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## **GRT** ADOLESCENCE PROBLEMS OF INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS AND THEIR GUIDANCE NEEDS

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**Abstract:-**Adolescence is a period of stress and strain, stiff and storm relatively development childhood to the psychological, social and economic, self sufficiency of adulthood. The present paper is aimed to study the adolescence problems of Intermediate students regarding whether the gender, locality, parental income and year of study has any influence on the intermediate students. For collection of data the survey method is used, stratified Random sampling techniques is used to select 200 sample for the present study. The 't' value of Gender is 2.01 which is significant at 0.05 level. It indicates that female students face more problems than the male students. In case of locality the null hypothesis is rejected. The Rural students are more problems than the urban students. In case of the variable parental income the null hypothesis is rejected. Regarding year of study "t" value is 0.74. This is not significant at 0.05 level. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted.

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

Adolescence is the most crucial and significant period of an individual's life. It is the period of rapid revolutionary changes in the individual's Physical, Mental, Moral, Spiritual, Sex and Social outlook.

Female students are facing more problems in the period of adolescence than the male students. So, special guidance programs and special awareness programs must be conducted for female students.

Rural students are facing more problems in adolescence than the urban students. So special guidance programmes must be conducted for the rural students for the better adjustment in their lives.

**Keywords:** Adolescence, Intermediate students(11th and12th class), gender, locality and parental income.

### **INTRODUCTION :-**

Adolescence is a critical period in human development, because it is during this period that the individual begin to develop a stance towards the world. It is a period of transition from a relatively dependent childhood to the psychological, social and economic self sufficiency of adulthood. It is perhaps the most challenging and complicated than all periods of life. Adolescence is the most crucial and significant period of an individual's life. It is the period of rapid revolutionary changes in the individual's Physical, Mental, Moral, Spiritual, Sex and Social outlook. The term adolescence has a broader meaning. It includes mental, Emotional and social maturity as well as physical maturity. The Individual is regarded as formerly.

The youth culture emphasizes immediately and obviousness to adult responsibility. Adolescence is an important phase of development for inculcation of values, personal as well as social, during adolescence gender equality becomes an important value, as this is the stage when the adolescence imbibes social rules and standards.

Adolescence, a phase of dynamic and rapid changes in an important stage of life associated with physical, sexual, cognitive and psychological changes. The development of the understanding of self for the adolescence is in congruence with the social ideas, values, beliefs and expectations. It is difficult to assign years to it because they differ from country to country and culture to culture chronologically age ranges are from about 12 to 18 years in India. In the case of girls it begins about 1 year earlier.

Earlier the voting age in India was 21 years and now it is 18 years. Thus the higher limit of an adolescent may be put nearly 18. The current study examined whether empathic accuracy: (1) was developmentally based, differed across gender, and was associated with adolescents' satisfaction with their romantic relationships. Participants were 204 male–female couples who ranged between 14 and 21 years of age and had been dating between 4 weeks and 5 years, Empathic accuracy and adolescent romantic relationships observed Peter et al.,(2008).

Pressure to drink but not to smoke: Disentangling selection and socialization in adolescent peer networks and peer groups was worked out by Noonakiuru(2010). The individual and contextual bases of adolescent thriving by describing the relational developmental systems theory-based, positive youth development (PYD) perspective that frames much of contemporary research about health and positive development across the adolescent period and that, more specifically, frames the 4-H Study of PYD, the data set from which the empirical work in this special issue is drawn was explained Richard ,(2011). Parenting practices, parental attachment and aggressiveness in adolescence: A predictive model, to test the mediation role of attachment between parenting practices and aggressiveness obtained by Miriamgallarin.,(2012).

The intersection of identity development and peer relationship processes in adolescence and young adulthood: Contributions of the special issue, the complex and innovative methodologies employed across these studies allow for the analysis of intersecting and interacting influence of multiple relationship types, and facilitate the analysis of culture and gender as they relate to identity development and peer processes was studied by Renee., (2012). Self-concept in adolescence: A longitudinal study on reciprocal effects of self-perceptions in academic and social domains was carried out by Franzis., (2013). Brief report: Personality correlates of susceptibility to peer influence in adolescence was carried out by (2014). Emotional intelligence and psychological maladjustment in adolescence: A systematic review was studied by Resurrección.,(2014). Marlene et al., (2014) was studied Gender and the Transmission of Risk: A prospective Study of Adolescent Girls Exposed to Maternal Versus Paternal Interparental Violence.

## 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to study the adolescence problems in intermediate students of Anantapuramu district.

