CHAPTER - 2
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

One of the essential steps in the planning of any research study is a careful review of the research journals, books, thesis and other sources of information on the problem to be investigated. Review of related literature is necessary to know the limits of definite field, to select meaningful problem areas, to avoid unintentional duplication, to have clear understanding of the research methodology, to know previous recommendations of the researchers. Review of related literature is a basis of selecting research problem, determining objective, formulating hypothesis etc. to undertake a research study. It serves as variety of background functions necessary for the actual collection of data. It helps to provide rational study and makes the research more worthwhile.

Regarding the present study the researcher has done some reviews and found the following existing researches which are directly and indirectly related to the study. Here the researcher has divided the reviews into three categories, such as- International level, National level and studies done in Regional level.

2.1 Studies Conducted at International Level

1. Bornovalova, Maria A, Hicks, Brian M, Lacono, William G, McGue, Matt (2013) conducted a study on “Longitudinal Twin Study of Borderline Personality Disorder traits and Substance Use in Adolescence: Developmental Change, Reciprocal Effects and Genetic and Environmental influences”. Although it is well established the comorbidity between borderline personality disorder (BPD) and substance abuse, there are few longitudinal studies which examined its developmental origins or whether the comorbidity is due to common genetic or environmental risk factors. To fill this gap a large sample has been used by them which consists of female adolescents twins (N= 1,280) to examine the developmental course, reciprocal influences, the genetic and environmental factors underlying the co-occurrence of BPD traits and substance use for age 14 to 18. BPD traits and substance use exhibited concurrent and prospective associations: however, the longitudinal associations dropped to non significance after accounting for the temporal stability of each trait. Twin analyses indicated that shared environmental factors accounted for the association between BPD traits and substance
use at age 14, but genetic factors accounted for the association at the age of 18. These results reveal that, at least during adolescence, the comorbidity between BPD traits and substance use is a consequence of common risk factors rather than due to one being a casual antecedent of the other.

2. Nystrom Markus B T, Mikkelsen Fredrik (2013) conducted a study on “Psychopathy-Related Personality Traits and Shame Management Strategies in Adolescents”. The objective of the study was to examine whether there is a correlation between the amount of psychopathy-related personality traits and the type of shame management among adolescents. Hypotheses taken for the study were; first, there is a positive correlation between psychopathy-related personality traits and more unconscious and externalized shame management strategies, and second, that there is a negative correlation between psychopathy-related personality traits and more conscious and internalized shame management strategies. Gender differences were also examined. In total, 236 participants studying in secondary level aged 16 to 21 were taken for the study. Two self-assessment forms have been used i.e. - the Youth Psychopathic traits Inventory (YPI) and the Compass of Shame Scale (CoSS) – to measure the relevant personality characteristics. The results revealed gender differences, which led to all the analyses being conducted separately for males and females. Support was found for the first hypothesis of the study and not for the second, which was true for both males and females.

3. Chabrol Henri; Valls Marjorie; Leeuwen Nikki Van; Bui Eric (2012) conducted a study on “Callous-Unemotional and Borderline Traits in Nonclinical Adolescents: Personality Profiles and Relations to Antisocial Behaviours.” This study assessed callous-unemotional and borderline traits, antisocial behaviours, depressive symptoms and social anxiety in 972 high-school students. Cluster analysis yielded four groups i.e. a low traits group, a second group which was above the mean in callous-unemotional traits and below the mean in borderline traits (moderate callous-unemotional traits cluster), a third group which was well above the mean in borderline traits but low on callous-unemotional traits (borderline traits cluster), and a fourth group which was high on both traits (high cluster). The high traits cluster shows the highest level of antisocial behaviours and shared with borderline traits cluster a high level of symptoms of depression and social anxiety. The moderate callous-unemotional traits
cluster and the borderline traits cluster showed similar levels of antisocial behaviours that were higher than those of the low traits cluster. This study express that there is a significant minority of non-clinical adolescents characterized by the presence of both callous-unemotional and borderline traits, and higher levels of emotional distress and antisocial behaviours.

4. Ewumi Abosede M (2012) conducted a study on “Gender and Socio-Economic Status as Correlates of Students’ Academic Achievement in Senior Secondary Schools.” The study indicated educators have expended tremendous efforts in the study of personal factors on academic achievement of students. In the creation of gender crisis regarding unequal opportunities sex related problems have contributed greatly. Similarly, on academic achievement of child the home environment as well as family structure has great significance. This study stated gender and socio-economic status as correlates regarding students’ academic achievement. Two major hypotheses were formed and tested. To analyse the data Pearson’s product-moment correlation coefficient was applied. For the study 108 students between the age of 14 - 21 with a mean age of 17.1 years were drawn from three senior secondary schools in Nigeria. To elicit responses from the participants two validated instruments were used. Results revealed negative significant relationship between gender and academic achievement (r= -.260; p< .05) and no significant relationship between socioeconomic status and academic achievement (r= .083; p< .05).

5. Gardner Kathryn Jane; Archer John; Jackson Sophie (2012) conducted a study on the topic “Does Maladaptive Coping Mediate the Relationship between Borderline Personality Traits and Reactive and Proactive Aggression?” The objective of this study was to identify associations between borderline personality (BP) traits and reactive and proactive aggression, and also to compare the meditational effects of maladaptive coping in samples of elder (older) adolescents (n= 133) and young adults (n= 93). This cross-sectional study used self-report measures to assess BP traits on a continuum, trait-based reactive and proactive aggression, and coping strategies. In adults, maladaptive emotional coping significantly mediated the relationship between BP and reactive aggression, and maladaptive avoidant coping mediated the relationship between BP and proactive aggression; no significant meditational effects were found for adolescents.
6. Huang ShwuYong Liou (2012) conducted a study on “Learning Environments at Higher Education Institutions: Relationships with Academic Aspirations and Satisfaction.” This study tried to investigate university students’ perceptions of their institutions’ learning environments, and related those perceptions to students’ academic aspirations and satisfaction with their universities. For study a sample of 12,423 juniors at 42 universities in Taiwan was used. The study indicated diversity of students’ perceptions among specific aspects of the learning environment. Students’ response had been found more positive for student cohesion, library resources and administrative support, but it was found less positive for student-faculty relations, student services, enhancement of their language abilities and emotional development. The majority of students were low academic aspirant but felt satisfied with their universities. The learning environment on campus was found to play an important role both in students’ academic aspirations and in their general satisfaction. The relationship between faculty and students was the aspect which was most strongly associated with students’ academic aspirations. On the other hand, it was found that both the adequate library resources and university support for student services were the key correlates of students’ general satisfaction at the individual student level.

7. Koolen Sophieke Van; Poorthuis Astrid; Aken Marcel A G (2012) conducted a study on “Cognitive Distortions and Self-Regulatory Personality Traits Associated with Proactive and Reactive Aggression in Early Adolescence.” This study tried to investigate mechanisms behind proactive and reactive aggression, by examining whether four types of self serving cognitive distortions and the personality traits agreeableness and conscientiousness differently predicted proactive and reactive aggression. Self-report questionnaires and a peer nominations method were administered among 173 sixth grade children (age 10-13) of regular elementary schools in Netherlands. The study indicated that proactive aggression was predicted by self-centred and disagreeable tendencies, whereas reactive aggression was predicted by the misattribution of blame to others and the self-regulatory aspects of agreeableness and conscientiousness.

8. Misran Norbahiah; Sahuri Sarifah Nurhanum Syed; Arsad Norhana; Hussain Hafizah; Zaki Wan Mimi Diyana Wan (2012) conducted a study on “The Influence of Socio-Economic Status among Matriculation Students in Selecting University and
Undergraduate Program.” It studied the influence of socio-economic status (SES) among matriculation students on their decision in selecting university and undergraduate program. The study was conducted at two local matriculation colleges and 496 students were taken as respondents. The findings of the study indicated that low SES students have stronger determination in their studies at tertiary level compared to high SES students. However, students of both the high and low SES showed similar trend of perception towards Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) reputation and its engineering program. It has been found that there is no significant difference between the two groups in the criteria selecting university and course program.

9. Mttus Rene; Guljajev Juri; Allik Juri; Laidra Kaia; Pullmann Helle (2012) conducted a study on “Longitudinal Associations of Cognitive Ability, Personality Traits and School Grades with Antisocial Behaviour.” This study investigated the longitudinal patterns of vocational identity development in relation to Personality, the development of well-being, gender, nationality and the attended school track among two cohorts of Swiss adolescents in 8th or 9th grade (N=269) and in 11th or 12th grade (N=230). The results of the study confirmed the existence of four identity statuses, namely, achievement, foreclosure, moratorium and diffusion. 42% of students showed progressive patterns of identity development and at the same time 37% remained in their identity status over time. Students with different statuses and status change patterns differed significantly in their personality traits. Controlling for the effects of socio-demographics and personality traits, students who maintained a state characterised by identity clarity and commitment showed a relative increase in life satisfaction, while those entering a state of identity crisis or exploration showed a decrease in life satisfaction.

10. Ayer Lynsay; Rettew David; Althoff Ribert R (2011) conducted study on “Adolescent Personality Profiles, Neighborhood Income, and Young Adult Alcohol Use: A Longitudinal Study.” The study investigated the prediction of drinking behaviour using empirically derived multi-trait patters and tested for moderation by average neighbourhood income. The investigators used latent profile analysis (LPA) in a sample of 863 Dutch adolescents, four empirical personality profiles i.e. Extraverted, Dysregulated, Neurotic, and Regulated based on 6 traits were observed. Dysregulated and Extraverted youth drank higher quantities of alcohol more frequently in young
adulthood relative to the Regulated group, above and beyond the effects of baseline adolescent drinking, age, and sex. Profile levels of neuroticism did not appear to affect drinking behaviour. Adolescent personality and young adult drinking did not moderate by average neighbourhood income. These findings of the study suggest that future alcohol research should consider individual trait patterns to inform prevention and intervention efforts and theories implicating both positive and negative emotionality traits as risk factors for drinking are preferable to those emphasizing the importance of the latter.

11. Boxer Paul; Goldstein Sara E; Delorenzo Tahlia; Savoy Sarah; Mercado Ignacio (2011) conducted a study on “Educational aspiration-expectation Discrepancies: Relation to Socio-economic and Academic risk-related Factors.” This study conducted to examine whether disconnection between educational aspirations and expectations is associated with socio-economic status, academic performance, academic risk-related behaviours and related psychological factors in an ethnically and economically diverse sample of early adolescents from a public middle school (N=761). Results revealed that students who aspiration is higher than they expect to achieve also are likely to have more economically disadvantaged backgrounds and poorer academic performance. These students also show a variety of academic and social risks. Specifically, students whose aspirations exceeded their expectations reported lower levels of school bonding, higher levels of performance anxiety, and elevated behavioural/emotional difficulties.

12. Flores Javier Gil; Carmona M Teresa Padilla; Ortega Magdalena Suarez (2011) conducted a study on “Influence of Gender, Educational Attainment and Family Environment on the Educational Aspirations of Secondary School Students.” This study conducted to know the influence of gender, educational attainment and family-related variables on the academic aspirations of students. Using data from the Academic Achievement Assessment in Andalusia (Spain) during 2006/2007 and from a questionnaire which was answered by 3963 students and 3842 families, the investigators collected information about students’ test scores, their academic expectations and the social and educational resources of their families. Results revealed that all variables are relevant to the student’ aspirations, but when their combined effects were considered, educational attainment and the educational levels of parents have found greater power than gender to predict students’ aspirations.
13. Garcia Danilo (2011) conducted a study on “Two Models of Personality and well-being among Adolescents”. The study measured personality among 289 high school pupils from Sweden by using the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) and the NEO Personality Inventory-Revised (NEO-PI-R). In the study Well-being was measured as Psychological Well-Being (PWB) and Subjective Well-Being {SWB: Life Satisfaction (LS); Positive Affect (PA); and Negative Affect (NA)}. All the participants were randomly assigned to three groups: Big Five (NEO-PI-R, SWB, and PWB), TCI (TCI, SWB, and PWB), and a Mixed group (NEO-PI-R, TCI, SWB and PWB). The result indicated that Neuroticism, Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Persistence, and Self-Directedness were strongly related to well-being. More significantly, in the Mixed group, Self-Directedness was strongly related to PWB, LS, and to the absence of NA while the positive relationships between Extraversion-PWB, Extraversion-PA, Neuroticism-NA and no negative relationship between Neuroticism-LS were found.

14. Ogbebor Godwin G. (2011) conducted a study on “Influence of Selected Factors on Behaviour of Adolescents Involved in Political Violence.” The objective of the study was to find out the relationship between these factors and violence in politics in order to make recommendation on limiting the influence of these factors. There are five (5) hypotheses of the study. Major findings of the study were-

1) Socio-economic status is significantly related to resort to violence by adolescents during political activities. But, adolescents from lower economic group were observed to involve in higher rate of violence.

2) The study revealed that both early adolescence (12-16 years) and late adolescence (17-23 years) is significantly related to display of violence in politics. But, comparatively the older were observed to be more involved in this regard.

3) In the study parental care was found to be significantly related to display of violent behaviour. The study also revealed that the adolescents with inadequate parental care indicated higher rate of political violence.

4) The type of discipline in the homes of children was also seen to be significantly related to show political violence among adolescents. It was observed that adolescents having strict discipline in their homes showed less violent behaviour compared to those having less discipline.
15. Rothon (2011) conducted a study to know the relationship between educational aspiration and achievement of secondary level of education in deprived area of London. The study revealed girls were more likely than boys to express a wish to remain in education beyond the age of 16. Also found ethnic differences, sociopsychological variables particularly self-esteem and psychological distress associated with high educational aspirations.

16. Bowden Mark P; Doughney James (2010) conducted a study on “Socio-economic Status, Cultural Diversity and the Aspirations of Secondary Students in the Western Suburbs of Melbourne, Australia”. By using data from a recent survey of Australian secondary students, the investigators found that the students from higher socio-economic backgrounds are highly aspire to attend university. The same picture can be seen for the students who donot speak English at home. The investigators observed those students are more likely to perceive high support from parents who are from ethnic minority background. However, the study also indicated that all students believe that their parents give encouragement to do well at school (rather than discouragement or disinterest), and that there is little difference between students from English and non-English speaking background regarding the level of importance placed on the views of parents. While interest in university education is strong among all socio-economic groups, particularly students donot speaking English at home, there exist a considerable gap between aspirations and enrolment levels. The study revealed that this ‘aspirations gap’ is more for students from low socio-economic backgrounds.

17. Conway (2010) investigated educational aspirations of immigrant and native students in urban community college. The study indicated that educated immigrant students of high schools in United States were more likely than other students groups to aspire to college.

18. Eroglu Susran Erkan; Bozgeyikli Hsan; Calsir Vhait (2009) did their research work on “Life Satisfaction Depending on Socio-Economic Status and Gender among Turkism Students.” This study was an attempt to find out the relationship between the life satisfaction and socio-economic status (SES) of adolescents. The study was conducted among 275 young Turkish people. The study carried out using the survey method. The findings of the study indicated that there was a significant
difference between the life satisfaction and SES of the respondent students. According to the gender variable there was no significant difference, contrary to expectations.

19. Blonigen Daniel M; Carlson Marie D; Hicks Brian M; Krueger Robert F; Glacono William (2008) conducted a study on “Stability and Change in Personality Traits from Late Adolescence to Early Adulthood: A Longitudinal Twin Study”. They conducted the study to examine stability and change in Personality between the age group of 17 to 24 in a community sample of Male and Female twins. Using tellegen’s (in press) Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ), Facets of Negative Emotionality (nem) Declined Substantially at the Mean and Individual Levels, whereas Facets of Constraint (con) increased over Time. Furthermore, individuals in Late Adolescence who were lowest on Nem and highest on Con remained the most stable over time, whereas those exhibiting the inverse profile (higher Nem, Lower Con) changed the most in a direction towards growth and maturity. Analyses of gender differences yielded greater mean-level increases over time for women as compared to men on Facets of Con and greater mean level increases for men than women on Facets of Agentic Positive Emotionality (pem).

20. Park (2008) undertook a study to compare the levels of educational aspirations and students disengagement between students with two parents and those with a single parent. The study conducted over 9th and 12th grade students of Korea which revealed that students with single parent showing much less aspire to 4 year university education and more likely to disengaged than their counterparts with two parents.

21. Strand and Winston (2008) conducted a study to know educational aspiration in inner city schools over 800 pupils between age group of 16-18 years and found that there is no significant difference regarding aspirations by gender or year group but differences between ethnic groups were observed.

22. Hanson Margaret D. & Chen Edith (2007) conducted a study on “Socioeconomic Status and Health Behaviors in Adolescence: A Review of the Literature.” The aim of this review was to determine the direction of associations between SES and health behaviours of adolescents. The investigators searched the PsychInfo and Pubmed databases for studies that measured the association between SES
and cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, marijuana use, diet, and physical activity in adolescents between 10 to 21 years old. The findings of the study indicated associations between SES and health behaviours conformed to two patterns. First, adolescents of low SES associated with poorer diets, less physical activity, and greater cigarette smoking. Secondly, there was no clear pattern of associations between SES and alcohol consumption. Findings from this review can be summarized that, although during adolescence there are some associations between SES and health behaviours exist, the associations are not as robust as those in adulthood.

23. Boujlaleb, Nouhad (2006) conducted a study on “Adolescents and Peer Pressure”. He found that peer pressure has a negative influence on adolescents. Peer pressure is one of the most dangerous aspects of adolescents to which teenagers are exposed. As a result, parents should take more care about their children during the period of adolescence.

24. Danziger Nira; Eden Yoram (2006) conducted a study on “Student Career Aspirations and Perceptions: The Case of Israeli Accounting Students. The study conducted to investigate changes in Israeli accounting students’ career aspirations during their course of studies, and the relationship between these and their perceptions of professional accountancy firms. The investigators employed a cross-sectional analysis of students across consecutive educational levels from the first year to the end of their formal education. Results indicated that accounting students’ aspirations to pursue a career with a professional accountancy firm decline significantly between the first and postgraduate years, while their desire to work in the business sector increases. The results show the same trend with regarding the student’s positive perceptions of the above firms as future workplaces. There exists significant relationships between student’s career aspirations and their perceptions of professional accountancy firms.

25. Normah, G. N.; Schmid, B. A.; Sallis J. S.; Kalfas, K.J. and Patrick, K. of university of California (2005) conducted a study on “Psycho-social and Environmental correlates of Adolescent Sedentary Behaviours” to determine correlates of sedentary behaviour in adolescents through the test of psycho-social and environmental variables. This study indicated an evidence of factors associated and not associated with adolescent sedentary behaviours. Similar to physical activity, measures of specific psycho-social constructs of sedentary behaviour demonstrated important associations.
26. Asnari, Kausar (2003) conducted a research work on “Personality Traits and Socioeconomic Status as Predicators of Marital Adjustment in Working Women”. The objective of the study was to determine the extent to which personality traits and socioeconomic status in Pakistani scenario can predict marital adjustment with special reference to working women. Sample of the study included 150 married working women divided into three groups of subjects and each consisted of fifty women. These groups comprised of low, middle and high socioeconomic classes. To measure the level of Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness in the married women Neo Five Factor Inventory was administered. Moreover to measure Marital Adjustment of the entire sample Dyadic Adjustment Scale was administered. The results indicated significant positive relationships between the variable of Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness with Marital Adjustment. Neuroticism was significantly negatively related to Marital Adjustment whereas Openness had an insignificant relationship with Marital Adjustment. Moreover no significant difference between the Marital Adjustment of the three socioeconomic groups was found.

27. Marny, R. Huge and Douglas, A. Gentile (2003) of Argosy University conducted a study on “Video games addiction among adolescents: Association with Academic performance and Aggression”. From the study it has been found that video game become a popular time pass activity among children and adolescents. The study also emphasised that video game addiction is a problem among adolescents, particularly among the males and such addiction is associated with adjustment problems like- school performance, aggressive attitude etc.

28. Brady S. Sonya & Matthews A. Karen (2001) undertaken a study on “The Influence of Socioeconomic Status and Ethnicity on Adolescents' Exposure to Stressful Life Events”. To conduct the study Six measures of SES was administered to the parents of 148 black and white adolescents, who completed a measure of five mutually exclusive categories of life events. The objective of the study was to examine the relations between resource-based and prestige-based measures of socioeconomic status (SES), ethnicity, and life events that varied in valence, dependency on adolescent behaviour, and duration. As predicted, the results highlighted that having few assets and being black were independently related to life events exposure. Correlations between
socioeconomic indices were not so high as to suggest redundancy. As predicted, the prestige-based SES indicators of fathers' years of education and prestige of occupation were related to fewer negative life events that may have been influenced by adolescent behavior (e.g., doing poorly on an exam, suspension from school, trying to get a job and failing). Black adolescents reported significantly more independent, discrete life events, both negative and ambiguous, and nonindependent, negative life events in comparison with white adolescents.

29. Ge Xiaojia, Conger Rand D (1999) conducted a study on “Adjustment Problems and Emerging Personality Characteristics from Early to Late Adolescence.” This 6 years longitudinal study extended earlier findings of contextual influences on adolescent adjustment problems by examining relationships between adolescent emotional and behavioural problems and late adolescent personality among more than 400 youths who were followed from 7th grade to the last year of high school. Findings of the study suggest that there are significant relationship between psychological distress and behavioural problems experienced during the adolescent years (7th-10th grades) and personality structure during the final year of high school (12th grade). Psychological distress in adolescence was primarily related to the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ) super factors of negative and positive emotionality, whereas delinquency and substance use problems were primarily related to the MPQ super factor of constraint. These relationships remained significant even when personality characteristics in 9th grades were taken into account. That is, emotional and behavioural problems predicted change in personality traits during the adolescent years.

30. Strasburger, Victor C. and Donnerstein, Edward (1999) conducted a study on “Children, Adolescents and the Media: Issues and Solutions”. The study explained that there is a close cause and effect relationship exists between media violence and real life aggression. Media is actually responsible for child aggression, teen homicides and increased rates of teenage drug use and sexual activity. Regarding aggression, the study highlighted that parents should control the media their adolescents are exposed to with regularity and as there is lack of comprehensive school based media education programmes school should take initiatives.
31. Kohn, M. L. (1977, 1999) conducted a research work on the Role of the Family on Determining Specific Social Position in Society. According to him from the time of birth, a child becomes a part of the specific racial, ethnic class, religious and regional sub-cultural grouping of a society. In the study he explained that families socialize their children somewhat differently based on race, ethnicity and class. According to him social class as measured by parental occupation is one of the strongest influence on what and how parents teach their children. On the one hand, working class parents who are closely supervised and expected to follow orders at work typically emphasize their children the importance of obedience and conformity. And the parents from the middle and professional classes who have more freedom and flexibility at work, tend to give their children more freedom to make their decisions and to be creative. He concluded that differences in parents occupations were a better predictor of child rearing practices of the family than the social class.

32. Ballantine, J. H. (1993) conducted a study on Socio-economic Status of Parents and Its Impact on their Childs Socialization. Study revealed that children of poor and low income families may be unintentionally socialized to believe that acquiring an education and aspiring to lofty ambitions are pointless because of existing economic conditions of the family. In contrast, he found from the study that middle and upper income families typically in still ideas of monetary and social success in children as well as emphasizing the necessity of thinking and behaving in “socially acceptable” ways which helps them to acquire attitudes of positive thinking.

33. McCracken and Barnicas (1991) conducted a study to find the differences between urban and rural schools, student characteristics and students aspirations in Ohio and found that rural youth are somewhat less likely to plan to attend colleges and more likely to plan for vocational training than their non-rural peers.

34. Dunne, Elliott and Carlsen (1979) studied sex differences in the educational and occupational aspiration of rural youth over 926 girls and 861 boys of 10th, 11th and 12th grade. The study revealed that female significantly higher educational aspiration, the same or higher occupational aspiration, and equal ranges of job choices.
35. In her book “Child Development” Hurlock, E. B. (1978) mentioned that the factors that influence family relationships in each family will reveal that each has some conditions that are likely to lead to good relationships also some that are likely to lead to poor relationships. It is also generally agreed by scientists who have made extensive studies of the effects of family size, after all things considered, the medium sized family especially that with three or four children is probably the best from the point of view of healthy family relationships and the large family is probably the worst.

36. Harris, B. D. (1954) studied about parental influence on growth and development of social responsibility. He investigated about the relationship of children’s home duties to an attitude of responsibility. The investigator found in a very definite fashion that responsibility of children is fostered when they perceived their parents as being constructively oriented towards them. Investigator also found that responsibility of children is definitely associated with the assignment of home duties and responsibility of children is a byproduct of favorable personal and emotional relationships between parents and children.

2.2 Studies Conducted at National Level

1. Ahmad Pandith Aqueel; Hamid Malik Muddasir; Ganaie M. Y. (2012) conducted a study on “Self Concept, Level of Aspiration and Academic Achievement of Physically Challenged and Normal Students at Secondary Level in District Baramullah.” This study was conducted to know the self concept, level of aspiration and academic achievement of normal and physically challenged secondary school students of district Baramullah (J and K). Using random and purposive sampling technique the investigators selected 300 samples including 150 normal and 150 physically challenged secondary school students. To collect necessary data Sagar and Sarma’s Self concept inventory, Mahesh Bhargava and M.A. Shah’s level of aspiration scale were administered. The study highlighted that the normal secondary school students have high real self, level of aspiration and academic achievement as compared to physically challenged students. On the other hand, physically challenged students were found to have high ideal self as compared to normal students.
2. Kaur Parwinderjit (2012) conducted a study on “Educational Aspirations of Adolescents in Relation to their Level of Intelligence.” The descriptive method was applied for the study. The sample consisted of 200 students of 9th class studying in secondary schools, out of which 100 were from government schools and 100 were from public school. Some of the major objectives of the study were-

1) To study the educational aspirations of adolescents with respect to type of school.
2) To study the educational aspirations of adolescents with respect to gender.
3) To study the educational aspirations of adolescents with respect to different levels of intelligence.

Some of the major findings of the study were-

1) With respect to type of school, there was no significant difference in educational aspiration of adolescents. It indicates that the educational aspiration is independent of type of school.
2) With respect to gender there was no significant difference in educational aspiration of adolescents. That means educational aspiration is independent of gender difference.
3) There was significant difference in educational aspiration of adolescents with respect to level of intelligence. That means different levels of intelligence influence the educational aspiration of the adolescents.

3. Singh (2011) conducted a study on educational aspirations in secondary school students and found that boys have better educational aspirations than girls. Study revealed that medium of instruction also influences the educational aspiration.

4. Hamid Abdul; Rahim Abdul; Azman Norzaini (2010) conducted a study on “Educational Aspirations among First-Generation Students and their Parental Influence towards Pursuing Tertiary Education.” The objective of the study was to ascertain the level of educational aspiration among first-generation students and the extent of parental influence in the students’ aspirations to pursue tertiary education. The results revealed that the level of educational aspirations of first-generation students is high to pursue studies at higher education institutions. Study indicated that parents’ factors influence the first-generation students’ educational aspirations in pursuing tertiary education.
5. Tayade J R; Thombre B M; Suradkar D D (2010) conducted a study on “Profile and Level of Aspirations of Undergraduate Students.” The study was conducted in College of Agriculture, Latur under Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani (Maharashtra) in 2009-10. The objective was to study the aspiration of the agricultural college students. All registered students of the third year as well as final year were selected for the study. In this study it was found that majority of the students belonging to male sex were from nuclear families, medium size families, having rural background with medium family education, farming business as their main occupation, with semi – medium land holding, with low family annual income.

6. Kumar Naresh (2009) conducted a study on “A Study of the Impact of Mass media on Study habits and Values of Adolescents.” The main objective of the study was to determine the impact of mass media on study habits of adolescents. Some major findings of the study were-

1) The govt. school adolescents are much influenced by the mass media and their study habits are much affected than the private school.
2) On family prestige value Govt. school adolescents have more impact of mass media. Compare to private school they are more influenced by T.V., newspaper and radio.
3) The students of govt. schools showed higher score in social value. They are more participative in social values than the private school going boys. Govt. school students believe that TV and Newspaper have major impact on social value.

7. Moore, A.M.; Shing S; Ram U.; Ramez, L. and Audam, S. (2009) did a study on “Adolescent Marriage and Childbearing in India: Current Situation and Recent Trends”. The study explained that despite the increase in women’s education and the incipient rise in first marriage and birth over the last 13 years. The pace of progress has been too slow for the adequate improvement of women’s health as well as their position in Indian society.

8. Parikh, Samir (2009) conducted a study on “Violent Films and Indian Teens.” The major objective of the study was to explore the influence of violent films on teens of the country. The study revealed that large population of students are fond of movies
and specially like to watch violent movies, which could result in their aggressive manner of behaviour. Violent action films are making Indian teenagers more aggressive and some are even keeping weapons to satisfy their urges or to show off.

9. Dey I, Roy K, Joarder G. K. and Chakraborty M (2007) conducted a study on “Adolescents Aspiration and Their Parental Relations: A Study among Rural School Going Adolescents in a Block of Darjeeling District.” Objective of the study was to document rural adolescents’ understanding of their aspirations and the problems they face for achieving them. The relationship of adolescents with their family and how they feel about themselves have also been determined. This cross-sectional study conducted among school-going adolescents of Fashidewa block of Darjeeling district from July to October, 2007. A total of 420 students comprised the study population. Among them, 41.4% responded that they want a professional career in future. Poverty was found to be the commonest obstacle. The commonest problem-solving method was having discussions with friends.

10. Hasan, B. (2006) of Pt. R.S. University of Raipur conducted a study on “Career Maturity of Indian Adolescents as a function of self-concept, Vocational Aspiration and Gender”. By applying stratified random sampling technique they selected 1240 (620 males and 620 females) adolescents of Raipur city as sample. The major objective was to find out the factors which influence the career maturity of adolescents. The study showed that under Indian cultural set up, the pattern of socialisation for males and females is different. The self concept, occupational aspiration and gender are important factors that can influence career maturity of students.

11. Basantia and Mukhopadhyaya (2001) tried to know the effect of school factor on academic achievement of 320 rural secondary school students of Orissa. The study revealed that there are significant differences between high and low achievers in their school environment. Another finding of the study indicated that the school environment was not significantly related to academic achievement.

12. Bhardwaj and Parasar (2000) made a study about the existing value conflicts associated with the perceived parenting of carelessness and protection with a sample of 500 late adolescents of 11th and 12th classes of intermediated colleges of Aligarh district.
by using of two groups design. The result of the study indicates that in the formation of specific value pattern parenting of carelessness and protection play a particular role among the late adolescents. Parental carelessness has been found associated with slight dependence, selfishness and pragmatism value in Indian adolescents. Again Parasar in his study found that values of adolescents changed drastically with the influence of changing philosophical ideologies, social perspectives, socio-cultural conditions and political doctrines.

13. Agrawal, Kusum (1999) made a study on adolescents who attempted to reveal the psychological attitudes and socio-economic background of parents of unsuccessful adolescents in their academic field. The sample consisted of 400 adolescents (200 failed and 200 passed) selected randomly of the Garhwal region. Major findings of the study were-

I) Passed adolescents get more parental acceptance than the failed adolescents.
II) Too much parental rejection was found as harmful and it significantly affected academic achievement of adolescents.
III) It was also found that poor socio-economic status has influence on the education of adolescents.

14. Kalamani, M.(1999) conducted a study on “A study of the problems of Adolescents and their Value system” among 500 adolescents. Major objectives of the study were-

i. To study the problems of adolescents in the personal, socio-emotional and educational areas.
ii. To study whether adolescents differ in their aesthetic, theoretical, political, social, economic and hedonistic values.
iii. To find out the preferred categories of values of adolescents.

Some of the major findings of the study were-

i. In personal, family, socio-emotional and educational areas adolescent boys and girls had more problems.
ii. All adolescent students in higher secondary schools were low in political and religious values.
iii. All students were high in social values.
15. Panda (1999) studied the effect of socio-economic status on academic achievement. The sample of the study included 300 students of 8th standard of different secondary schools. The study indicated that socio-economic condition of the family has influence on academic achievement of the pupils. Also there is a definite impact of SES on academic performance of urban and rural students.

16. Vijaylakshmi, K. (1995) conducted a study on Relationship of Father’s Economic Condition with Intelligence and Ability of School Students. The study revealed that social development of children is greatly influenced by parent’s economic condition and adequate home environment to express their innate power and capacity. The study indicated that the income variable does not show linear relation rather middle income group children have obtained highest mean score, followed by high and low income groups. The obtained chi-square value found by statistical analysis is also significant. Less intelligent people are less educated (Formal education) and hence working on low wages. From this study the investigator found that income is an important determinant of intelligence. Regarding occupation the children of those parents are in service (since educated) scored highest, lowest is obtained by the children of laborers, who are less educated and hence environment provided is not conducive. The traders or business class children have obtained scores in between the two. They, in general are less educated.

17. Bhattacharyya, Ira (1992) conducted her study on, “A comparative study of the values of some secondary school girls differing in age and in socio-economic and cultural status”. The study was conducted in three parts. In the first part, the researcher compared distribution of values among 352 rural refuge girls and an equal number of rural non refuge girls studying in class v, vi and vii in Chakdah Block of West Bengal. The second part was carried out in class v, vi and vii of the investigator’s own school at Chakdah. In the third part, the value questionnaire was canvassed with 167 girls of classes VII, VIII and IX from 20 schools who had assembled for the summer camp. Major findings of the study were –

I. The mean scores of values showed improvement from Class V to Class VII but deteriorated from Class VII to Class IX.

II. Non-refuge girls showed higher mean scores on values than the refuge girls.
III. Value learning improved with conscious educational intervention.

IV. Value scores of Indian girls on the seven stated values showed higher scores than that of girls in the USA.

18. Gupta Beena (1992) did her work on “A Comparative Study of Self Concept, Level of Aspiration, Anxiety and Scholastic achievement of isolated and none isolated Adolescents”. The objective of the study was to compare isolated and non isolated adolescents regarding their self concept, level of aspiration, anxiety and scholastic achievement. The sample comprised 925 students of standard XI of eight intermediate Colleges of Agra city. The tools used in the study included Self Concept Test of R. P. Bhatnagar, LOA test developed by Shah and Bhargava, Indian Adaptation of Sarason’s General Anxiety Scale of A. Kumar and a Socio-metric test developed by the investigator.

Major findings of the study were-

I. Isolated and non-isolated boys differed in feeling of inadequacy and emotional instability.

II. Isolated boys and isolated girls differed in feeling of inadequacy.

III. Non-isolated boys and girls differed in withdrawing tendency and emotional instability.

19. Nisha (1991) did her work on “A Study of Adolescent alienation in relation To Personality, Value, Adjustment, Self-esteem, Locus of control and Academic achievement”. The study attempted to study alienation of adolescents in relation to certain selected variables.

A sample of total 400 subjects was divided into two groups. Each age group sample of two hundred included 100 males and 100 females. The tools used included Dean’s Alienation Scale, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, Study of values by Allport, Vernon and Lindzey, Bell’s Adjustment Inventory, Rosenberg’s Self-esteem Scale and Rotter’s Internal/External Locus of Control Scale.

Some of the major findings of the study were-

I) Adolescents high on alienation differed significantly from those who were low on alienation on the scores of all the dimensions of personality, aesthetic values, home, social, emotional and total adjustment and self-esteem.
Adolescents of 16 to 17 years high on alienation differed significantly from those low on alienation on neuroticism, aesthetic values, home adjustment and self-esteem.

III) All the four dimension of alienation were found to be positively correlated with each other for all the sub-groups and for the total sample.

20. Jain Ganeshlal (1990) conducted his study on “A Comparative Study of Values, Level of Aspiration and Personality Traits of Rural and Urban adolescent girls of Rajasthan”. It attempted to compare values, level of aspiration and personality traits of rural and urban adolescents’ girls of Rajasthan. Through purposive sampling method A sample of 250 rural and 250 urban adolescent girls from Secondary and Higher secondary Schools of rural and urban areas of Rajasthan were included in the sample. Major findings of the study were-

I) Rural adolescent girls were found to score higher on religious and hedonistic values. Urban adolescent girls were found to score higher on democratic, knowledge, social and health values.

II) Knowledge value scores of both rural and urban adolescent girls and their personality traits were found positively correlated.

III) Both rural and urban adolescent girls aspired to study science as their first preference.

IV) The aspiration level of both rural and urban adolescent girls was found to be average.

21. Kumar Yogesh (1989) conducted his study on “A Comparative Study of Adjustment, Attitude, Interest and Level of Aspiration of the Tribal and Non-Tribal students of the Secondary level of the Lohit District in Arunachal Pradesh”. The study attempted to measure certain psychological traits of school children in Arunachal Pradesh, viz. their ability to adjust to the school situation, their attitude towards various things and concepts, their interest in different activities and the level of aspiration at which the children set their goals for future achievement.

The study was limited to 150 tribal and 150 non-tribal students studying in IX to XII of secondary and higher secondary schools in Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh. The data was collected with the help of the Adjustment Inventory by H.M. Singh, Rao’s
School Attitude Inventory, Educational Interest recorded by V. P. Bansal and D. N. Srivastava and Level of Aspiration by Singh and Tiwary.

Some major findings of the study were –

I) There existed no difference in adjustment between tribal and non-tribal.
II) The tribal and non-tribal in terms of their level of aspiration, non-tribal showed higher level of aspiration.
III) Level of aspiration was not found to be related to attitude towards school, adjustment and educational interest either for tribal or non-tribal students.

22. Sharma, Nita (1989) conducted a study on “A Psychological study of Social, Emotional and Educational problems of male-female Adolescents belonging to different age levels and socio-economic status in relation to their Personality factor”. For sample 540 college going male-female students of various ages were selected from Agra city. The objectives of the study were-

I) To compare the personality factors of sub-groups of adolescents by grade, socio-economic status, age level and problem areas and
II) To compare sub-groups on the extent of social, emotional and educational problems.

Some of the major findings of the study were-

I) Sixteen year female and male adolescents suffering from Social, Educational, and Emotional Problems (SEEP) developed and showed all the factors as dissimilar.
II) Sixteen year females and males belonging to three levels of SES but suffering from SEEP showed personality factors with dissimilar factor.
III) Seventeen year females as well as males belonging to three levels of SES but suffering from SEEP showed all the personality factors as dissimilar except on factor N.

23. Prasad S. N. conducted his research work in 1986 on the social stratification and its relationship with educational development of higher secondary school students.

A sample of 800 students representing different strata of society and income group were randomly selected from 16 intermediate colleges situated in Allahabad. The tools used were- Kapoor’s Socio-economic Status, Jaiswal’s Rural Socio-economic
status Scale, Bhatnagar’s Test of Morale, Singha and Singha’s Adjustment inventory for College Students, Agrwal’s Educational Value Scale, Jalota’s Intelligent Test.

Some objectives of the study were:

i) To analyse the socio-economic status of the parents of children in urban and rural areas respectively.

ii) To find out the relationship between social stratification and variables of educational development viz. educational achievement, educational aspiration, moral, educational adjustment and educational value.

Major findings were –

i) The social stratification and educational development of urban students were positively related.

ii) The socio-economic status of urban students was related positively with achievements, aspirations’ and values.

iii) The socio-economic status of rural students was positively related with aspiration and values, while their parent’s occupation was related positively with achievement, educational adjustment and values.

iv) The caste of rural students was positively related with aspiration and educational adjustment.

24. Sarswat (1982) did his work on “A Study of Self concept in relation to Adjustment, Values, Academic achievement, Socio-economic status and Sex of high school students of Delhi” and found that- 1. The boys self concept was positively and significantly related to adjustment, while the girls self concept was positively and significantly related to home, health, social, emotional, school as well as total adjustment. 2. The boys self concept was positively and significantly related to political and religious value, while the girls self concept was not related to any of these values. 3. Boys and girls differed significantly on total self concept and its physical, social and moral dimensions, girls were found to be higher on all these dimensions.

25. Swett, Madonna (1981) in a study on “The role of Perceptions of Adolescents in relation to the role expectations by parents in the Khasi Tribe of Meghalaya” explained that adolescents seek to be independent of their parents with regard to the choice of career in life as well as marriage.
26. Paulraj N. K. (1980) undertook a study of the socio-economic factors and their interrelationships among the school children. The study tried to investigate the problems of un-schooling and dropping out in descriptive and survey research terms. Descriptive-theoretical discussion served as the basis for generation of the hypothesis. The study tried to define clearly the socio-economic variables operative in the problem of un-schooling and dropping out, particularly in describing the demographic characteristics of the population of out-of-school children. The survey research has yielded definite data which measure some of the important parameters of the problem of un-schooling and dropping out. Here, unlike the descriptive theoretical method, attempt was made to quantify selected aspects of the problems and their interrelationships among the quantified variables were computed.

27. B. Matto (1972) studied adjustment difference at different levels of general intelligence and socio-economic status among urban adolescent boys and girls of age group of 14+ years in Delhi, Chandigarh, Faridabad and the Ambala contt. The tools used were verbal group test of intelligence (Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad), Kuppuswamy’s urban socio-economic status scale and the personality adjustment inventory status scale of M.S.L.Saxena.

The major findings of the study were-

I) The adolescents of higher intelligence group born in poor homes have a significantly poorer home adjusted than their equal born in middle and upper class homes and their emotional and social state of adjustment registers a significant drop in coming down higher to the middle socio-economic status.

II) Though the boys and girls of higher intelligence group are almost at par in social adjustment at higher socio-economic status level, but at middle level girls are superior and at lower level they are significantly inferior to the boys.

III) The difference in adjustment of adolescents of the three levels of socio-economic strata is significantly different in the area of home, health and emotional adjustment.

IV) The average home adjustment in the lower socio-economic stratum is poorer than that at the higher and better at the lower stratum.
28. Reddy, N. Y. conducted a study on adolescents’ adjustment in relation to home environment in 1966, and found the relationship between father’s attitude and son’s adjustment behavior in different areas such as personal, school, home and heterosexual dealings and also found the relationship between bio-social variables and adolescents’ adjustment.

29. Pathak, R. P. (Dr) and Rai V. K. (Dr.) did their study on the “Mental health of higher secondary students in relation to Socio-economic status”. The objective was to study the mental health of higher secondary students in relation to socio-economic status. They selected 501 students of higher secondary class where 251 were boys and 250 were girls from urban and rural areas of Azamgarh district, U.P. Mental Health Scale (MHS) developed and standardized by Anand (1985) and Socio-economic Status Index (SESI) prepared by Bhattacharya and Rai (1948) were used to measure mental health and socio-economic status of the students. The result of the study shows the mental health of low socio-economic status students is lower than that of the students of higher socio-economic status. Female students are mentally healthier than male students when socio-economic status is controlled. Science students are mentally healthier than the arts students when socio-economic status is controlled.

30. Sharma, Darshana P. conducted a research study on “Scientific Creativity in Relation to Academic Achievement and Socio-Economic Status.” A sample of 200 students (100 boys and 100 girls) of class X studying in Govt. and Private schools of Jammu City were selected for the study through random sampling technique. To measure scientific creativity, Gupta’s (1979) Scientific Creativity Test was used.

Major objectives of the study were-

I) To estimate the strength of relationship between scientific creativity and academic achievement.

II) To investigate the strength of relationship between scientific creativity and socio-economic status.

