiety. Interesting observation has been made regarding anxiety and several other variables.

SUNITA MAHTANI STEWARI, MICHEAL HARRIES BOND AND WAICHAN, RIFFAT M.ZAMAN, RABIYADAR AND MOHAMMED ANWAR, 57 (2003) made a study of Autonomy from parents and psychological adjustment in an interdependent culture. Major findings of the study were

- Decision making based on the desire to please parents showed a positive association and detachment from parents a negative association, with adolescents psychological adjustment.

- The present study showed that, regardless of parental support levels, detachment from parents associated negatively with psychological adjustment.

- For Pakistan, as for many Asian cultures, the loss of emotional connection with the family is not offset by any gain, and staying emotionally connected with parents may be socially adaptive even when the relationship is not personally supportive.

- There is consistent evidence that perceptions as negative psychological control by parents associate with poor functioning.

COMMONS, MANDY AND DEMELLO, LESLEY. R. 38 (2003) examined the effects of parental divorce, parental remarriage, and familial conflict on the ability of young adult offspring to achieve intimacy in other non-familial relationships. Major findings of the study revealed, a significant association between familial conflict and intimacy, achievement, but there was no significant relationship between parental marital status and intimacy achievement. Moreover, high familial status conflict experienced during childhood was found to be the most significant contributor to maladjustment in young adult offspring as measured by fear of intimacy.
SHAGUFA KAPADIA. AND JOAN MILLER, 59 (2005) made a study of Parent-adolescent's relationship in the context of interpersonal disagreements - view from a collectivist culture. They concluded that

- Adolescents and parents had a positive perception of themselves respectively.
- Parents believed that it involved a great sense of responsibility for them.
- Both generations believed that they shared an open and frank relationship with each other. This was an indication of the open-mindedness, permissiveness that characterizes parent child relationship in this social class today.

ABDUL KHALEQUE AND ALICIA A. DEPERRY, 60 (2005) explored some of the problems of premartial sex and teen pregnancy in U.S.A. from multi-ethnic perspective. The paper focuses on the influence of family relations, especially parent – adolescent relationships. The article also focuses on teenagers perception of premarital sex, correlates, consequences and prevention of these problems.

GRACE N. WAMAKA OKORODUDU, 61 (2006) studied the efficacy of recreational exercises and rational emotive behavioral therapies for adolescents stress management. Major findings of the study were:

- Difference was found in the stress reduction of adolescents after treatment.
- There was a significant difference in stress reduction of male and female adolescents treated and control.

KAMOLPAN CHANPAYOM, 62 (2007) investigated the relationship among adolescent students adjustment, family environment, school environment and personality factors, and to predict adolescent students adjustment from family school environment and personality. Major findings of the study were

- Father's role in recreations, support and problem solving, family expenses were positively correlated with adolescent students adjustment.
Friends relationship and teachers relationship were positively correlated with adolescent students adjustment.

Personality of extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness were positively correlated with adolescent students adjustment but personality factors on emotional instability was negatively correlated with adolescent students adjustment.

2.4 CONCLUSION:

The investigator reviewed Indian and foreign studies related to the present study right from 1968 to 2008. Based on these it could be observed that, adjustment has become a universal problem irrespective of age, gender, occupation, religion and nationality. The major cause for this is as the time passed the needs and desires of human beings have changed and increased rapidly. Unable to maintain pace with these, they are face many problems.

In all, the investigator has gone through the adjustment problems of Indian studies. These covered all the age groups i.e., school children of primary, secondary and higher secondary grade, professionals – research scholars and above all the adjustment problems of adolescents in general. Of all, few studies were specifically carried out to know the adjustment problems of intermediate students. Some studies were carried out to know the causes of maladjustment of adolescents. Venkat.R.R (1979), Rita Chopra and Rubul Kalita (2006) and Venkata Lakshmi, H (2007) etc., conducted studies on adjustment of primary school going children. The important causes of adjustment problems being, type of management, medium of instruction, structure and size of the family, birth order of the child and mothers employment.

Sharma.G.R. (1978), Gupta K.M.(1978) and Kaur Manjeeth (1990) etc., carried out research on professionals, businessman, government employees and students. In this group the students showed least adjustment. The main cause was found to be lack of contentment, vocational unawareness, and improper planning and poor SES. Further, Narendra Narayana Talukdar and Mala Chaliha Talukdar (2008), Prabhu Shankar (2005), Suguna, G (2002), Kashyap Veena (1989) etc., have conducted research on various adjustment problems of adolescents. The most
important of them being educational, social, emotional adjustment, achievement and stress.

As the social and educational sphere expanded, so as the intensity of problems of adjustment. Sundararajan.S and Vyakula Mary (1992) studied the problems of high school students and found significant difference between the educational adjustment of adolescent boys and girls studying in government and private schools. Sundararajan.S and Anjaneyulu.T.S.R(1993) carried out a study to know the adjustment problems of high school pupils and found no significant difference with respect to emotional, social, educational adjustment.

Further Rataiah Lavu and Bhaskara Rao.D, (1994), carried out a study to know the adjustment problems of intermediate students with regards to their achievement and SES, studying in government and private Residential and Non-residential Institutions. The results showed that the students of residential private Institutions performed better to their counter parts with respect to achievement. Positive significance was found between SES, adjustment and achievement both in government and private, residential and Non-residential institutions.

Mythili.B, Bharathi.T and Nagaratna.B (2004) made an attempt to study the adjustment problems of intermediate students of government and private institutions with respect to gender, type of management, education and occupation of parents. The results showed that the students, whose parents were educated and employed securely, were found to be facing more adjustment problems.

An analysis of the review made so far, reveals that four studies were conducted on the adjustment problems or intermediate students. Only One study was conducted (as per the reviews so far made) on residential and non residential student's adjustment problems. It seems that more number of studies are required to know comprehensively the adjustment problems of intermediate students studying in residential and non residential institutions.
2.5 REFERENCES:


Foreign Studies:


