A. PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT RATING SCALE (PIRS)

Name of Pupil: [ ]
Class: [ ]

Directions:

This is a scale meant for rating the extent to which parents involve in matters related to your education. There are 76 statements in this scale. Against each statement, 3 responses, viz. 'Always True', 'Sometimes' and 'Never True' are represented using 3 columns of '0' marks. After reading each statement, mark 'S' on the '0' below the choice, 'Always', 'Sometimes' or 'Never' in accordance with the extend to which that statement is true, with respect to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always True</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never true</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>My parents like my schooling</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Parents often encourage me to take part in competitive examinations</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Parents absence in home affect my studies</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Parents have great expectation regarding my studies</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Parents are used to enquire about my homework</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>My parents are not very punctual</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Lack of study material such as dictionary</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Parents do not consider my opinion when taking decision regarding my education</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Parents take me to doctor whenever I get ailments</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>My parents may have objection regarding my higher education</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>My parents are happy if I represent my school in extra curricular activities</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Father and mother living separately affect my studies</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>My parents are of the view that education will not fetch a job</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Parents restrict me from playing in those days when I have to study a lot</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Education of my parents and their related achievement inspire me for better learning</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Studying in an average/low standard school has affected my overall performance in studies</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>As soon as I return from school parents provide me food</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Parents would have taken more interest in my studies if I were a boy/girl</td>
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</table>
19. My parents have enough knowledge to recognize the importance of education
20. Parents encourage me to come first in the class
21. As my parents entrust me with other works, my studies get affected
22. Reading habits of my parents have influenced my reading habit
23. My parents are of the opinion that studying textbooks will suffice
24. Parents see that my diet is balanced with leafy vegetables, cereals, fruits, milk etc.
25. My parents give respect to educated people
26. Parents do not take sufficient attention in my studies
27. I feel that my parents have high aspiration with my future
28. It is parents who work out my homework
29. As my parents speak local dialect, I find it difficult to adjust in school
30. My parents encourage me to clear doubts with elders
31. As I have to read religious scriptures in the evening I do not get sufficient time to study
32. My parents often ask me to do other jobs which hinder my studies
33. On passing the examination my parents reward me with gifts
34. Quarrelling between parents affects my studies
35. Parents used to get angry when I ask doubts
36. My parents discuss matters regarding education each other
37. I get very little time for study as I have to help my parents
38. My parents moral support may not always be there parents
39. Parents rebuke me for no reason at all
40. Nobody at home utilises educational programmes in TV and Radio
41. Parents see that nobody disturbs me during studies
42. My parents discuss with parents of my classmates about out studies
43. My parents do not take part in activities of Parent Teacher Association
44. Facilities to study are less in home
45. My parents insists that I should be brought up with Discipline
46. Parents do not spend sufficient money for my education
47. Parents conduct tests to know about my level of learning

48. During the examination time parents take special care in my studies

49. Parents visit my school during science exhibitions, school day, youth festivals etc.

50. My parents advice me to select hobbies related to studies such as drawing, stamp collection and reading

51. Parents take due interest in the progress of my school

52. Parents are not educated enough to clear my doubts

53. Parents always enquire about the portions taught every day

54. Parents do not correct my note books

55. Parents do not take interest in extracurricular activities, when I talk about it

56. Parents are busy with other works during my study time

57. Parents compel me to study even if I am tired

58. Parents have set a time table for my study

59. Parents request the teacher to take special care in my studies

60. Parents do not like me talking about my friends

61. Parents will be with me during study hours

62. Parents wake me up early morning to study

63. My parents usually do not talk with my teachers outside the school

64. Parents do not enquire about marks scored in examination

65. Parents do not compel me to read after school hours

66. Parents do not give due importance to the suggestions given by my teachers

67. My father/mother take care to be at home during my study hours

68. Parents have set a special room for me to study

69. Parents do not inform my teachers in advance about my absence from school

70. My parents do not like me going for tuitions

71. Parents listen to when I read my lesson

72. My parents do not fetch newspapers and children's Magazines

73. Parents feel that tuitions are of no use

74. My parents do not provide me with rank file, question banks, work books etc.

75. My parents become angry if I ask for notebooks, pen, pencils etc.

76. My parents take effort to keep in good relation with the teachers
**Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ)**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

The following questions ask about people in your environment who provide you with help or support. Each question has two parts. For the first part, list all the people you know, excluding yourself, whom you can count on for help or support in the manner described. Give the person's initials and their relationship to you. Do not list more than one person next to each of the letters beneath the question.

If you have no support for a question, check the words "No one"

Please answer all questions as the best you can. All your responses will be kept confidential.

