ABSTRACT

The needs of a child begin even before it is born. These needs are primarily related to its survival. In its initial stages of childhood, these needs, again, remain the same. However, as the child grows and attains adolescence and adulthood, these needs transcend from the primacy of being mere basic needs to other social and psychological needs. These needs are as significant and influential as biological needs. Fulfillment of these needs acquires special significance for adolescent girls, because their requirements are special and specific. They shed the childhood and attain a stage where they strive to become the active and participating members of the society.

The role of teachers and friends has also been equally appreciated. It is felt that the environment at school is an extension of the home environment and some of the needs that remain unfulfilled at home are fulfilled by teachers in the school. However, the differential treatment, though unappreciated and unexpected, by the teachers or from the parents affects the girls in a number of ways. Assurance and appreciation by them, including friends, has been found to help the girls to tide over a number of problems.

It is also noted that during adolescence, girls require some specific needs such as biological, emotional and social to be fulfilled adequately. Inadequate fulfilment or non-fulfilment of these needs gives rise to a number of biological, social and psychological problems. If the social and psychological needs of these girls are identified, they can be instrumental in knowing their social and psychological problems and then a help can be planned to solve them.

Hurlock (1980) regarded adolescence as beginning when children become sexually mature and ending when they reach the age of legal maturity. According to her, the early adolescence extends roughly from 13 to 16 or 17 years and late adolescence covers the period from then until 18, the age of legal maturity” Early adolescence is also referred to as the 'teens', sometimes even the 'terrible teens'.

Some Indian scholars also examined the influence of needs on human beings. Dube (1985) observed that quality of life depends upon the understanding of human need-structure and making adequate provision for it therefore, is essential. The inventory of needs listed by includes: survival needs; societal needs; adaptive needs, psychic d cultural needs; and progress needs. It was observed that these needs can adequately respond to all the diverse cultural demands and aspirational levels.

Most of the adolescents are observed to suffer from behaviour problems. Fisher and Gochros (1975) noted emotional behaviour problems and parent-child, behaviour problems among adolescents. Anxiety, tension, fears, and phobias have been considered as emotional problems. They further, observed that emotional problems are learned reactions and, therefore, they can be modified by training or intervention by parents at home, teachers and peers at school

Murray (1994) noted that the adolescents develop a number and kinds of social fears. This happens because they are, sometimes, at variance with the attitudes of their parents. It has been observed that adolescents fear rejection and humiliation and they perceive the risks of embarrassing themselves in an exaggerated way.

Kapur (1982) also held difficulties in relationships mainly responsible for problems among adolescent girls. She further observed that the causes of conflict between parents and their adolescent children in their relationships are not only different, but even contradictory among different regions, castes and classes. Thus, she observed that the adolescent girls cannot be considered as a homogeneous group.
In India in general, and the Northern Karnataka in particular, not much work has been done on the issue of identifying and meeting the needs of adolescent girls. Moreover, diagnosis and treatment of problems among this section of the population has remained neglected.

It is in this respect it may be no exaggeration to say that the female child in India is the most oppressed, abused, exploited discriminated and underprivileged human segment on the earth. It is in this backdrop that the present study makes an attempt to examine the condition of a girl child in respect of the prevalent social structure in a comprehensive way, by studying their psycho social problems while adjusting with an adolescents stages, few important objective were formed and this as follows.

To study the psycho-social problems (societal needs) of adolescent girls related to family life. To study the psycho social issues related to educational setup among adolescent girls. To understand the psycho social challenges related to emotional behavior among adolescent girls. To analyse the psychosocial components related to menarche and menstrual health among adolescent girls.

The present study carried out among adolescent girls who are studying in urban and rural high schools of Bijapur district. A list of all high schools is obtained from D.D.P.I (Deputy Director of Public Instructor) office. For present study survey 600 respondents were selected and interviewed. By using the structured interview schedule. In order to understand the circumstance leading to factors behind psycho-social problems of girl child in adjusting with adolescent stage in the institutions like family and schools through the social work perspective. The researcher has made an attempt to present and interpret the collected facts with the support of quantitative as well as qualitative analysis. Eventually, an effort was also made to develop a theoretical conceptual frame work critically evaluating the review of existing literature in order to understand the adolescent phenomenon, in a more simple way.

When looked at the age distribution of the respondents the statistical picture comes out like majority of the respondents i.e. 32.5 percent were in the age group of 16 years while 28.2 percent in the age group of 15 years whereas 16.7 percent of them were in the age group of 14 years and the rest of the 22.7 percent of the respondents were in 17 years.

Looking at the religious distribution of the study respondents it clearly comes to mind that the major chunk of them belong to Hinduism followed by the 36.5 percent of the respondents from the religion Islam (Muslims) whereas the remaining 1.3 percent of the respondents Christianity as their religious practice.

The caste system being the back bone of the Indian society the 39.2 belong to general merit category. Fallowed by the (OBC) other backward caste people constitute around 36.3 percent and remaining 24.5 percent of the study respondents belong to (Sc/ST) either scheduled caste or scheduled tribe caste.

The out of total study respondents more than majority i.e. 56.8 percent of them were coming from modern nuclear family background while rest of the respondents from the joint family background adding up to the average of 43.2 percent only.

The respondent’s families income total is concerned 31.5 percent of the respondents family income was less than equal to Rs 5000 whereas rest of the (23.8%) of the respondents monthly family income supposed to be 20,000 and above.

When we try to look each one of the facilities separately it was observed that 60.2 percent of them were having separate Bed-room 93.5 percent of them were having electrical power in their home 79.2 percent of them were having separate kitchen in their house 47.8 percent of them only having toilet and bathroom facilities in their home, 51.0 percent of them were still using cow dung or fire hood for regular corking. Whereas while 53.6 percent of the respondents still availing water
public from tab provided by gram panchayat, or municipal corporation rather having their own drinking water facilities in a form of own tap or own bore well.

The bivariate cross verification analysis was carried out with the help of chi-square test, it was observed from the study area that more than the majority of the respondents i.e. 71.0 percent of them informed that they were having some problem in their respective families. While, the remaining 29.0 percent of them told that they do not have any sort of problems in their family as such.

Further, it was noticed from the above table that is the age of the respondent is increasing it seems their difficulties in coping with the studies were found to be increased like 68.0% find difficult in the age of 13 years against 81.1% and 70.3% finding difficulties in 14 and 15 years of age respectively.

It was observed from the studied respondents that out of total sample size (64.0%) that is more than the majority of the adolescent girls stated that they feel happy that the almighty God has made them female.

When researcher try to classified and analyses considering the adolescent’s age as a criteria. It was observed that health problem found to be existing more among the younger age respondents i.e. 30.8 percent in comparison to their counterparts who were older in their age group i.e. (15.4%) it clearly indicates that as the age increase the health problems gets minimize among the adolescent girl respondents.

Out of eleven set of independent variables considering to the background characteristics of the studied respondents (Adolescent girl) all together six to seven independent variables emerged from the baivariate analysis based on the pear sons chi-square test are recorded as adolescent girl respondents gross family income, their parental occupation, parental educational level, their caste background, their age in completed years, their religious faith and their place of residence found to be strongly influential on determining the psychosocial problems faced by the adolescent girl respondents in the studied area.

In addition to parents, teachers and friends, intervention by on outside agency, such as a trained social worker can function as a catalytic agent that can invoke than problem solving capabilities of different family members. This is where the social worker and social work intervention attain significance and can be used effectively and extensively.