- 2.1 To study the adolescence problems between the male and female intermediate students.
- 2.2 To study the adolescence problems between the urban and rural intermediate students.
- 2.3 To study the adolescence problems on whose parental income is any influence on the students.
- 2.4 To study the adolescence problems between junior and senior intermediate students.

## 3. HYPOTHESES

Keep in view of the objectives of the study the investigator formulated the following null hypotheses.

- 3.1 There would be no significance difference between male and female Intermediate students towards adolescence problems.
- 3.2 The locality is no significance influence towards adolescence problems of Intermediate students.
- 3.3 There would be no significance influence on adolescence problems and parents annual income of the Intermediate students.
- 3.4 There is no significance difference between senior and junior intermediate students towards adolescence problems.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 SURVEY METHOD

Generally surveys are conducted to collect detailed description of existing phenomena with the intent of employing data to justify current conditions and practices or to make more intelligent plans for involving them. The survey method gathers data from a relatively large number of cases at the particular time. It is concerned with the statistics that result when data are abstracted from a number of individual cases.

#### 4.2 STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING

In stratified random sampling the population is divided into a number of subpopulations called strata and the sample is selected by simple random sampling method from each strata. The strata are internally homogeneous, but are heterogeneous with respect to each other in respect of variables that rare been studied. Stratification of population into homogeneous groups in done on the consideration of efficiency costs and precision required.

The investigator adopted the stratified random sample method while the selection of students. Through this technique among the intermediate students, the investigator selected 200 intermediate students in Anantapuramu district of Andhrapradesh for present study.

#### 4.3 TOOL SELECTED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

The methods and techniques of data gathering have to be determined in the light of the nature of the problem and the sources of relevant data. The investigator has to select from the available tools, which will provide data, he requires for the testing of the hypothesis. For the present study, the investigator selected a check list of the collection of data.

#### 4.4 ADOPTION OF CHECK LIST FOR DATA COLLECTION

The investigator adopted a standarized tool prepared by Dr. M.V. Ujjwala Rani, Department of Psychology, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi. The tool entitled "Problem Check list for college students" The tool consists of 100 items covering 10 areas.

#### 4.5 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE STUDY

1. Calculations of Mean and Standard deviation
2. Test of significance difference between the Mean (t-test)
3. ANOVA test to find out the 'f' ratio.

### 5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After the data has been collected, it must be processed and analyzed to draw proper inferences.

Interpretation is thus by no means a mechanical process. It calls for critical examination of the results of one analysis in the light of the entire information data gathering. Interpretation means the application of deductive and inductive logic to the research process.

Interpretation, a most important step in the total procedure of research, is purely subjective and many errors are made at this stage. An adequate knowledge, not only of techniques of research, but also of one's field of study and a capacity to do careful and critical thinking are very essential to safeguard against mis-interpretation of facts collected.

**TABLE-1: Mean values of independent variables.**

S. No	Variable	Category	Size of the Sample	Mean
1	Gender	Male	100	39.81
		Female	100	41.65
2	Locality	Urban	101	41.77
		Rural	99	39.67
3	Parental Income	> Rs. 5000	70	39.71
		Rs. 5000	60	40.13
		< Rs. 5000	70	42.26
4	Year of study	Junior	99	40.38
		Senior	101	41.07

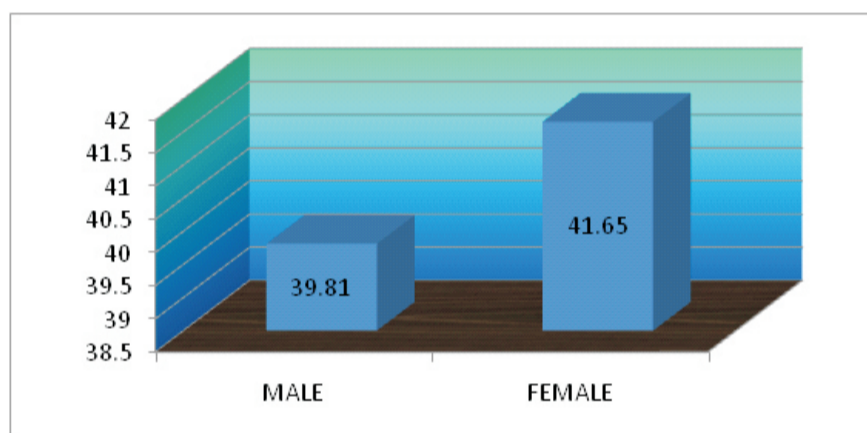
**TABLE-2: Mean Standard Deviation and “t” values of male and female intermediate students.**

Gender	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	‘t’ Value
MALE	100	39.81	7.45	2.01*
FEMALE	100	41.65	5.28	

\*significant at 0.05 level

Table 2, the obtained “t” value is (2.01) which is significant at 0.05 level. As such null hypotheses are rejected. This shows that there is significant difference in the opinion expressed by the male and female intermediate students in their problems of adolescence. Both the male and female students expressed different opinions on this aspect of study.