1. **Whom can you really count on to listen to you when you need to talk?**
   
   | No one | 1) | 4) | 7) |
   | 2) | 5) | 8) |
   | 3) | 6) | 9) |

2. **Who could you really count on to help you if a person whom you thought was a good friend insulted you and told you that he/she didn’t want to see you again?**
   
   | No one | 1) | 4) | 7) |
   | 2) | 5) | 8) |
   | 3) | 6) | 9) |

3. **Whose lives do you feel that you are an important part of?**
   
   | No one | 1) | 4) | 7) |
   | 2) | 5) | 8) |
   | 3) | 6) | 9) |

4. **Whom do you feel would help you if you were married and had just separated from your spouse?**
   
   | No one | 1) | 4) | 7) |
   | 2) | 5) | 8) |
   | 3) | 6) | 9) |

5. **Whom could you really count on to help you out in a crisis situation, even thought they would have to go out of their way to do so?**
   
   | No one | 1) | 4) | 7) |
   | 2) | 5) | 8) |
   | 3) | 6) | 9) |

6. **Whom can you talk with frankly, without having to watch what you say?**
   
   | No one | 1) | 4) | 7) |
   | 2) | 5) | 8) |
   | 3) | 6) | 9) |
7. Who helps you feel that you truly have something positive to contribute to others?
   No one  1)  4)  7)  
   2)  5)  8)  
   3)  6)  9)  

8. Whom can you really count on to distract from your worries when you feel under stress?
   No one  1)  4)  7)  
   2)  5)  8)  
   3)  6)  9)  

9. Whom can you really count on to be dependable when do you need help?
   No one  1)  4)  7)  
   2)  5)  8)  
   3)  6)  9)  

10. Whom could you really count on to help you if you had just been fired from your job or expelled from school?
    No one  1)  4)  7)  
      2)  5)  8)  
      3)  6)  9)  

11. With whom can you totally be yourself?
    No one  1)  4)  7)  
      2)  5)  8)  
      3)  6)  9)  

12. Whom do you feel really appreciates you as a person?
    No one  1)  4)  7)  
      2)  5)  8)  
      3)  6)  9)  

13. Whom can you really count on to give you useful suggestions that help you to avoid making mistakes?
    No one  1)  4)  7)  
      2)  5)  8)  
      3)  6)  9)  

14. Whom can you count on to listen openly and uncritically to your innermost feelings?
    No one  1)  4)  7)  
      2)  5)  8)  
      3)  6)  9)
15. Who will comfort you when you need it by holding you in their arms?
   No one  1)  4)  7)  
   2)  5)  8)  
   3)  6)  9)  

16. Whom do you feel would help if a good friend of yours had been in a car accident and was hospitalized in serious condition?
   No one  1)  4)  7)  
   2)  5)  8)  
   3)  6)  9)  

17. Whom can you really count on to help you feel more relaxed when you are under pressure or tense?
   No one  1)  4)  7)  
   2)  5)  8)  
   3)  6)  9)  

18. Whom do you feel would help if a family member very close to you died?
   No one  1)  4)  7)  
   2)  5)  8)  
   3)  6)  9)  

19. Who accepts you totally, including both your worst and your best points?
   No one  1)  4)  7)  
   2)  5)  8)  
   3)  6)  9)  

20. Whom can you really count on to care about you, regardless of what is happening to you?
   No one  1)  4)  7)  
   2)  5)  8)  
   3)  6)  9)  

21. Whom can you really count on to listen to you when you are very angry at someone else?
   No one  1)  4)  7)  
   2)  5)  8)  
   3)  6)  9)  

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22. Whom can you really count on to tell you, in a thoughtful manner, when you need to improve in some way?

No one  1)  4)  7)
2)  5)  8)
3)  6)  9)

23. Whom can you really count on to help you feel better when you are feeling generally down-in-the-dumps?

No one  1)  4)  7)
2)  5)  8)
3)  6)  9)

24. Whom do you feel truly loves you deeply?

No one  1)  4)  7)
2)  5)  8)
3)  6)  9)

25. Whom can you count on to console you when you are very upset?

No one  1)  4)  7)
2)  5)  8)
3)  6)  9)

26. Whom can you really count on to support you in major decisions you make?

No one  1)  4)  7)
2)  5)  8)
3)  6)  9)

27. Whom can you really count on to help you feel better when you are very irritable, ready to get angry at almost anything?

No one  1)  4)  7)
2)  5)  8)
3)  6)  9)
SPENCE CHILDREN’S ANXIETY SCALE

Your Name: ___________________________ Date: ________

1. I worry about things

2. I am scared of the dark

3. When I have a problem, I get a funny feeling in my stomach

4. I feel afraid

5. I would feel afraid of being on my own at home

6. I feel scared when I have to take a test

7. I feel afraid if I have to use public toilets or bathrooms

8. I worry about being away from my parents

9. I feel afraid that I will make a fool of myself in front of people

10. I worry that I will do badly at my school work

11. I am popular amongst other kids my own age

12. I worry that something awful will happen to someone in my family

13. I suddenly feel as if I can’t breathe when there is no reason for this

14. I have to keep checking that I have done things right (like the switch is off, or the door is locked)

15. I feel scared if I have to sleep on my own

16. I have trouble going to school in the mornings because I feel nervous or afraid

17. I am good at sports

18. I am scared of dogs

19. I can’t seem to get bad or silly thoughts out of my head

20. When I have a problem, my heartbeats really fast

21. Suddenly start to tremble or shake when there is no reason for this

22. I worry that something bad will happen to me

23. I am scared of going to the doctors or dentists

24. When I have a problem, I feel shaky

25. I am scared of being in high places or lifts (elevators)

26. I am a good person

27. I have to think of special thoughts to stop bad things from happening (like numbers or words)

28. I feel scared if I have to travel in the car, or on a bus or a train

29. I worry what other people think of me

30. I am afraid of being in crowded places (like shopping centres, the movies, buses, busy playgrounds)

31. I feel happy

32. All of a sudden I feel really scared for no reason at all

33. I am scared of insects or spiders

Never    Something    Often    Always
<p>| | | | | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>I suddenly become dizzy or faint when there is no reason for this</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>I feel afraid if I have to talk in front of my class</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>My heart suddenly starts to beat too quickly for no reason</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>I worry that I will suddenly get a scared feeling when there is nothing to be afraid of</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
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<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>I like myself</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
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<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>I am afraid of being in small closed places, like tunnels or small rooms</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
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<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>I have to do some things over and over again (like washing my hands, cleaning or putting things in a certain order)</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>I get bothered by bad or silly thoughts or pictures in my mind</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
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<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>I have to do some things in just the right way to stop bad things happening</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>I am proud of my school work</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>I would feel scared if I had to stay away from home overnight</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
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<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Is there something else that you are really afraid of?</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Something</td>
<td>Often</td>
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Please write down what it is __________________________________________________________

How often are you afraid of this thing? ........................................
THE ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY

DIRECTIONS

Are you interested in knowing more about your own personality? If you will answer honestly and thoughtfully all of the questions on the pages that follow, it may be possible for you to obtain a better understanding of yourself.

There are no right or wrong answers. Indicate your answer to each question by making a mark in the appropriate space on the answer sheet for "Yes," "No," or "?". Use the question mark only when you are certain you cannot answer "Yes" or "No." DO NOT MAKE ANY MARKS ON THE TEST BOOKLET. There is no time limit for these questions, but work rapidly.

If you have not been living with your parents, answer certain of the questions with regard to the people with whom you have been living.

1. Do you daydream frequently?
2. Do you take cold father easily from other people?
3. Do you like dramatics very much?
4. Do you think that the conversation of many people is pretty trite and silly?
5. Does it frighten you when you have to see a doctor about some illness?
6. At a reception or tea do you seek to meet the important person present?
7. Are your eyes very sensitive to light?
8. Did you ever have a strong desire to run away from home?
9. Do colors greatly interest you?
10. Do you think it will ever be possible for all the peoples of the earth to live together peacefully?
11. Do you take responsibility for introducing people at a party?
12. Do you sometimes feel your parents are disappointed in you?
13. Do you frequently have spells of the "blues"?
14. Are you subject to hay fever or asthma?
15. Have you found that there are many persons in this world whom you just can't afford to trust?
16. Do you like to wear colorful clothes?
17. Do you often have much difficulty in thinking of an appropriate remark to make in group conversation?
18. Have you ever had scarlet fever or diphtheria?
19. Do you prefer a shower bath to a tub bath?
20. Do you think that it is a pretty good plan to "cover up" a bit rather than to put yourself in an embarrassing position by telling the whole truth?
21. Did you ever take the lead to enliven a dull party?
22. Does your mother tend to be a social worker?
23. Do you enjoy social gatherings just to be with people?
24. Would you like to be a social worker?
25. Have a number of people acted unfriendly toward you?
26. Has either of your parents frequently criticized you unjustly?
27. Do you feel embarrassed when you have to enter a public assembly after everyone else has been seated?
28. Have you often feel lonesome, even when you are with people?
29. Would you like to be an interior decorator?
30. Have you ever been seriously injured in any kind of an accident?
31. Do you feel there has been a lack of real affection and love in your home?
32. In school is difficult for you to give an oral report before the class?
33. Do you have many headaches?
34. Have you ever felt the someone was trying to do you harm?
35. Would you like to be a private secretary?
36. Do you often feel that people do not understand you?
37. Have you relationships with your father usually been pleasant?
38. Do you sometimes have difficulty getting to no noises to disturb you?
39. When riding on a train or a bus do you sometimes engage fellow travelers in conversation?
40. Do you frequently feel very tired toward the end of the day?
41. Does the thought of an earthquake or a fire frighten you?
42. Do you believe in being "brutally frank" most of the time?
43. Do you often use the word "cute" in describing people or things?
44. Does the thought of having burglars in your house at night frighten you?
45. Have you lost weight recently?
46. Has either of your parents insisted on your obeying him or her regardless of whether or not the request was reasonable?
47. Do you find it easy to ask others for help?
48. Do you often read such magazines as Good Housekeeping and Ladies' Home Journal?
49. Has illness of death among your immediate family tended to make home life unhappy for you?
50. Do you frequently have spells of dizziness?
51. Have people ever accused you of being too critical of them?
52. Has lack of money tended to make home unhappy for you?
53. Are you easily moved to tears?
54. Are you troubled with shyness?
55. Does a big fire Care you?
56. When you want something from a person with whom you are not very well acquainted, would you rather write a note or letter to the individual than go and ask him or her personally?
57. Has either of your parents frequently found fault with your conduct?
58. Have you ever had a surgical operation?
59. Would you feel very self-conscious if you had to volunteer an idea to start a discussion among a group of people?
60. Do you dread the sight of a snake?
61. Do you sometimes feel that there are an "awful lot of saps" in this world?
62. Are you afraid of insane persons?
63. Have your parents frequently objected to the kind of companions that you go around with? Your own?
64. Do things often go wrong for you from no fault of your own?
65. Do you have many colds?
66. Have you had experience in making plans for and directing the actions of other people?
67. Have you been embarrassed because of the type of work your father does in order to support the family?
68. Have you frequently had the experience of having a friend "double-cross" you?
69. Do you usually read the sport section of your newspaper?
70. Are you subject to tonsilitis or laryngitis?
71. Are you frightened by lighting?
72. Is either of your parents very easily irritated?
73. Are you subject to attacks of influenza?
74. Have you frequently been depressed because of low marks in school?
75. Do you have difficulty in starting conversation with a person to whom you have just been introduced?
76. Do you think that you can usually trust women to "play fair" with you?
77. Does it disgust you to hear someone use foul language?
78. Have you ever felt that someone was hypnotizing you and making you act against your will?
79. Have you had considerable illness during the last ten years?
80. Have you frequently disagreed with either of your parents about the way in which the work about the home should be done?
81. Do you sometimes envy the happiness that others seem to enjoy?
82. Have you frequently known the answer to a question in class but failed when called upon because you were afraid to speak out before the class?
83. Do you frequently suffer discomfort from gas in the stomach or intestines?
84. Does the extremely naive and gullible person irritate you a good bit?
85. Do you dislike the words "belly" and "guts"?
86. Have you ever been afraid that you might jump off when you were on a high place?
87. Have there been frequent family quarrels among your near relatives?
88. Do you find it easy to make friendly contacts with members of the opposite sex?
89. Do you get discouraged easily?
90. Have you frequently quarreled with your brothers or sisters?
91. Have you met a number of people whom you disliked rather intensely?
92. Does it disgust you to see someone spitting tobacco juice?
93. Have the actions of either of your parents aroused a feeling of fear in you at times?
94. Are you often sorry for the things you do?
95. If you were a guest at an important dinner would you do without something rather than ask to have it passed to you?
96. Do you think your parents fail to recognize that you are a mature person and hence treat you as if you were still a child?
97. Are you subject to eyestrain?
98. Do you think that the majority of people would be crooked if it weren't for their fear of being.

99. Does the strong odor of perspiration disgust you?

100. Are you bothered by the feeling that people are reading your thoughts?

101. Have you had a number of experiences in reading your thoughts?

102. Do you often feel fatigued when you get up in the morning?

103. Do you feel that your parents have been Unusually strict with you?

104. Do you get angry easily?

105. Has it been necessary for you to have frequent medical attention?

106. Do you often call attention to "dumb remarks" made by some of your associates?

107. Does a drunken man disgust you?

108. Do you find it Very difficult to speak in public?

109. Do you often feel just miserable?

110. Has either of your parents certain personal habits which irritate you?

111. Was your home always supplied with the common necessities of life?

112. Do you think that most people will take advantage of you if they get a chance?

113. Do you like to read about new styles in clothing?

114. Are you troubled with feelings of inferiority?

115. Do you feel tired most of the time?

116. Do you like to spend considerable time caring for your hands and your complexion?

117. Do you think it is true that the only way to get ahead in life is to look out for yourself first?

118. Do you consider yourself rather a nervous person?

119. Do you enjoy social dancing a great deal?

120. Do you often feel self-conscious because of your personal appearance?

121. Do you love your mother more than your father?

122. Are you subject to attacks of indigestion?

123. Do you enjoy arranging flowers?

124. Have you ever felt that people were talking about you "behind your back"?

125. Do you think that a lot of our social customs and moral practices are "pretty dumb"?

126. Do you blush easily?

127. Have you frequently had to keep quiet or leave the house in order to have peace at home?

128. Do you feel very self-conscious in the presence of people whom you greatly admire, but with whom you are not well acquainted?

129. Do you sometimes have shooting pains in the head?

130. Do you enjoy dancing with a number of your own sex?

131. Are you ever bothered by the feeling that things are not real?

132. Do you frequently experience nausea or vomiting or diarrhea?

133. Are you sometimes the leader at a social affair?

134. Are your feelings easily hurt?

135. Do you find that many of the people you meet are very unreasonable?

136. Do you like to wear jewelry?

137. Do you ever cross the street to avoid meeting somebody?
138. Do you occasionally have conflicting moods of love and hate for members of your family?
139. Was your father what you would consider your ideal of manhood?
140. Do you think it is a good idea to point out other people's faults to them?
141. If you come late to a meeting, would you rather stand or leave than take a front seat?
142. Were you ill much of the time during childhood?
143. Do you worry over possible misfortunes?
144. Do you make friends readily?
145. Do you like to read about the construction of airplanes and battleships?
146. Did your parents frequently punish you when you were between 10 and 15 years of age?
147. Have you had the experience of being "chiseled" out of something by a supposed friend?
148. Do you frequently have difficulty in breathing through your nose?
149. Are you often center of favorable attention at a party?
150. Does either of your parents become angry easily?
151. Do you find that you tend to have a few very close friends rather than many casual acquaintances?
152. Are you troubled with the idea that people are watching you on the street?
153. Do you like to do handcraft work such as knitting, sewing, or crocheting?
154. Do you think it is wrong to shoot rabbits just for fun?
155. Do you have difficulty getting rid of a cold?
156. Has either of your parents made you unhappy by criticizing your personal appearance?
157. Does criticism disturb you greatly?
158. Do you feel embarrassed if you have to ask permission to leave a group of people?
159. Do you think people honestly enjoy the time and effort they put into doing a favor for someone else?
160. Do you know what the world record is for either the 100-yrd dash, the pole vault, or the mile race?
161. Are you considerably Underweight?
162. Do you frequently come to your meals without really being hungry?
163. Are your parents permanently separated?
164. Are you often in a state of excitement?
165. Do you keep in the background on social occasions?
166. Do you wear eyeglasses?
167. Do you feel that many of the so-called "good deeds" we try to do for people often turnout to do them more harm than good?
168. Is either of your parents very nervous?
169. Does some particular, useless thought keep coming into your mind to bother you?
170. Does it upset you considerably to have a teacher call on you unexpectedly?
171. Do you find it necessary to watch your health carefully?
172. Do you get upset easily?
173. Have you disagreed with your parents about your life work?
174. Do you like to participate in festive gatherings and lively parties?
175. Have you found that you have to "watch your step" around many people or they will take advantage of you?
176. Do you have ups and downs in mood without apparent cause?
177. Do you find it difficult to start a conversation with a stranger?
178. Do you worry too long over humiliating experiences?
179. Have you frequently been absent from school because of illness?
180. Have you ever been extremely afraid of something that you knew could do you to harm?
181. Are you troubled much with constipation?
182. Have you felt that your friends have had a happier home life than you?
183. Do you enjoy preparing food and doing housework?
184. Have your relationships with your mother usually been pleasant?
185. Are you afraid of black widow spiders?
186. Do you have teeth that you know need dental attention?
187. Do you feel self-conscious when you recite in class?
188. Has either of your parents dominated you too much?
189. Have you often felt superior in some way to those around you?
190. Do you occasionally find it necessary to "tell off" nosey people?
191. Have you had any trouble with your heart or your kidneys or your lungs?
192. Do you agree with the statement; "Most people will change their minds if you offer them enough?"
193. Do ideas often run through your head so that you cannot sleep?
194. Have you often felt that either of your parents did not understand you?
195. Are you interested in interpretive dancing?
196. Does it frighten you to be alone in the dark?
197. Do you agree with the statement that there is no such thing as an absolutely Unselfish act?
198. Do you hesitate to volunteer in a class recitation?
199. Have you ever had a skin disease or skin eruption, such as athlete's foot, carbuncles or boils?
200. Do you hesitate to enter a room by yourself when a group of people are sitting around the room talking together?
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Impact of Parental Involvement and Anxiety on Juvenile Delinquents

D. Radhika*, Prof. B. Govinda Reddy**

ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the impact of Parental Involvement and Anxiety on Juvenile Delinquents, in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. The study comprises of 600 population. There are three Juvenile delinquent homes at Kadapa, Kurnool and Tirupati having 100 Juvenile delinquents in each home with a total of 300 delinquents altogether. 20 boys and 20 girls from three homes were selected. So 60 boys and 60 girls (total 120 subjects) were selected. Equal number of school going children of both boys and girls from the normal population of Rayalaseema region, by resorting to the systematic random sampling technique in such a way that they fit into 2x2 factorial design. The total subjects selected for the sample is 240. Their age ranges from 8 to 18 years. The tools such as, Parental Involvement Rating Scale (PIRS) by K.Abdool Gafoor(2001) and Spence Children Anxiety Scale by Susan H Spence(1994) was used to test the sample. It was found that Normal females(NF) have high parental involvement when compared to other three groups of subjects Normal male(NM), Male Delinquents (MD) and Female Delinquents (FD). Where as Female Delinquents (FD) have low Parental involvement. In Anxiety, Female Delinquents have high levels of Anxiety when compared to other three groups of subjects NM, NFandMD. Where as Normal Males (NM) have low levels of Anxiety.

Keywords: Parental Involvement, Anxiety and Juvenile Delinquency.

INTRODUCTION

Crime committed by children and adolescents under statutory age is called Juvenile delinquency. A juvenile delinquent is one who is a minor with major problems. The age limit and also the meaning of delinquency vary in most countries, but it is always below 18 years. Generally, any person between the ages 8 to 18, who violates the law, is considered as delinquent and persons above this age are considered as criminals. The incidence of delinquency is rising amongst the girls also. Juvenile delinquency is one of the most serious problems of our times. It basically means anti-social behaviour. The different forms of delinquent behaviour include loitering, looting, pick-pocketing, stealing, gambling, sexual offences like eve teasing, etc. The rate of delinquency is rising very fast all over the world and one of the main suspected reasons could be the negligence of parents.

The intensity and severity of juvenile offences are generally determined by the social, economic and cultural conditions prevailing in a country. There is evidence of a uni-versal increase in juvenile crime taking place concurrently with economic decline, especially in the poor districts of large cities. In many cases street children later become young offenders, having already encountered violence in their immediate social environment as either witnesses or victims of violent acts. The educational attainments of this group are rather low as a rule, basic social experience acquired in the family is too often insufficient and the socio-economic environment is determined by poverty and under- or unemployment. The causes of and conditions for juvenile crime are usually found at each level of the social structure, including society as a whole, social institutions, social groups and organizations and interpersonal relations. Juveniles’ choice of delinquent careers and the consequent perpetuation of delinquency are fostered by a wide range of factors.

*Research Scholar, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh).
**Research Supervisor, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mariisen Mwale (2010) says that adolescents due to the developmental crisis that they are prone, face a myriad of psychosocial challenges. Among the major challenges are: Juvenile delinquency, Drug and alcohol abuse, Early pregnancy and Sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. Barzman et al. (2011) observed that juvenile antisocial behaviours were common (55%) for adolescents with newly diagnosed BD. Discriminate function analysis revealed that older age at first treatment ($p < 0.01$), sexual activity over the previous month ($p < 0.05$), therapeutic use of stimulants ($p < 0.05$) and anxiety disorders were the most significant factors to differentiate between bipolar adolescents who offended and those who did not (Wilks' lambda = 0.80, $p < 0.005$). Their findings indicated that there are identifiable psychosocial correlates associated with antisocial behaviours in adolescents with newly diagnosed BD that may improve our understanding of juvenile antisocial behaviours. Children who live in homes with only one parent or in which marital relationships have been disrupted by divorce or separation are more likely to display a range of behavioural problems including delinquency, than children who are from two parent families' goals (Thornberry et al. 1999). Anika Doggett(1999) shows that large family size is related to greater delinquency. The relationship remains when a number of variables, i.e., income, socio-economic status, parental criminality and family composition, have been controlled. The higher birth rate for lower classes does not appear to be an adequate explanation for this relationship, nor does less close parent-child affectionalities or less parental supervision although all of these may have some influence. The presence of an "infectious example" may partly account for the relationship, as does overcrowding. Large family size is typically associated with the constellation of undesirable family conditions involving poor role models (poor parental behaviour, parental criminality, sibling delinquency), poor child-rearing practices (inadequate parental supervision and discipline) and competition for physical (overcrowding, low income) and psychological (lack of attention, affection and family interaction) resources. Anxiety is characterized by overwhelming sense of apprehension, the expectation that something bad is happening or will happen, class of mental disorders characterized by chronic and debilitating anxiety (generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder, phobias, post-traumatic stress disorder, Jacobs, L., 2004). Vijayalakshmi (2013) studied on the psychological needs and related problems of adolescents in juvenile homes of Kerala. She found that there is a very close relationship between psychological need satisfaction and problems of adolescents in the juvenile homes. She suggested for provision which makes the adolescents fun happiness and peace.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Juvenile delinquency refers to delinquent and criminal behaviour among young people as they negotiate the transition from childhood to adulthood in an increasingly complex and confusing world. Although the issue of juvenile delinquency is an age long problem, it seems that the juvenile delinquency of the past cannot be compared with that of the present era. The anti-social behaviours often associated with the juvenile delinquents' include vandalism, drug abuse, weapon carrying, alcohol abuse, rape, examination malpractices, school violence, bullying, cultism, truancy, school dropouts, to mention but a few. Obviously, unless something is done to roll back the wave of juvenile delinquency, the prospect of a better, safer and more prosperous society emerging in India will remain elusive.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study whether there are any significant differences between normal and delinquent children with regard to parental involvement.
2. To examine whether there are any significant differences between normal and delinquent children with regard to anxiety.
HYPOTHESES

In order to realize the above objectives the following hypotheses are formulated.
1. There would be significant difference between normal and delinquent children with regard to parental involvement.
2. There would be significant difference between normal and delinquent children with regard to anxiety.

METHODOLOGY

Population

There are 21 government Juvenile delinquent homes in Andhra Pradesh. In each home there are about 100 juvenile delinquents in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. There are 3 juvenile delinquent homes. First category is children home, where street children, runaway children from home, habitual truancy, neglected, children from broken families etc. given accommodation, care and protection. Second category is observation home which consists of children below the age of 18 who are involved in various crimes such as theft, substance abuse, burglary and criminal activities. These people will be under trial of judgment once they get the bail, they are released from observation home. The third category is special home where the children from observation home are given the judgment for correction by staying in the special home. In Rayalaseema zone, there are three homes Kadapa, Kurnool and Tirupathi. Homes for only boys are there in Kadapa and Kurnool where as homes for both boys and girls are there in Tirupathi for all the three categories mentioned. There are 100 delinquents in each home with a total of 300 juvenile delinquents in all the three homes. In equal number of 300 school going children both boys and girls are selected from the normal population. Altogether 600 subjects were the population of the study. Population details are given in the table-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Delinquents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadapa</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirupathi</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 600

Sample

From 300 juvenile delinquents, 60 boys and 60 girls (total 120 subjects) were selected. Equal number of children was selected from the 300 normal population by resorting to the systematic random sampling technique in such a way that they fit into 2x2 factorial design. There are 20 boys and 20 girls from each home of Rayalaseema region. The total subjects selected for the sample is 240. Their age ranges from 8 to 18 years. The distribution of sample is presented in table-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delinquents</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tools

- Spence Children Anxiety Scale- Susan H Spence (1994).

Procedure

The investigator met the super indent of juvenile delinquent homes appraised him of the significance of the study and obtained his permission to administer the test. The researcher met the subjects of groups of 10 subjects at time, explained the purpose of the research. Researcher established rapport with them and then explained them as to how they should do fill the responses. Because of the majority of the delinquents were illiterates the researcher herself explained each statement in their mother tongue and they were asked to mark the responses in the appropriate places. The five instruments were administered in ten sessions they were given sufficient time to fill in the questionnaires. The filled in questionnaires were collected from the respondents and their responses were scored accordingly. This constituted the data of the study. In order to overcome the problem of attrition 20% of the oversampling was resorted to.

Research Design

In the present investigation 2 X 2, two group design and more than two group and factorial designs are employed to analyze the data.

Statistical Analysis

The data are quantitatively analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, Inferential statistical analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-tests to test the hypotheses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The factors responsible for Juvenile Delinquency such as Parental Involvement, Intelligence, Social Support, Anxiety, Home Adjustment and Friendly vs. Hostility Adjustment are very important. Among them the present mainly focuses on Parental Involvement and Anxiety and discussed in detail.

Parental Involvement

Parental Involvement is defined as participation of parents in every facet of childrens education and development from birth to adulthood recognizing that parents are the primary influence in children's lives. Children brought up by lone parents are more likely to start offending than those who live with two natural parents. It is also more likely that children of single parents may live in poverty, which is strongly associated with juvenile delinquency. However once the attachment a child feels towards their parent(s) and the level of parental supervision are taken into account, children in single parent families are no more likely to offend than others. Conflict between a child's parents is also much more closely linked to offending than being raised by a lone parent. If a child has low parental supervision they are much more likely to offend. Many studies have found a strong correlation between a lack of supervision and offending and it appears to be the most important family influence on offending. When parents commonly do not know where their children are, what their activities are, or who their friends are, children are more likely to truant from school and have delinquent friends, each of which are linked to offending. A lack of supervision is also connected to poor relationships between children and parents.

Children often test the limits and boundaries set by their parents and other authority figures. Among adolescents some rebelliousness and experimentation is common. However, a few children consistently participate in problematic behaviours that negatively affect their family academic social and personal functioning. These children present great concern to parents and the community at
large. Children who are often in conflict with their parents may be less willing to discuss their activities with them. The Means and SD of scores on parental involvement are presented in the Table-3 and Figure-1.

### Table-3: Means and SD's of scores on Parental Involvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>87.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>10.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delinquents</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>57.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>12.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand means:**

- Male: 72.51
- Female: 74.37
- Normal: 89.94
- Delinquents: 56.93

![Means scores on parental involvement](image)

**Figure-1: Means scores on parental involvement**

The *Table-3* depicts that the normal females have obtained the highest mean of 92.18 with SD of 10.21 suggesting that normal females have high parental involvement compared to the other 3 groups of subjects. Whereas, Female Delinquents have obtained the lowest means of 56.55 with an SD of 16.52 suggesting that Female Delinquents have low parental involvement. There are mean differences among the 4 group subjects in their parental involvement. However, in order to test whether there are any significant differences among 4 groups in their parental involvement, the data are further subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the results are presented in *Table-4*.

### Table-4: Summary of ANOVA of scores on Parental Involvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sum of squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sum of Mean square</th>
<th>F value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOR DEL</td>
<td>65373.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>65373.00</td>
<td>390.99**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENDER</td>
<td>207.20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>207.20</td>
<td>1.24@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR DEL,GENDER</td>
<td>413.43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>413.44</td>
<td>2.47@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR</td>
<td>39459.41</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>167.20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>105453.06</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** ** = Significant at 0.01 level @ = not significant

The F-value of 390.99 for the variable nature of subjects, *i.e.* normal vs. delinquents is significant at 0.01 level indicating that there is significant difference between normals and delinquents in their
parental involvement. Normal children have high parental involvement (89.94) compared to delinquents (56.93). The F-value of 1.24 for the variable gender is not significant indicating that there is no significant difference between males and females in their parental involvement and F-value of 2.47 for interaction effect is not significant indicating that there is no significant interaction between gender and nature of subjects with regard to parental involvement. As the F-value is significant, the data are further subjected to t-test in order to find out whether there are any significant differences among the four groups of subjects in their parental involvement and the results are presented in Table-5.

Table-5: t-tests for four groups on parental involvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>NM(G1)</th>
<th>NF(G2)</th>
<th>MD(G3)</th>
<th>FD(G4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.34*</td>
<td>14.06**</td>
<td>12.24**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.46**</td>
<td>14.21**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.28@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
G1 = Group1 = NM-Normal Males
G2 = Group2 = NF-Normal Females
G3 = Group3 = MD-Male Delinquents
G4 = Group4 = FD-Female Delinquents
* = Significant at 0.01 level
@ = Significant at 0.05 level

There are significant differences between group 1 – group 3, group 1 – group 4, group 2 – group 3 and group 2 – group 4 only. Whereas the other mean differences are not significant.

