CHAPTER II
RELEVANT STUDIES
INTRODUCTION:

The various research scholars of the east and west have studied the nature and development of the adjustment problems of adolescence. Especially the modern age of instability and unrest has multifarious problems of adolescence. The adolescent age is the age of turmoil and hence due attention needs to be given in this field. The literature in forms of references (1, 3, 4) journals (2, 5, 6, 7), seminar reports (10) etc. and the present investigator's experience of coming in contact and his dealing with the high school and college students have tempted him to study the problems of adolescent boys and girls studying in high schools and colleges. The references and researches on the subject have at times duplicated the theories and findings from time to time. The present investigator has compared the above sources of knowledge with his interpretations and findings in his present work.

The problem under the present study pertains to the nature and analysis of the problems of adolescents born, reared and schooled in Indian environment. They are living in Indian family culture, Indian socio-cultural and economic conditions and particular moral and religious atmosphere which are exclusively different from those in the western countries. The present investigator, under the circumstances, has depended on Indian literature on the subject. The present problem of the study has emerged out of the following problems of the relevant studies.
The following are a few illustrations of adolescent studies briefly quoted in this chapter. Some of these have a strong bearing upon the subject of the present work; whereas others are useful for comparing the viewpoints of different researches in different topics and the same will be discussed in the chapter on analysis and discussion.

MITHAL V.K. (8) conducted a study and observed the problems of adolescence. The sample of the study was 50 boys. His study pertained to the problems of adolescence concerning home life, social situations, health and emotions and school situation. He tried to know the important problems in order of intensity in each of the above areas. He observed that a large number of problems checked related to human life, mainly attitudes of parents, sibling relationships. The main social problems were shyness, feeling of being neglected and feeling of loss of confidence. Among school problems, fear of failure in examinations, burden of home assignments and apathy of teachers dominated. It seems that health and emotion problems are faced the least.

MEHOTRA K.K. (7) has undertaken the study of the important problems of adolescents. The sample was of 200 boys and 200 girls. He employed a checklist method. He wanted to know the sex differences and the intensity of the problems. He covered four areas of problems viz. home, social, school and health. He concluded that boys had a greater number of problems and a greater spread than girls. The four areas covered in the inventory were found more interrelated to girls than boys.
BHATT, PATEL and PARikh(4) undertook the study to identify the psychological factors, mainly the adjustment problems. Out of the areas of problems of adjustment selected, the correlation coefficients between the three areas of adjustment viz. emotional, social and family were highly significant, \( r = 0.83 \) high level of agreement between the ranks of boys and girls in their problem areas.

BADAMI(2) studied the adjustment problems of college students of Ahmedabad. The total sample was 1334 boys and girls. The sample was drawn from the under-graduate and post-graduate classes of Arts, Science and Commerce colleges of Ahmedabad City. With a view to obtaining the information concerning problems, he employed an inventory method. He reported that the students had the problems of study, future career and economic problems. The report included the problems of interaction of adolescents with their parents. He observed that the total number of problems marked by boys gradually increases up to 19 years and then decreases up to the age of 23. In case of girls, it increases up to the age of 18 years and then decreases. The students had a larger number of problems load in the areas of vocational, economic and material facilities and emotional problems, while the area of family problems appear to be the least. He also observed that there was no significant difference between the total number of problems marked by boys and girls, but there was a difference between two groups regarding the nature and type of problems.

VORA(10) attempted to enlighten on the problems of adolescence in a seminar conducted by the B.M. Institute,
Ahmedabad. A survey of study of the problems of adolescent college students was made in consultation with parents, teachers and principals and also the students themselves. He employed open-end questionnaire. Following reference areas were selected: Educational, interpersonal, economic, habit, health and cultural. Mainly the researchers met 25 parents of different socio-economic strata with the idea of collecting problems from various viewpoints. The highest score was about problems with teachers. Vora, at the end of the study, concluded that the highest score is on educational, interpersonal, economic and habit problems.

BADAMI (Mrs) (3) had undertaken the study of college girls. The sample was 200 college girls and the sample was taken from four mixed colleges and two girls colleges. She concluded that the entire group has more problems in respect to their health, self-education and less in respect of their friends and the like.

AGARWAL (1) studied the problems of adolescence. He drew the sample of 2375 students of different socio-economic strata studying grades IX to XI. The students were varying in 13 to 18 years for higher secondary schools. For the purposes of investigations, he observed that adjustment problems in home, school and social areas as perceived by pupils themselves decreased with age, whereas, in the case of emotional and health areas, they increase. Most of the mean differences between different socio-economic strata group, in home and health and between upper and lower
socio-economic group in other areas are found to be significantly different.

KAKKAR A. (5) studied the adjustment problems of the students studying in Class XI of nine higher secondary schools of Allahabad. The sample of the group was 75 boys and 75 girls. The adjustment problems were pertaining to home, school, health and social areas. He concluded that 43% cases had serious problems of adolescence, school areas, the greatest number of problems, while in the home area, the adolescents were overdependent on parents.

In other study, KAKKAR A. (6) studied 100 boys and girls. The age group varied from 14 to 17 years. He administered a personality inventory. He concluded that no significant difference was observed in adjustment problems which were overlapping. Problems connected with school caused the most concern.

SHAH MOJALLALI (9) undertook a study and investigated adolescence perception of parental behaviour toward them and its relationship with sex, delinquency and security. Some of the conclusions he drew were (i) there is a relationship between adolescent security and their perception of their parent's behaviour toward them as loving and rejecting. (ii) adolescent boys and girls perceive paternal behaviour toward them as more discriminating between the areas than maternal behaviour towards them.