**Graph-1: Mean difference of male and female intermediate students.**



When compare the mean scores, the mean scores of the male students 39.81 is less than the mean scores of female students 41.65. Hence it is concluded that female students face more problems in their adolescence than male students.

**Table-3: Mean, Standard Deviation and “t” values of rural and urban intermediate students.**

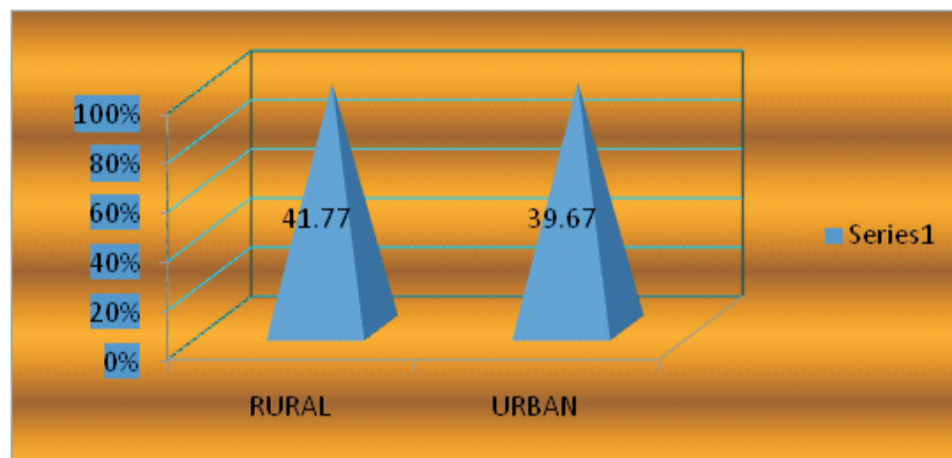
Locality	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	‘T’ Value
RURAL	101	41.77	5.79	2.31*
URBAN	99	39.67	7.04	

\*significant at 0.05 level

Table 3, the obtained “t” value is 2.31. This is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is significant difference in the opinions expressed by the rural and urban students in their adolescence problems. Both rural and urban students expressed different opinions on this aspect of study.



**Graph-2: Mean difference of rural and urban intermediate students.**



When mean scores are compared, the mean score of the rural students (41.77) is more than the mean score of urban students (39.67). Hence it is concluded that the rural students face more problems in their adolescence than urban students.

**Table - 4: "F" Ratio of Student's Parental Income.**

Source Variance	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	'F' Ratio
BETWEEN GROUPS	2	256.830	128.415	3.09*
WITH IN GROUPS	197	8176.590	41.506	
TOTAL	199	8433.42		

\*significant at 0.05 level

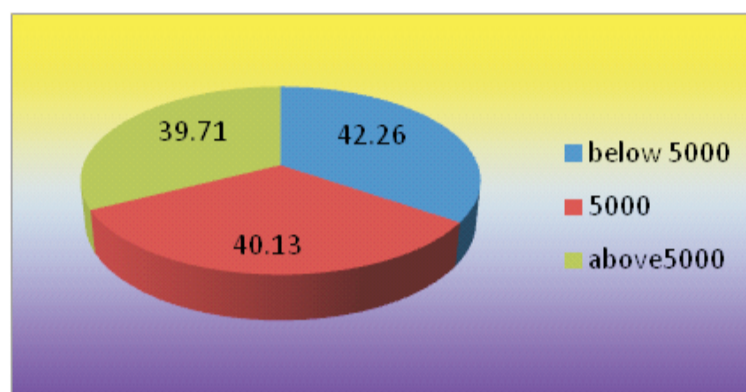
It is clear from the above table that F' ratio for parental income is 3.09 (df.2/197), which is significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that there is significant difference in problems of students whose parental income is above5000/ 5000/ below5000. In order to interpret the F ratio was supplemented by mean scores of different categories. The mean score of the three categories viz., >5000/5000/<5000 students were presented in the table 4.

**Table – 5: Mean values of student's parental income.**

S. No	Parental Income	Mean
1	ABOVE 5000	39.71
2	5000	40.13
3	BELOW 5000	42.26

It can be observed from the above table that the mean scores of the students belonging to above 5000, 5000, below 5000 groups were 39.71, 40.13 and 42.26 respectively. Below 5000 parental income students have higher mean score (42.26) than the students of equal to 5000(40.13) and above 5000 parental income (39.71). The students of above 5000 parental income group have the lowest mean score as compared with that of the below5000/ 5000 parental income students. It means that below 5000 parental income students face more problems in adolescence.