Anxiety

Anxiety is characterized by overwhelming sense of apprehension, the expectation that something bad is happening or will happen, class of mental disorders characterized by chronic and debilitating anxiety (generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder, phobias, post-traumatic stress disorder). The other psychiatric disorders are conduct disorder, depression, anxiety in an incarcerated juvenile delinquent sample. Diagnostic interviews were utilized to place participants in one of three groups: No substance abuse, alcohol/marijuana abuse, or poly-substance abuse. Frequency of diagnosis and number of symptoms of three psychiatric disorders were then examined. The results indicated that the diagnosis of conduct disorder increased significantly with the occurrence of substance abuse. Also, the number of symptoms for conduct disorder, anxiety and depression increased with substance abuse. With poly-substance abuse the probability of having more than one of the other psychiatric diagnoses was above 50%. Potential explanations for the findings, focusing on the developmental trajectory for conduct problems and self-medication for internalizing disorders, are discussed. The Means and SD of scores on parental involvement are presented in the Table-6 and Figure-2.

Table-6: Means and SDs of scores on Anxiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50.65</td>
<td>8.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.97</td>
<td>14.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand means:
Male: 55.29
Female: 57.18
Normal: 51.83
Delinquents: 60.64
Figure-2: Means scores on Anxiety

The table presents that the Female Delinquents have obtained the highest mean of 61.35 with an SD of 14.68 suggesting that Female Delinquents have high level of Anxiety when compared to the other 3 groups of subjects where as Normal Males have obtained the lowest mean of 50.65 with an SD of 8.02 suggesting that Normal Males experience low level of Anxiety. There are mean differences among the 4 groups of subjects in their Anxiety. However, in order to test whether there are any significant differences among the 4 groups of subjects in their Anxiety, the data are further subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the results are presented in Table-7.

Table -7: Summary of ANOVA of scores on Anxiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sum of squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sum of Mean square</th>
<th>F value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOR DEL</td>
<td>4655.20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4655.20</td>
<td>33.42**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENDER</td>
<td>214.70</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>214.70</td>
<td>1.54@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR DEL.GENDER</td>
<td>13.54</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13.54</td>
<td>0.10@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR</td>
<td>32870.02</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>134.28</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>37753.46</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: **=significant at 0.01 level  
@ = Not significant

The value of 33.42 for the variable nature of subjects i.e., normal vs. delinquents is significant beyond 0.01 level, indicating that there is significant difference between normal and delinquents in their Anxiety. Delinquents children experience high levels of anxiety (M=60.64) compared to normals (51.83). The F-value of 1.54 for the variable gender is not significant indicating that there is no significant difference between males and females in their level of anxiety and F-value of 0.10 for interaction effect is not significant indicating that there is no significant interaction between gender and nature of subjects with regard to Anxiety. As the F-value is significant the data are further subjected to t-test in order to find out whether there are any significant differences among the four groups of subjects in their anxiety and the results are presented in Table- 8.
### Table- 8: t-tests for four groups on Anxiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>NM (G1)</th>
<th>NF (G2)</th>
<th>MD (G3)</th>
<th>FD (G4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.56@</td>
<td>4.46**</td>
<td>5.00**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.27**</td>
<td>3.80**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.54@</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- G1-Group 1 = NM-Normal Males
- G2 - Group 2 = NF-Normal Females
- G3-Group 3 = MD-Male Delinquents
- G4-Group 4 = FD-Female Delinquents

**Significant at 0.01 level**

There are significant differences between group I - group III, group I - group IV, group II - group III, group II - group IV only. Whereas the other mean differences are not significant.

### CONCLUSION

The Normal Females have obtained the highest mean of 92.18 with SD of 10.21 suggesting that Normal Females have high Parental Involvement compared to the other 3 groups of subjects. Whereas, Female Delinquents have obtained the lowest means of 56.55 with an SD of 16.52 suggesting that Female Delinquents have low Parental Involvement. Normal children have high parental involvement (89.94) compared to delinquents (56.93). The F-value of 1.24 for the variable gender is not significant indicating that there is no significant difference between males and females in their parental involvement and F-value of 2.47 for interaction effect is not significant indicating that there is no significant interaction between gender and nature of subjects with regard to parental involvement. The Female Delinquents have obtained the highest mean of 61.35 with an SD of 14.68 suggesting that Female Delinquents have high level of Anxiety when compared to the other 3 groups of subjects where as Normal Males have obtained the lowest mean of 50.65 with an SD of 8.02 suggesting that Normal Males experience low level of Anxiety. Delinquent children experience high levels of anxiety (M=60.6415) compared to normals (51.8335). The F-value of 1.542 for the variable gender is not significant indicating that there is no significant difference between males and females in their level of anxiety and F-value of 0.097 for interaction effect is not significant indicating that there is no significant interaction between gender and nature of subjects with regard to anxiety.

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