III) To investigate the significance of difference in the co-efficient of correlation of boys and girls for scientific creativity and socio-economic status.

Some major findings of the study were-

I) Scientific creativity and academic achievement have significant positive correlation both in case of boys and girls.
II) There is negligible or no correlation between scientific creativity and socio-economic status both in case of boys and girls.

III) These are no significant differences in the coefficient of correlation between boys and girls on variables of scientific creativity, academic achievement and socio-economic status.

31. Subramaniam, N. conducted a research work on “Occupational Aspirations of XII Standard Students (A Comparison of Present and Perceived Aspiration).” The objective of the study undertaken is to find out the occupational aspiration of XII standard students. A sample of 360 pupils studying in class XII belonging to Govt. and Private Schools of Namakkal district in Tamilnadu were selected for the study. The sample was drawn randomly. A scale for measuring the level of occupational aspiration was developed by Haller and Miller (1967) to provide scientific as well as a standardized procedure for measuring the occupational aspiration of the youth.

Some major findings of the study were-

I) There is relationship between the present vocational aspiration and perceived vocational aspiration of XII standard students. (Hypothesis-1 is rejected).

II) There is relationship between the present vocational aspiration and perceived vocational aspiration of HS school boys. (Hypothesis-2 is rejected).

III) There is relationship between the vocational aspiration and perceived vocational aspiration of HS school girls. (Hypothesis-3 is rejected).

IV) There is relationship between the present vocational aspiration and perceived vocational aspiration of private HS school students. (Hypothesis-4 is rejected).

2.3 Studies Conducted at Regional Level

1. Baroowa Anuradha (2012) conducted a research study on “A Study of the Social, Emotional and Educational problems of Adolescents in relation to their Personality factor.” Descriptive survey method was used in the study. The sample of the study was 300 school going adolescents where 150 boys and 150 girls. Some of the major objectives of the study were-
I. To identify the social problems of adolescents.

II. To identify the emotional problems of adolescents.

III. To identify the educational problems of adolescents.

IV. To make a comparative study of the social, emotional and educational adjustment problems on the basis of gender i.e. boys and girls.

V. To make a comparative study of the adjustment problems of assamese medium vs English medium students.

VI. To identify some selected personality factors of adolescents.

VII. To compare some selected personality factors with problems area i.e. social, emotional and educational adjustment problems.

Some of the major findings of the study were-

I. Adolescents have social adjustment problem or they are socially less stable.
II. Adolescents are emotionally stable, they face less problem in this area.
III. Adolescents have educational adjustment problem.
IV. Girls face more social problems than boys.
V. Girls are emotionally more stable than boys.
VI. English medium students have more problems in the area of social adjustment.
VII. Assamese medium students have less problem in the area of emotional adjustment.
VIII. Both the medium face problem regarding educational adjustment area.
IX. Personality factors differ among the adolescents.

2. Bora Ratul (2012) conducted a study on “Level of cognitive development and personality pattern of Mishing adolescents in Assam.” The study was conducted mainly on the basis of Descriptive survey method. To conduct sampling to cover as many as five hundred (500) respondents from Lakhimpur & Demaji District under the age group of 13 to 16 year both boys and girls of Mishing community.

Major objectives of the study were-  

i. To assess the level of Cognitive development of Adolescents of Mishing. 
ii. To assess the Personality pattern of Mishing Adolescents. 
iii. To assess the relationship among the Personality pattern, Cognitive Development and Academic Achievement of Adolescents of Mishing.
Some of the major findings of the study were- i. The level of Cognitive development of Boy students are significantly correlated with the extroversion introversion, self-concept temperament, and TOT_MPI respectively. ii. More than average ixth standard boys in belonging to adjustment personality pattern in Lakhimpur District and as well as ixth standard girls were found Dependence-Independence personality pattern in Dhemaji District. iii. The ixth standard boys of Karunabari and Dhemaji Block was found adjustment personality pattern and maximum ixth standard girls in Lakhimpur District belonged to Adjustment where Dhemaji District was found Dependence-Independence personality pattern. iv. The xth standard boys of Karunabari Block in Lakhimpur District were found Anxiety, whereas Dhemaji Block in Dhemaji District was found Adjustment personality pattern. v. The xth standard girls of Karunabari Block in Lakhimpur District were found Self-Concept, whereas Dhemaji Block in Dhemaji District was found Adjustment personality pattern.

3. Devi, Mridusmita (2012) conducted a study on “Socio-Economic Status and Education of children with special needs (CWSN): A study conducted in Nagaon and Morigaon District”. Method used in this study was normative survey method or descriptive method. The sample of the study was 920 children with special needs from 550 schools of which 315 under Nagaon district and 235 under Morigaon district. Major objectives of the study were-

I) To study the socio-economic status of parents of CWSN of Nagaon and Morigaon district.

II) To study the academic support availed by CWSN in the schools of Nagaon and Morigaon district.

III) To study the correlation between the socio-economic status of parents of CWSN and educational performance of CWSN belonging to Nagaon and Morigaon district.

Some of the major findings of the study were-

I) The socio-economic status of parents of CWSN in both Nagaon and Morigaon districts are low.

II) Special educator is not available in their school.

III) Percentage of children availing home based support is slightly higher in Morigaon district than that of Nagaon district.
IV) Gender plays no significant role in the educational performance of CWSN of Nagaon and Morigaon district.

V) There is a close significant positive relationship between socio-economic status of parents and educational performance of CWSN of Nagaon and Morigaon districts.

VI) The study revealed that the relationship is not significant between socio-economic status of parents and educational performance of CWSN of Nagaon district.

4. Barman Rupmala (2011) conducted a study on “Influence of Mass Media on the Psycho-social behaviour of the Adolescents.” Total 600 (300 boys & 300 girls) samples were taken for her descriptive research study. Some major objectives of the study were-

i) To study the influence of print media on psycho-social behaviour of adolescents.

ii) To study the influence of electronic media on psycho-social behaviour of adolescents.

iii) To study the comparative influence of print media and electronic media on psycho-social behaviour of adolescents.

iv) To study the influence of mass media on the attitude of adolescents regarding love, sex, drug use etc.

v) To study the influence of mass media on the values among the adolescents.

vi) To study the influence of mass media on the interest among the adolescents.

Some of the major findings of the study were-

i. Both the print as well as electronic media were very popular mode of gathering various information among the adolescents and found to be influential for enriching their knowledge.

ii. Large number of adolescents agreed that mass media was an important source of information regarding love, sex and drug.

iii. Mass media played influential role on the values i.e. social, aesthetic, religious, economic, political and theoretical.

iv. A significant influential record was also observed from another study of “influence of mass media on the interest of adolescents.
v. Mass media both print and electronic is popular among the adolescents and it influences the psycho-social behaviour of adolescents.

vi. Adolescents are good consumer of the print media, the electronic media like T.V., Radio and Internet also more frequently used by the adolescents.

vii. Adolescents responses was higher in electronic media than the print media.

5. Medhi, G.K.; Hazarika N.C. and Mahanta, J. (2006) conducted a study on “Nutritional status of Adolescents among Tea Garden Workers”. The main objective of the study was to evaluate growth and nutritional status by using weight and height based indicators among tea garden adolescent boys and girls of Assam. A cross sectional study was carried out in the tea gardens of Dibrugarh district of Assam. Height and Weight were measured using standard procedure. Body Mass Index (BMI) was computed from height and weight. The sample strength of the study was 605 of which 291 were boys and 314 were girls. The investigators found from the study that school enrolment among the sample was only 59.2%. It was also found in the study that half of the adolescents were stunted and most of them were thin. Problem of overweight was seen in less than 0.5% of the adolescents. Factors typical to underdeveloped society seem to contribute to the moderate to high prevalence of under nutrition among adolescents working in tea gardens. They conducted the study through home to home visit.