**Graph-3: Mean difference of student's parental income.**



It can be observed from the above table that the mean scores of the students belonging to above 5000, 5000, below 5000 groups were 39.71, 40.13 and 42.26 respectively. Below 5000 parental income students have higher mean score (42.26) than the students of equal to 5000(40.13) and above 5000 parental income (39.71). The students of above 5000 parental income group have the lowest mean score as compared with that of the below5000/ 5000 parental income students. It means that below 5000 parental income students face more problems in adolescence.

**Table - 6: 't' values of students parental income.**

Parental Income	Above 5000	5000	Below 5000
ABOVE 5000	-	0.34@	2.30*
5000	-	-	2.08*
BELOW 5000	-	-	-

\*significant at 0.05 level

@not significant at 0.05 level

We can further analyze the difference by applying t test. The t values of the groups were given in table 6.

It can be seen from the above table 6 that t value for above 5000 Vs 5000 students is 0.34. It is not significant at 0.05 level. It indicates that there is no significant difference in adolescence problems of students belonging to different parental income students. The 't' value of whose parental income is above 5000 and below 5000 students is 2.30. it is significant at 0.05. It indicates that there is significance difference in adolescence problems between the students whose parental income is above 5000/5000. It means below 5000 parental income students face more problems in their adolescence. The 't' value of students whose parental income is 5000/below5000 is 2.08.It is significant at 0.05level of. It indicates that there is significant difference between the students of whose parental income is 5000 and below 5000 in their adolescence problems.

The obtained "t" value is 0.74. This is not significant at 0.05 level. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted. This shows that there is no significant difference in the opinions expressed by the junior and senior intermediate students in problems of adolescence. Both the junior and senior students expressed similar opinions on this aspect of study.

**6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:**

Adolescence is the most crucial and significant period of an individual's life. It is the period of rapid revolutionary changes in the individual's Physical, Mental, Moral, Spiritual, Sex and Social outlook. The study and the conclusions based on the interpretation of the statistical analysis of the data and to give suggestions for developing positive ideas and opinions towards Intermediate students is the ultimate end of the study. As such the investigator here under finished the findings of the statistical given to the data collected though the checklist

There exists significant difference of adolescence problems among the male and female intermediate students.

There exists significant difference of adolescence problems among the urban and rural area students. Rural students are facing more problems in adolescence than the urban students. So special guidance programmes must be conducted for the rural students for the better adjustment in their lives.

There exists significant difference of adolescence problems among the intermediate students whose parental income



is below 5000, 5000, and above 5000. The parental annual income of students below Rs.5000 is facing more problems in adolescence than 5000/above 5000. So, special counselling and guidance programmed should be conducted for the students whose parental income is below 5000 for better understanding and better adjustment in their life's.

There exists no significant difference of adolescence problems among the intermediate students of juniors and seniors.

## 7. GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING

The adolescence is the symbol of the nation enthusiasm, energy and hope. The spirit of enthusiasm can lead them to achieve great things in life for this a joint venture by the family school society and government is urgently required.

1. The role of the teacher is increasingly important in this aspect .the adolescence sometimes have a misconceptions about the level of confidence.
2. The teacher should guide them with patience, love, with damaging their self respect.
3. Teacher need to help the adolescence to think about themselves positively, to recognize and develop their strengths, to formulate life goals which will enhance their self esteem ,and give their awareness of personal value and worth.
4. The adolescence need to learn what they are and what they have to do in their lives.
5. Positive attitude towards self and others has to be developed in the Minds of adolescence. In all circumstances of life. They must be educated to be careful to guard despair and frustrations.
6. They must be inspired to mould their lives on the foundation of self effort, independence, adventure and industriousness. It is vital to instil faith in minds of adolescence.
7. Parents should not be over enthusiastic regarding the academic performance of adolescents
8. The adolescence should not be harshly scolded nor be condemned for every minor lapse nor should they be subjected to ridicule and humiliation.
9. Teacher must remain aware of the harm that is caused by the feeling of inferiority. They must sincerely try to developed self-confidence and optimism in them. To regain self-confidence of the adolescents, small success be provided which only can dimes the negative effect of repeated failures.
10. Conscious efforts are made to overcome the deep-rooted feelings of diffidence in their subconscious minds. If certain experiences have instilled the negative feeling about something exactly the opposite experiences or instances can drive it a way.
11. The adolescents should be made particularly alert about what short of thoughts rule their minds before they go to bed.

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