6. Devi, Runumi (2002) did her work on “Impact of Home Environment on the Social Development of Children Between the age group of 3-6 Years”. 288 school going children (3-6 years) were selected from the greater Guwahati (Kamrup District, Assam) area as sample. Tools applied for data collection were Naturalistic Observation and Interview (for teachers and parents when necessary).

Major objectives of the study were-

I) To study the impact of home environment on the social development of the children.

II) To find out the differences between the social behavior of children coming from normal families and the children from the broken families.

III) To study and compare the social development of the children coming from different types of families i.e. joint family and nuclear family.

Some major findings of the study were-
I) Home environment plays a significant role on the social development of children.

II) Regarding social development Joint family environment has a more conducive and positive impact on the children than the nuclear family.

III) Regarding social development children belonging to the normal families get a better home environment than the children belonging to the broken families.

IV) Girls were found to be more co-operative, friendly and well mannered than the boys.

V) Boys were having more leadership qualities and were more competitive than the girls. They were also found to be more aggressive than the girls.

VI) Boys belonging to broken families were observed to be more aggressive than the boys belonging to the nuclear families.


Major objectives of the study were-

I) To examine the influence of sex, religion, language and local differences on the values of college students.

II) To examine the influence of some select socio-educational variables on the values of college students.

III) To analyze the values of college students.

IV) To compare the values of college students having varying courses of studies i.e. Arts, Science and Commerce.

Some major findings of the study were-

I) The present study reflects that the college students have been mostly fostering modern values.

II) In the study it has been observed that gender emerges as a significant determinant of values of college students. Male has been found more modern in their values in comparison to their female counterparts.

III) Mother tongue as one of the influential factor of fostering values of college students.

IV) The study shows that socio-economic status(SES) plays a significant role in fostering the progressive development of the values of college students. It
has been found that high and low SES groups differ significantly in their
distinctive values.

8. Begum Sultana Hasina (2001) did her research work on “Impact of Family on
the Educational Development of Primary School Children in Darrang District, Assam.”
The investigator used survey method in her research work. Non-probability sampling
procedure was applied so as to select the samples purposively as well as on judgment
basis. For convenience of study, the investigator has selected the combination of
stratified and cluster sampling method which can be said as stratified cluster sampling
technique. To compute the academic achievement of the children of seven communities
a cohort of 1019 children were followed. Sex wise they were consisted of 512 boys and
507 girls. Their academic achievements were computed on two socio-economic and
cultural indices of family i.e. parents income and educational status.

Some objectives of the study were-

I) To study the effect of economic status of families on the educational
achievement of children.

II) To study the effect of educational status of parents on the academic
achievement of children and to have a comparative study on different
income levels.

Some major findings of the study were-

I) Low level of education of both father and mother as well as large rate of
illiteracy of the mothers are the causes that are held mostly responsible for
low achievement rate of children among these groups in Group-I (better or
middle income group).

II) Settlement pattern of these communities also effects the educational
development of the children.

III) Parents’ occupation is also closely related to the educational development of
the children.

IV) Over involvement of children in domestic and non-domestic activities, lack
of opportunities to study at home in the morning and evening, neglect of girl
child education, lack of contact of the parents with teachers etc. are some of
the causes held responsible for low academic achievement of children
among these groups.
V) Academic achievement of the children is more satisfactory in G-I (better or middle income group) than G-II (poorer or lower income group).

9. Borbora R. Das conducted a study on “The impact of Socio-economic Status on the Academic Achievement of the First Generation Learner (FGL)” in 1997 with special reference to Kamrup district of Assam. Major objectives of the study were-

I) To study the influence of social classes- advance and backward classes.
II) To study the effect of economic status i.e., HIL (Higher Income Level), MIL (Middle Income Level) and LIL (Lower Income Level) on the education of the children.
III) To study the academic achievement of the FGLS and NFGLS of both advanced and backward classes.
IV) To study the values and attitudes of the literate and illiterate parents with a view to find out their effect on the learning process of their children.

Some of the findings of the study were-

I) Academic achievement is better in non first generation learner (NFGL) than the first generation learner both in advance and backward classes.
II) Gross wastage is more in FGL.
III) The parental illiteracy is the major cause of low academic achievement in FGL. Low economic condition, defective social condition at home and attitude of parents etc. are some other causes.
IV) Level of income has some influence on the academic achievement of the children.

10. Choudhury, B. N. Ray (1989) did his work on “Aesthetic interest of Pre-Adolescent pupils of the Secondary Schools of greater Guwahati and its bearing on educational planning and organization: A Critical Study”. Four hundred boys and girls were selected from the different Secondary Schools of greater Guwahati as sample. An interest test on Aesthetic namely “Welsh Figure Performance Test”, a questionnaire and a small interview has been applied as data collection tool.

Major findings of the study were-

I) The boys of 10 years are more interested on aesthetic than the boys of 11 and 12 years.
II) Girls of 11 years have more interest in esthetic activities.

III) Girls as a whole are superior to boys on aesthetic interest study.

IV) The researcher found a very positive response in favour of aesthetic interest among the Pre-adolescent pupils.

2.4 Resume

After reviewing different studies in the field of adolescents conducted at international as well as national level, the investigator feels that the present research work is justified on the ground that in our country & specially in our state (Assam), a very few studies have undertaken pertaining to the adolescents. The investigator has found that no study has been undertaken in Nalbari district of Assam regarding the topic. The values, level of aspiration and personality traits are three important aspects of adolescents. Due to value degradation among the youth various problems are arising in the society at present. Again due to the lack of realistic level of aspiration some adolescents are unable to succeed in life and they can not determine their right way of journey in life. Some adolescents set goals beyond their limits and as a result they become unable to achieve their goals which create depression, tension etc. among them. In an extreme situation it may lead to cease their lives and they commit suicide also. In the same way some adolescents set low level of goals, because they cannot identify their own potentialities. For this, sometimes feeling of inferiority complex grows among them and they suffer from identity crisis. Various personality disorders among the adolescents also create lots of problem in the society. So, to undertake any kind of study on different aspects of adolescents will be very essential and beneficial to understand them and provide educational, vocational as well as emotional support and guidance to them. This is the human resource on which the future of a country, society, nation depends. From the review of related literature the investigator could know that the studies on adolescents have been done on- Psychopathy related Personality traits and Shame management strategies in Adolescents, Influence of selected factors on behavior of Adolescents involved in political violence, Socio-economic and health behaviours in Adolescence, Adolescents and peer pressure, Video games addiction among adolescents: association with academic performance and aggression, Educational aspirations of adolescents in relation to their level of intelligence, Impact of mass media
on study habits and values of adolescents, Adolescents aspiration and their parental relations, Problems of adolescents and their value system, Comparative study of values, level of aspiration and personality traits of rural and urban adolescent girls, Various problems of adolescents, Occupational aspiration of Adolescents, Influence of mass media on the psycho-social behavior of the adolescents etc. But, still the investigator found the number of studies insufficient in this regard specially in the regional level.